"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west.

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MANY CHARGES FILED AGAINST JUSTICE BOLTE

His Removal from Office Asked by District Attorney Jerome.

Allegations of Misappropriation of Funds, Forgery, Perversion of Justice, and Various Other Forms of Wrongdoing.

The removal from office of Civil Justice Herman Bolte of the Second District Municipal Court in the Borough of Manhattan has been asked for by District Attorney Jerome.

In his application filed yesterday with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the charges brought against the Justice include misappropriation of funds intrusted to his care, forgery, perversion of justice, violation of his oath of office, neglect of duty, unfitness and incompetency to perform same, and a number of other infractions. In all, there are eighteen charges with thirty specifications, giving instances of alleged wrongdoing in office.

The charges are based on a complaint sworn to by Louis Lande, a lawyer, who last February was retained by the East Side Civic Club to investigate the conduct in office of Justice Bolte. This was only part of a general investigation of the Municipal Courts instituted by the club at that time under the auspices of a special committee composed of the President, Mr. Blumberg, the Secretary, Paul Abelson; Frederick M. Stein, Dr. A. A. Himowich, and Assistant District Attorney Gans.

A copy of the charges was served on Justice Bolte yesterday afternoon at the Second District Municipal Court. He has been given until June 22 to file an answer. A public examination into the charges will be held before the Appellate Division on the following day, when Justice Bolte will have an opportunity to be heard.

SOME OF THE CHARGES.

Among the allegations made in the petition is one that Justice Bolte does not devote his whole time, as required by the Greater New York charter, to the duties of his office, sometimes absenting himself for the entire day, and that, contrary to law, he has ceased to be a resident of his court district, and now resides in the village of White Plains, Westchester County. The petition then continues:

The said Herman Bolte is unfit and incompetent to act as Judge and to hold the office of Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York in that as deponent is informed and verily believes, in the year he unlawfully and feloniously appropriated moneys of the estate of Christian Koch to his own private use while acting as one of the executors of said estate, and unlawfully paid large sums of money belonging to said estate to his son Herman A. Bolte for alleged legal services which were never performed either by the said son of said Herman Bolte or by any other person and credited to himself, the said Herman Bolte, with paying large sums of money from said estate for forged notes made payable to the order of fictitious persons, which said sums of money were in truth and in fact never paid out by said Herman Bolte, and were appropriated by him to his own use. All of which was found against the said Herman Bolte by the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, one of the Surrogates of New York County, in a proceeding lawfully pending before him and entitled "Estate of Christian Koch."

In two specifications under the misappropriation charge, the amount paid by Justice Bolte to his son is placed at $700, and it is alleged that "said Herman Bolte, while acting as one of the executors of the estate of Christian Koch, feloniously appropriated to his own use the sum of $2,100, and for the purpose of concealing the said misappropriation credited himself with paying the said sum to one George Braun, belonging to the said estate on two promissory notes purported to have been executed by the said testator, Christian Koch, which said notes were forged and never presented to the said Herman Bolte for payment and never paid by him; that the name of the said George Braun, the payee in the said notes, was fictitious, and that there was no such person in existence."

Allegations are made that Justice Bolte has knowingly permitted persons not regularly admitted to the practice of law in this State to appear before him, in violation of Section 63 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that he has admitted persons to act as clerks of atttorneys and answer cases before him who have not filed their certificate of clerkship with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, as provided in the Municipal Court rules.

Then the following accusations are brought:

That said Herman Bolte willfully, partially, and illegally decides cases contrary to the law and contrary to the evidence in the case, and in favor of such parties as appear by certain attorneys or counsel who are friendly to him, and that he abuses his discretionary power in granting adjournments to his friends who appear as attorneys, in violation of Rules 11 and 12 of the Municipal Court Rules, and to the prejudice of the other parties to the action.

That said Herman Bolte willfully, partially, and corruptly disobeys the orders and decisions of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in cases tried before him for the second time, when his said friends are retained either as attorneys or counsel.

That said Herman Bolte permits his said friends continually as attorneys to institute suits in his court, in which the parties reside outside of the boundary of the Municipal Court district in which the action is brought, and that he allows the parties represented by such attorneys to assign their cases to persons who have no interest in the actions brought in their name, in violation of Subdivision 1 of Section 25 of the Municipal Court act. That on the demand of the defendants in such actions to transfer their cases to the proper district court he refuses to grant such demands and omits to indorse said demands on the record, and refuses to receive affidavits which such defendants desire to file in his court in support of their demands for the removal of their cases as required by law.

CHARGE OF FAVORITISM.

A great number of lawyers are mentioned in the specifications as persons in whose favor cases are decided, and allegations are made that other lawyers whose names are given are discriminated against by Justice Bolte. In one case he is charged with having permitted a fifteen-year-old boy to appear before him and answer a case. In another instance he is said to have tried a case in private, thus committing a breach against the Code of Civil Procedure.

He is accused of having, while on the bench, repeatedly deported himself in a manner unseemly and indecorous, used language coarse and insulting, and treated counsel and witnesses "in a manner coarse, vulgar, arbitrary, and tyrannical," also of having permitted "Philip Stromberg, Isaac Stromberg, Samuel Feinberg, Charles Ludwin, and Max Brinn, notorious installment dealers, continually to bring actions and obtain judgments and executions against the bodies of the defendants, without due service of summons on the defendants, and of deciding cases in favor of the above-named installment dealers, contrary to law and to the evidence in the case." It is further charged that he threatened the defendants that unless they would pay the money due to the said plaintiffs or return the goods to them they would be sent to jail.

Mr. Lande, in an affidavit attached to the complaint, declares that most of the charges are based on his personal knowledge, that the majority of instances mentioned in the specifications have come under his personal observation, and that some statements are made on information or belief, while others are based on court records.

Mr. Lande, before he turned his complaint over to District Attorney Jerome, consulted Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, and Nathan Bijur with a view to obtaining their advice in what form the charges should be brought. They advised him to lay the matter before Mr. Jerome. Mr. Jerome, after examining the complaint, came to the conclusion that while there might be justification for criminal action, all present purposes would be better served by the action now instituted. Assistant District Attorney Gans appears on the petition as Mr. Jerome's attorney, and Messrs. Peckham, Hornblower, and ex-Judge Cohen as counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Gans, when asked last night whether the action of Mr. Jerome in bringing the case before the Appellate Division meant that no attempt would be made to bring criminal charges against the Justice, replied:

"In taking this matter to the Appellate Division Mr. Jerome does not act in his capacity of prosecutor. This department will not be bound as to any future course of action."

WHAT JUSTICE BOLTE SAYS.

Threatens Suit for Criminal Libel Against Mr. Lande—Calls Charges "Ridiculous, Absurd, and Silly."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 12.—Justice Herman Bolte was seen at his home, 15 Broadway, this city, this evening and asked if he had anything to say regarding the charges brought against him by District Attorney Jerome. Justice Bolte characterized the whole procedure as "ridiculous, absurd, and silly," and said that he intended to bring a suit for criminal libel against Louis Lande for the statement in regard to the Koch estate.

"I am a co-executor of the Koch estate," said Mr. Bolte, "and Koch's son-in-law was the other executor. I never touched a cent of that money, and I am going to make somebody suffer for bringing it up again. At any rate, that was private and not public business, and I won't discuss it any further.

"As for these other charges they are too silly to discuss. Why, they say I open court late, when the fact is I am in the court room every morning at twenty minutes past nine o'clock. Then, again, I am incompetent, &c. Well, I'll say that I have tried more cases in the last year than any other municipal Justice on the bench. I have been overruled fewer times than any of them. That don't look like I am incompetent, does it? As for changing my address I am at White Plains for my health, acting on the advice of a physician. My home is still on New Chambers Street, New York City, but I am going to spend the Summer in White Plains, whether Mr. Jerome likes it or not.

"Please don't ask me any more questions about this business. It's all the work of a lot of little kindergarten lawyers and I don't intend to bother myself answering questions about it to-night."

Herman Bolte was born in Hoexter, Germany, where his father was a brewer. He came to this city in 1853, when he was only ten years of age. He was elected a Justice of the Municipal Court in 1893 for a term of six years and was re-elected in 1899 for a term of ten years. He is a member of many German societies. He has taken a warm interest in schools and education. At one time he was a Trustee and Superintendent of Sunday Schools of the German Church in Henry Street, Brooklyn.

H. A. BOLTE'S STATEMENT.

Justice's Son Denies Charges Against Himself, and Gives a Version of the Koch Case.

Justice Bolte's son, Herman A. Bolte, was seen at his home on Burnside Avenue, near Walton Avenue, last night. He denied the charge against himself and said:

"I think Mrs. Koch is behind these charges. She did not get as much money out of her husband's estate as she expected, as the amount of property fell far short of what many expected. The personalty was only about $12,000, as I remember. My father was appointed executor, and William Steenken, a partner of Koch, co-executor. I was attorney. My bills for legal services which I performed would be approved by any reputable lawyer in the profession. The whole thing was gone over long ago in 1895, and Judge Thomas rendered a decision declaring there was no reflection on me and entirely exonerated me.

"It was alleged the executors had forged notes or were in collusion with some persons who did, but they were exonerated. It was never definitely found out whether the notes had been forged or not. They were supposed to have been given by Koch to a George Braun. Mrs. Koch married a carpenter, and is living, I think, in Brooklyn. She always brooded about the small amount of money she said she had got out of the estate, most of which went to relatives in Germany, and I think she is still feeling bad about it, and has something to do with these charges.

"I do not know where my father lives. I have not spoken to him in a year. Our trouble was a family one, and did not grow out of the Hoch affair, in which he has been exonerated of all blame. I don't want to exonerate myself and put any blame on him, because he was fair in all his dealings."

COSTLY JOKE TO BRIDEGROOM.

Denver Humorists Nailed Shoes to Bridal Car—Victim Must Pay for Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 12.—The Pullman Company has made a demand on F. P. Woolston, a prominent Christian Endeavorer, for $200 damages to the sleeper in which he made his bridal trip from Denver. The car was captured by Woolston's friends and decorated in a unique manner.

Friends of the newly married couple nailed men's and women's shoes and old horse shoes and banners and things to the windows of the Pullman sleeper, inside and out. Nails were driven into the car with as much abandon as if it had been a picket fence. According to the reports, it made no difference where the nails were driven so long as they were in the car and held some legend or old shoe, human or horse.

When the sleeper got back to Denver from Ogden it is said that it looked as if it had been the target for a Gatling gun. It was taken out of service and put in the shops.

CLEVELAND DECLINES OFFER.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 12.—It was learned here to-night that ex-President Cleveland has been offered the Presidency of the University of Virginia. When seen at his residence to-night, Mr. Cleveland declined to talk on the question beyond saying that he had been unable to accept such a position.

Mr. Cleveland has no immediate engagements out of town and will remain here with his family until later in the Summer, when he probably will go to Buzzard's Bay.

CHICAGO HOTELS ARE PARALYZED BY STRIKE

More Than 3,000 Employes Walk Out of Twenty-one Hostelries.

All Leading Restaurants Also Are Closed, and the Problem of Getting Something to Eat Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—This city finds itself in an extraordinary predicament to-night in consequence of the cooks' and waiters' strike. Angered by the determined attitude of the hotel men the labor leaders retaliated by calling out the help in every hotel of consequence in the city. In the course of the day cooks, waiters, chambermaids, and, in some instances, bartenders and bellboys, to the number of more than 3,000, walked out of twenty-one hotels. With all the leading resturants already closed, the question of getting something to eat has become a serious one for thousands of Chicagoans.

Following is a list of the hotels affected by to-day's move on the part of the unions, showing also the number of strikers at each establishment:

	Number of Strikers.		Number of Strikers.
Auditorium	350	Thompson's	100
Auditorium Annex	350	Lakota	50
Grand Pacific	325	Wellington	150
Sherman House	350	Kenwood	75
Victoria	325	Vendome	35
Chicago Beach	250	Briggs House	60
Palmer House	100	Bismarck	50
Stratford	50	Windermere	50
Kaiser Hof	100	Holland	30
Hyde Park	125		
Del Prado	100	Total	3,375
Metropole	100		

HOTEL MEN DETERMINED.

At present writing the dead-lock between employers and employes seems complete. The Employers' Association, representing more than fifty hotels, including all the prominent hotels of Chicago, held a meeting to-day, and gave out the following to-night as their official statement:

"The leaders of the labor unions of the various employes of the hotels of Chicago have called strike to-day in many of the hotels of this city, including the residential hotels and the so-called down-town hotels, such as the Auditorium, the Annex, the Victoria, the Stratford, the Wellington, Palmer House, Sherman House, and others.

"For some days the proprietors and managers of the Chicago hotels have been endeavoring to settle all questions of difference amicably by negotiation with the local boards of the unions represented in the controversy with the hotels. The hotel employers—individually and through their association—have offered to the union disinterested arbitration of all questions of wages and hours and also arbitration upon the question of union recognition. The hotels even agreed to submit to arbitration the question of union recognition as advanced by the unions themselves. The various unions of hotel employes as represented by their respective heads have stated that the only arbitration they would consent to would be the arbitration of their own board, and have also stated that before they would entertain any negotiations further with hotel employers they, the union board, should first determine hours and wages, and also that under no circumstances would they consider the question of freedom of employment, even if the hotel men agreed to employ union labor where it was available.

"The hotels where strikes have been called are not closed. While they are discommoded and naturally handicapped by the calling of the strike, they are open and will continue to be open and take care of their guests to the best of their ability. In the situation as it stands, the guests will be provided with rooms and accompanying accommodations and sufficient food to take care of them.

"EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE HOTEL MEN OF CHICAGO."

The sudden break off in the negotiations between the unions and hotel keepers came through the fact that the managers of the union became convinced that they were dealing with the hotel keepers as an association and not as individuals. The cooks and waiters have contended that their union could not recognize the association of hotel keepers and has refused to have any dealing with the members of that organization save as individuals. A meeting was held last night which originally was planned to settle troubles that have been existing in the hotels in the Hyde Park district. During the progress of the meeting the representatives of the union declared that they had reason to believe that they had been dealing with the association and not with individuals. They at once withdrew from the original meeting, and, returning to their own headquarters, decided, after a long conference, to inaugurate a strike this morning in all the hotels whose managers are members of the Hotel Keepers' Association.

QUIT WORK BEFORE BREAKFAST.

As good as their word, the labor leaders got busy early to-day. At some hotels the order to walk out was given to the help before breakfast, and cooks, waiters, and chambermaids quit work in a body, leaving the disconcerted guests without breakfast and with unmade beds. By noon seven large down-town establishments and nearly a dozen of the most prominent family hotels in the residence portions of the city were without kitchen and dining room help.

Shortly before the lunch hour delegations from the strikers' unions visited the Auditorium, The Annex, Grand Pacific, Victoria, Palmer and Stratford and Wellington hotels, and upon refusal of the proprietors to accept their terms strikes were at once called. Shortly after 1 o'clock the employes of the Kaiserhof Hotel went out. The management at once distributed lunch boxes among the restaurant patrons, with the statement that the tables during the strike would be at their disposal free of charge on which to spread lunches brought from home. At the Sherman House 350 men walked out, completely tying up the dining room and bar service.

Just after the strike was called at the Annex a wagonload of meat was driven up. It came from Irwin Brothers, and James Irwin was present to watch the delivery.

"Take that meat back," called out a strikers' picket.

The driver hesitated, and Mr. Irwin intervened. "This is a matter between your union and the Drivers' Union," he said. "I am here to see that the meat is delivered."

The pickets appealed to the driver, but he said they would have to see the business agent of his union. The meat was delivered. The pickets later succeeded in turning back two wagonloads of general provisions and a load of liquor intended for the two hotels.

At the Victoria Hotel a surprise met the members of the strikers' committee. C. F. Milligan, the proprietor, approached and said: "I'll never sign your scale. You need not call the men out. I'll do it myself."

Mr. Milligan then went into the kitchen and café and discharged all the employes, 275 in number. Leaving the Victoria the strike committee went to the Wellington Hotel and called out the 150 employes. The strikers' committee went swiftly from one hotel to another until they were all tied up.

The efforts made by strikers to-day to divert supplies from the hotels were not successful to any extent. The employes have had hopes of bringing to their aid the members of the Teamsters' and Engineers' Unions, in order to keep food out of the hotels, and to deprive the establishments of a supply of hot water. Present prospects are that the strikers will be disappointed in these hopes, for President Young of the Teamsters' Union declared to-night that his organization would not declare a sympathetic strike in aid of the cooks and waiters, because the latter placed themselves in the wrong in refusing to accept the offer of arbitration made by the proprietors.

The officers of the Engineers' Union made the same declaration and added that the engineers would remain on duty even if an effort be made to run the hotels with non-union help. Officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor expressed similar views.

Pickets surround every hotel to-night in which the strike has been declared, and details of police are patrolling the sidewalks around the buildings. So far there has not been the slightest evidence of disorder. All the hotels are open to-night as usual, and the proprietors are confident that they will be able to care for all guests that may arrive. Several proprietors have imported help from outside, and say they can secure more whenever they need it. A telegram was sent to-night to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor asking his assistance in settling the strike, and a reply was received from him saying that he would be here on Monday.

CHARGES OF EXTORTION.

The excitement incident to the strike was intensified by charges of extortion made at a meeting last night of the Restaurant Keepers' Association, in the course of which G. W. Walton, President of the association, was deposed and expelled. The Restaurant Keepers' Association, which is distinct from the Hotel Keepers' Association, held a stormy meeting. G. W. Walton, President of the association, was openly accused of acting as a mediator between labor leaders and restaurant owners with a proposition to settle the strike for $7,000. Of this sum $2,000 was to be paid to a labor man, whose name was mentioned in the meeting and written in the reports of the negotiations which have occurred, and $1,000 was to be paid to each of five other members of the Joint Board of waiters' unions.

After the charge had been made President Walton appealed for a hearing, and stormy scenes followed. He rose to his feet and shouted at the top of his voice, hurling accusations in the faces of prominent restaurant men. Cries of "Sit down!" and "Question!" arose from all parts of the room.

In the midst of the turmoil Max Koppel, acting as Chairman, put the motion on the question of deposing and expelling Walton, and it was unanimously carried. The alleged attempts at extortion were detailed by members of the association to the general meeting.

"Last Saturday evening," said John Z. Vogelsang, "I met Mr. Walton and related to him our failure in our negotiations with the joint board of the cooks and waiters on the previous evening, and after finishing Mr. Walton said to me: 'Mr. Vogelsang, don't you know that you cannot do any business with that board unless you put up some money?'

"Later in the day I was met again by Mr. Walton, who told me he had been in communication with this member of the joint board; that $7,000 was the amount demanded, and that if the money was deposited in escrow with a satisfactory person they would agree to a plan of arbitration, as follows:

"'We would be allowed on our side to appoint three men; the joint board would appoint three men, and a seventh man would be appointed by these six, and that we would not have to pay $1 until the goods had been delivered.'

"I told him we would have nothing to do with such a scheme."

Early last evening the employes of Kinsley's restaurant went on strike, leaving a number of Methodist ministers who were at dinner in the place to shift for themselves.

EXAMINATION BY TELEPHONE.

St. Louis Man Gets University Degree After Answering Questions Over Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Percival E. Fansler, chief clerk of the department of electricity of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, received the degree of electrical engineer from the Purdue University to-day after passing an oral examination over long-distance telephone. Mr. Fansler was graduated from a school of electrical engineering in 1901, and spent a year in a post-graduate course of Purdue, making a special study of the electrical traction problem.

A comprehensive test of the system of the Union Traction Company of Indiana was taken by Mr. Fansler as a thesis, and upon its acceptance the Faculty ordered Mr. Fansler to report for examination. The examination was set for Monday, but the flood made it impossible for Mr. Fansler to get to Lafayette, Ind., and he obtained permission to take the examination by telephone. Accordingly, the four examiners—Prof. Goldsborough, C. P. Mathews, W. D. Pence, and J. W. Esterline—were connected with the long-distance telephone at the same time, and for hours Mr. Fansler was plied with questions.

On the recommendation of the examiners a degree was awarded to Mr. Fansler by the President and Faculty.

COAL COMBINES PUNISHED.

Two Illinois Dealers' Associations Fined for Conspiracy to Restrain Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Eighteen defendants, members of the Northern Illinois Soft Coal Dealers' Association, were found guilty of conspiracy to do an illegal act in restraint of public trade and were fined $500 by a decision handed down to-day by Judge O. H. Horton.

Eighteen corporations in the Northern Illinois Soft Coal Dealers' Association are hit by the decision. They are:

Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal Company, Big Four-Wilmington Company, Gardner-Wilmington Company, Wilmington Star Coal Company, Wilmington Coal and Mining Company, Murphy-Keenan Company, La Salle County Carbon Company, Bell-Zoller Company, Cardiff Coal Company, Star Coal Company, Braceville Coal Company, Acme Coal Company, Illinois Third Vein Coal Company, Wenona Coal Company, Devlin Coal Company, Spring Valley Coal Company, Marquette Third Vein Coal Company, Oglesby Coal Company.

By another opinion a new trial was denied nine defendant officers of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin, who had been found guilty and fined $100 each on a pro forma verdict.

JAPANESE WINS FELLOWSHIP.

Barnabas S. Kimura Will Get $400 Next Year in Harvard Divinity School.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12.—Barnabas S. Kimura, a Japanese student in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, has received one of the largest fellowships which Harvard University gives. It is a Williams Fellowship and will yield $400 next year, when Kimura becomes a student in the Harvard Divinity School. Kimura is one of Harvard's brightest students and has made a name for himself, having taken the very highest rank in the Episcopal Divinity School. His fellowship will enable him to study advanced theological work of a much higher order, for which purpose it was expressly intended.

Another fellowship of the same value was given to H. L. Calhoun, a graduate student in the Divinity School.

BOND ISSUE ENJOINED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—The issuance of $1,000,000 in bonds by the City of Nashville in aid of the Tennessee Central Railroad has been temporarily enjoined by Judge Clark of the United States District Court. The taxpayers voted, by a majority of eleven, to issue the subsidy about two years ago.

The validity of the election was attacked, whereupon the Legislature passed an act to obviate any latent and apparent defects in the voting of the subscription. Judge Clark holds that the law was curative in so far as it applied to any clerical errors, but that it was insufficient and powerless to validate an illegal ballot, and on this point Judge Clark directed that evidence be taken.

DETAILS OF THE BELGRADE TRAGEDY

Servian King and Queen Almost Escaped.

Rebel Officers Ran Through Rooms Looking for Them.

Draga's Servant Betrayed Their Hiding Place—Mischics, the Leader of the Revolution, Glories in His Success.

BELGRADE, June 12.—The following is a narrative of the revolution given by men who took an active part in it:

Army officers to the number of ninety having formed a project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Servia and the majority of the officers of the Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Mischics invited his comrades to meet on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock in the Helimagdan Garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 1:10 A. M., the officers, in eight groups, went to the Konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and special directions regarding his part in the revolution. In the palace itself the revolutionaries had two important partisans in the King's bodyguard—Col. Alexander Maschin (Queen Draga's cousin, not brother-in-law, as previously stated) and the King's personal Adjutant, Lieut. Naumovics.

Two officers of the Military Academy appeared at the appointed hour, 2 A. M., at the Konak, where the King's Adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First, stepping before the guard at the Konak, one of the two officers called, "Throw down your arms." A fight ensued, with shooting on both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

LOYAL OFFICERS KILLED.

The revolutionaries then entered the front garden without hindrance, and reached the courtyard of the old Konak, where Lieut. Naumovics was awaiting them. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. By this it was seen that the Konak was carefully closed and that danger was suspected. Hurrying up stairs to the first floor, the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and the royal couple by the noise of shooting. Lieut. Lazar Petrovitch, alarmed by the unwonted hubbub, hurried forward, a drawn revolver in one hand and in the other a sword.

"What do you want?" he cried.

"Show us where the King and Queen are," came the reply.

"Back!" cried Petrovitch, and at the same moment a ball stretched him on the ground.

The revolutionaries pressed forward, when suddenly the electric light went out. All stood in darkness. In the greatest excitement and feeling their way, the revolutionaries climbed the stairs and got into the dark ante-room to the King's apartment. Here they found candles, and lit them. This seemingly slight circumstance was decisive to the whole action. Without light they could not have found the victims, who fled in their night clothes from their sleeping apartment through corridors and numerous rooms, and might have escaped, but some of the officers with burning candles, and others with pistols commenced to search for the royal couple. In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes, and looked behind curtains, but in vain. In the ante-room connecting with the corridor between the old and new Konak, the Sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionaries, who felled him.

At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Capt. Dimitrevic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he had told this he was shot. Col. Maschin now joined the revolutionists and led them back to the sleeping apartment, where a Royal Adjutant tried to hinder the search. He shot at Lieut. Naumovics, who fell dead. The others killed the Adjutant.

ROYAL COUPLE FOUND.

After a long search a small door leading into an alcove was discovered, but was found locked. It was broken in with an axe, and here the royal couple were found. The older officers first intended to force the King to abdicate, but the young officers were in no mood to be held back, and shot at the King and Queen. Nobody knows in the excitement who shot first, but it is generally said it was Lieut. Kistics.

After the murder, King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood, while that of Queen Draga was absolutely torn by balls. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do this, but Col. Maschin prevented it, exclaiming, "That would be barbarous."

All the servants of the Royal couple fled when the first shots were heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant. At twelve minutes past two o'clock all was over. Col. Maschin appeared from the gate of the Konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitches and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the King's evil spirit. Long live Servia!"

The people responded "Long live the Army!"

Almost simultaneously with the butchery in the palace the troops endeavored to arrest all the relatives of the Queen, and those Ministers whom the conspirators disliked. The two brothers of the Queen, Nikola and Nikodem Lunjevices, were speedily seized and escorted by a detachment of troops from their dwelling to the guardroom of the Divisional Commander. They were evidently not suspicious of their doom, and were lighting cigarettes when they were shot dead by eight soldiers.

Gen. Zinzar Markovitch, the Premier; Gen. Pavlovitch, the Minister of War, and M. Judorovics, the Minister of the Interior, were all, as they attempted to defend themselves from arrest, shot by the troops. The two former were killed, and the last-named is just alive late to-night.

KING HAD THIRTY WOUNDS.

The autopsy has proved that the King received thirty shot wounds, many of them deadly. Queen Draga had numerous shot and sabre wounds. The appearance of the royal apartments is indescribable. The doors and floors are shattered and the ruins drenched with blood.

Although it is believed that the King was completely surprised, many stories are current that he received warnings that a conspiracy was brewing, and had even taken unusual precautions. It is also asserted that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, warned him and advised him to separate from Queen Draga.

BERLIN, June 12.—An interview with Lieut. Col. Mischics, who was the leader of the military party which burst into the palace at Belgrade on Wednesday night, is published here. The Colonel is quoted as saying:

"There were a number of us. Whether it was I or another who fired the first shot is simply conjecture. The chief point for us is that our work was successful. We have rendered the Fatherland a tremendous service, and we are highly satisfied at our success. The first shot at Petrovitch was from the revolver of Capt. Ristics, who is a noted marksman. Petrovitch was hit in the forehead and fell dead instantaneously."

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Belgrade says the massacre lasted three-quarters of an hour. The assailants declared that the killing of King Alexander was unavoidable, because if the Queen alone had been murdered or removed the Court clique would have incited the King to persecution and reprisals.

A window of the Russian Legation at Belgrade was shattered by a bullet in the fusillade at the palace.

The Belgrade correspondents of the Lokal Anzeiger sends other particulars of the assassinations given by Lieut. Col. Mischics. The conspirators were exclusively junior army officers and included no Generals among them. King Alexander received several warning letters, one appointing Whitsunday for the tragedy. When that day passed Queen Draga remarked to a maid of honor, "You see, these cowards write and write, but no one ventures to act."

On the evening before the assassination the conspiring officers assembled in cafés and restaurants adjacent to the palace, and created an impression of loyalty by frequently demanding that the musicians play a certain piece named after Queen Draga.

In the fight at the palace gates, according to Col. Mischics, six men were killed and twenty wounded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—According to The Times's Belgrade correspondent, Lieut. Col. Mischics, with troops, surrounded the Royal Palace at 2 o'clock in the morning, gaining an entrance on the eastern side. They called upon the guard to surrender. There was some resistance, and a few were killed. The guards were overpowered, and the attacking party tried to force the doors of the main entrance with axes. This failing, Lieut. Naumovics threw a dynamite bomb against the door. The bomb exploded, and killed Naumovics as it shattered the door.

After the King and Queen had been slain, it is stated the soldiers hurled Queen Draga's body, Jezebel-like, out of a window into the court below.

Two army officers went to the home of the Queen's brothers and induced them to join a convivial party, and then, after the four had gone together to the quarters of the Division Commandant, the officers provoked a quarrel by insulting the Queen. They fell upon their guests and killed them.

Gen. Pavlovitch, the War Minister, was killed, after his assassins had forced three doors, in the presence of the Minister's wife and daughter.

M. Tudorovics, the Minister of the Interior, tried to protect his life with a revolver. His daughter was wounded in the conflict.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON THE SITUATION IN SERVIA.

Budapest Dispatch Says the Nish Garrison Is Marching on the Capital—Belgrade Telegram Says Everything Is Quiet.

BERLIN, June 12.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Budapest says the garrison of Nish, where the late King Alexander was most popular, is, according to a railroad official who has arrived at Budapest from Belgrade, marching on the Servian capital with full war equipment and artillery.

A dispatch to the same paper from Belgrade says the Provisional Government of Servia is bringing troops there from the country, preparatory to resisting Austrian intervention if it comes.

VIENNA, June 12.—The telegrams from Belgrade differ as to the attitude of the Servian people. Some of them say that only the military element desires Prince Karageorgevitch to be King. Others say the Servians want Prince Mirko of Montenegro to rule over them, while many of the more intelligent section of the population are in favor of the establishment of a republic.

PARIS, June 12.—A telegram from a French agent on the Servian frontier says that Belgrade continues quiet, the people apparently being reconciled to the new conditions. The officials here doubt the truth of this report, as the authorities here are unable to secure further direct dispatches from Belgrade. Even the official dispatches which have reached Paris appear to have been mutilated.

BELGRADE, June 12.—The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga and the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as King of Servia have apparently been quietly accepted by the capital and the Servian people.

The meeting of the Skupshtina on Monday is now looked forward to to confirm the proclamation as King of Prince Karageorgevitch, and to regularize the situation.

The only new element in the situation is a feeling among the intelligent classes in favor of the abolition of the Servian monarchy altogether, and the creation of a republic, and this sentiment is shared by at least one member of the Provisional Government. Differences of opinion on this point developed to-day at a meeting of the Cabinet, when the new Foreign Minister, Ljubomir Kalievics, expressed his leanings in favor of a republican form of Government. The majority of the Ministers, however, declared themselves in favor of a new King in Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. They strengthened their declaration by the strong argument that it was certain that Austria and Russia would not countenance the creation of a republic. This is the view generally shared by politicians.

Some shouts for a republic have been heard in the streets, which are still patrolled. The military authorities seem to apprehend the possibility of complications arising, and are anxious to get formal communications regarding the attitude of the powers toward the new government. It is also stated that the formalities connected with the proclamation of Prince Karageorgevitch as King may take longer than was at first expected.

There has been no sign of mourning, but it is not certain that every section of the public will quietly acquiesce in the revolution, and the tension will continue until Prince Karageorgevitch's accession has been recognized.

In the course of an interview to-day Premier Avakumovics said:

"We Ministers only accepted office in order to prevent the country falling into a condition of anarchy. As soon as a King is elected he will have to appoint a definite Cabinet. The Skupshtina can decide the fate of the country quite independently of the army, although an agreement seems probable. In the event of the election of Prince Karageorgevitch a deputation will go to Geneva, inform him of his election, and invite him to come to Belgrade. He will be Peter I.

"The Constitution of 1901 will be the basis of the future governmental system. As to the present position of the country, calm prevails everywhere. There have been no disturbances and the situation promises to become better in the future. Those who speak of excited popular sentiment and predict further changes are entirely wrong."

This city is lavishly decorated with flags and the national colors. Joyful demonstrations were indulged in by the populace throughout the day, and business has not been disturbed.

INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW KING OF SERVIA

He Again Denies Complicity in the Belgrade Massacre.

Will Remain in Geneva Until the Crown Is Formally Offered to Him—His Picturesque and Checkered Career.

GENEVA, June 12.—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the newly proclaimed King of Servia, gave an interview to-day in which he repeated his disclaimer of any complicity, direct or indirect, in the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. He expressed his detestation of the crime, and gave a brief outline of his own political tendencies.

Replying to a series of direct questions Prince Peter said:

"It is true that my partisans have a complete organization in Servia, with which I am in frequent communication. I knew from other sources that the discontent of the Servian people had reached its height, but I could not possibly have foreseen the events of the other night. I in no way contributed to their preparation, and I took no part, direct or indirect, in them. On the contrary, their perpetration surprised me.

"Several papers have a tendency to implicate me in acts which were not mine. An attempt has been made to embroil me in the Alavantics affair, (Alavantics, an alleged relative of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, tried to start a revolt in Servia on March 5, 1902, but was killed in the attempt,) when I had absolutely nothing to do with it.

"I was first informed of the royal tragedy enacted at Belgrade the following morning by a telegram from a cousin of mine in Vienna. Later a Montenegrin friend confirmed the news, which till then I had regarded as quite unofficial.

CALMLY AWAITS EVENTS.

"I have received numerous messages of congratulation, but that is all. I calmly await the trend of events. So long as no formal proposals reach me I have no reason to leave Geneva, and I will remain here. No one has yet asked me to return to Servia. No one has yet offered me the crown. I am even without news of the members of my family who reside in Belgrade.

"My opinion of the execution of the King and Queen of Servia is this: I deeply regret that it has been thought necessary to shed streams of blood. I formally disapprove of the violent measures, and I especially deplore the fact that the army has had recourse to such measures—an army which has nobler tasks to accomplish than assassination. It would have sufficed to force King Alexander to sign his abdication. He could have been bound, as has been done in other circumstances. It is a horrible thing to shed blood.

"You ask what will be my attitude when I am in possession of the crown—we will assume that I am called to the throne. I shall not fail to take inspiration from the admirable institutions of Switzerland, which I have learned to appreciate highly. I am in favor of the absolute liberty of the press. I hope to see Servia prosper under the Constitution of 1889, which is very liberal.

"Regarding foreign relations, it has been alleged that I am systematically hostile to Austria. That is false. May be I am in special sympathy with Russia, to which country I sent my boy in the hope that he would take service there."

EXILED WHEN A BOY.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch received his early education in Belgrade, during the reign of his father, being twelve years old when the family was expelled from Servian soil. Later he went to school in Pesth and Temesvar, and, besides repeated visits to Russia, spent several years at the small court of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, at Cettinje. While there he became the suitor of the Prince's daughter, Princess Zorka, and married her in 1883. She died seven years later. The issue of this marriage are three children, a daughter of nineteen, and two sons, aged, respectively, fifteen and thirteen. Since 1891 Prince Peter has been residing in Geneva.

Because, it is alleged, of his dissipated and spendthrift habits Prince Peter quarreled with his father-in-law, and also lost the good graces of Alexander III. of Russia, from whom he received large gifts of money on several occasions. Since the accession of the present Czar, however, there has been a sort of reconciliation with St. Petersburg, and the finances of Prince Peter were put and kept on a sound basis, but he has been notoriously poor. It is said that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria assisted materially in this financial rehabilitation. Since 1891, Prince Peter, never wealthy, has, nevertheless, been living in modest comfort at Geneva. His younger brother, Arsenius, served for a number of years as an officer in the Russian guards, and married, since his retirement, Princess Demidoff di San Donato, a very wealthy Russian woman, with whom he is living in Paris.

BERLIN, June 12.—A dispatch from Zurich says Prince Peter Karageorgevitch is described as a zealous Socialist and as being the companion now of the German Socialist leaders Von Wolmar, Fisher, and Tausky.

The Prince at Zurich, where he attended the University, was called "Red Peter," or "The Red Prince."

DEVOTED TO HIS CHILDREN.

The Prince is devoted to his children, especially to his son George. When the boys are in Geneva for the Summer vacation their father takes them regularly to the Greek Church and carefully watches over their studies. He has frequently talked to their professors, insisting that they should make the boys study hard, especially George, because he might one day be King of Servia, but he never discussed the situation with George. The children are reared very simply and have no idea of political affairs. George said one day: "I don't want to be King. Servia is no fun."

Prince Peter's greatest pleasure is shooting, and he has many trophies in his home. He belongs to the Geneva Shooting Club and has taken many prizes at the targets. He formerly rode a great deal, but suffers from rheumatism and never rides now. He is a skilful chess player, and played the game every night with his sons when they were here. [illegible]

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INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

The Trans-Continental Line of America is the New York Central, connecting, by every great gateway, the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.—Adv.

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Servians passing through Geneva, and generally has had some guest at his home.

The Queen of Italy is the Prince's best friend in his wife's family. She is always sending the children presents, and sent bicycles to the boys last Easter.

The Prince is said not to be a man of great intelligence, but to be very honorable and highly educated in languages and history, though not in other subjects. His favorite authors are Henri Martin, Michelet, and Thiers. He has studied deeply the lives of Bismarck and Catherine the Great.

With reference to the statement that his son George might be elected to the Servian throne, Prince Peter is said to have remarked to-night that such an event would please him as a father, but he did not believe it would conduce to Servia's true interests.

VIENNA, June 12.—Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, a nephew of the newly proclaimed King of Servia, who has himself been a pretender to the throne, in the course of an interview here to-day announced that he had abandoned all claim thereto, and welcomed the advent of his uncle as the best solution.

The Prince, like other well-informed persons, attributes the revolution to dissatisfaction at King Alexander's marriage, to the attendant scandals, and to the King's hostility to the Radicals.

PARIS, June 12.—Since Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has been suddenly proclaimed King of Servia those who have known for a long time the members of his family here and who some years ago knew him as an interesting figure in Paris are recalling various phases of his adventurous and checkered career. His life has been filled with dare-devil escapades, and the ups and downs of a royal pretender and a soldier of fortune. He has been constantly engaged in intrigues, plots, and counterplots for the realization of his aims.

When The Associated Press correspondent visited Prince Bodijar Karageorgevitch and other members and intimates of the family this afternoon, it was pointed out that much confusion existed concerning the various branches of the family. Prince Peter, the newly proclaimed King, is the head of the younger branch of the family, which occupied the throne through his father, Alexander, 1842 to 1858. Prince Alexis is the head of the elder branch of the family and, therefore, also a claimant of the throne. (A Vienna dispatch announces that Alexis has withdrawn his candidature.) Prince Bodijar is a brother of Alexis. Prince Peter has a brother named Arsenius, who is living here. It was Prince Alexis who visited America, which created an impression among Americans here that the new King was once in the United States.

INTENSE FAMILY BITTERNESS.

Prince Peter inherited from his father, King Alexander, and his grandfather, Kara George, the intense family bitterness for the wrongs committed against the House of Karageorgevitch. He seems to have chosen a military career for the purpose of fitting himself to avenge his wrongs and restore himself and his family to their royal rights. In personal appearance he resembles his famous grandfather.

He received in Belgrade the early education of a Prince, but when a boy of twelve he saw the rule of his family terminated and he and his relatives were driven into exile. Since then he has been a wandering royal pretender, and often resided in Paris, whither he came after his exile. He entered the Lycée of Ste. Barbe, and there qualified himself for the Military School of St. Cyr, from which he was graduated a Sub-Lieutenant. Later he entered the Military Staff College, and, being graduated therefrom just before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he eagerly plunged into this conflict as an officer of the Foreign Legion, which was largely made up of scions of noble houses and adventurous foreigners. This famous body was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, after receiving attention and praise from Napoleon III.

SHOWED GREAT BRAVERY.

The Prince was in the hardest fighting of the war, and took part in the battle of Orléans, where his cousin, Nicolaievitch, was killed. He there attracted the attention of Gen. Billot, who made him a member of his personal staff. He showed conspicuous bravery in the battle of Villersexel and was rewarded with the decoration of the Legion of Honor. At the conclusion of the war he turned his attention to Herzegovina's struggle for liberty, and took a prominent part in the rising which was the starting point of the Russo-Turkish war. He spent the greater part of his fortune in aiding the insurgents.

One of his comrades in arms, named Nechich, describes him as an enthusiast in the national cause, dreaming of a greater Servia, and of all the Servians under one flag. He even offered to serve under the late King Milan, whom he regarded as a usurper of the Servian throne, and to be his loyal soldier if the Servian Army would join the insurgents. King Milan refused, and thus intensified the rivalry between the two houses.

After the Russo-Turkish war the Czar's disgust with King Milan's course rendered the Russian sovereign friendly to the Karageorgevitch family. It was the Czar who arranged Prince Peter's marriage with Princess Zorka of Montenegro. Prince Peter then withdrew from warfare to the City of Paris, where he enjoyed a period of repose. It was at this time that he became well known as a Parisian figure, but twelve years' absence has largely effaced the recollection of him. When his wife died, in 1890, Prince Peter went to Geneva, where he has since resided, though making occasional visits here. Of his three children, his daughter, Helen, is now living with her father, and his two sons, George and Alexander, are both in the Corps of Pages at the Russian Court, but at their father's express request the sons are not enjoying the special privileges granted to the children of Princes.

DISCLAIMER LAST YEAR.

During his life in Geneva the Prince has kept up his relations with political leaders in Servia, but he has always maintained that he took no active part in the plots against King Alexander. At the time of Alavantics's attempt at revolt, in 1902, charges of complicity were made against Prince Peter, who then addressed an indignant letter to the Paris papers, in which he said:

"I take this opportunity to deny King Alexander's statement that I have an understanding with his former Ministers now in Austria, and I also deny any participation in the pamphlets now flooding Servia, which were not inspired or approved by me. Lastly, and once for all, I coldly affirm that I am not conspiring against Servia, and am not fomenting troubles. Why should I have agents to invite revolt and to work in the interests of my dynasty, when King Alexander is performing this task better than any one else?"

Prince Peter constantly cultivated relations with the Russian Court through his late wife. He had many royal connections, including his brother-in-law, Nicolaievitch, who is a cousin of the Czar; the Crown Prince of Montenegro, the Queen of Italy, and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg.

Through all his wanderings Prince Peter has carefully preserved the family relics, among which are the arms of Kara George and the blood-stained handkerchief that he wore when he was beheaded by order of King Alexander's ancestors. This bloody heirloom indicates the spirit of Prince Peter's aspirations.

ACTION BY POWERS UNLIKELY.

It Is Believed the Servians Will Be Allowed to Choose Their Own King —Statement by Austrian Premier.

VIENNA, June 12.—Premier von Körber, replying to an interpellation in the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day on Austria's attitude in the Servian crisis, said the Austrian Government up to the present had received nothing beyond the telegrams published in the newspapers, but it was carefully watching the trend of events.

However astounding, he continued, it might be to see a political decision carried out in such a manner at the beginning of the twentieth century, however sad and tragic the events at Belgrade might be from a humane point of view, the affair must be regarded as the business of Servia so long as it did not entail any consequences affecting Austria-Hungary and the general European situation.

The Premier said he hoped that the new régime would be able to maintain order at home and contribute to the peace of the Balkans. Any Servian Government so doing might count on the cordial support of Austria-Hungary and the sympathy of the European Cabinets.

All official relations with Servia abroad have been severed on account of the events at Belgrade. The Servian envoys are considered no longer to possess plenary powers, hence no condolences will be tendered to the Servian Government.

It is considered that after the meeting of the Skupshtina next Monday normal conditions may be resumed. It is understood that a deputation of the Skupshtina will meet Prince Peter Karageorgevitch here on June 19, formally tender to him the crown, and escort him to Belgrade.

LONDON, June 13.—The Servian Minister here has received confirmation of the statement that neither Russia nor Austria will interfere in the Servian choice of a sovereign.

He anticipates that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will await at Geneva a summons from the Skupshtina, a deputation from which will probably go to Geneva and escort the new King to Belgrade.

BERLIN, June 12.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Vienna says:

"Russia, it is believed in high quarters here, will acknowledge Prince Karageorgevitch as King of Servia after the necessary formalities are complied with.

"This Government is not opposed to Karageorgevitch, and it is stated that Emperor Francis Joseph will doubtless receive him if he applies for an audience."

PARIS, June 12.—It is stated authoritatively that thus far there has been no exchange of communications between the powers concerning Prince Peter Karageorgevitch's assumption of the throne of Servia, but the officials are beginning seriously to consider the delicate question of the recognition of the new sovereign.

It is expected that the Servian authorities will convoke a meeting of the foreign Ministers at Belgrade and present to the latter definite evidence that the people accept the new Government, and that it has the ability to maintain order and guarantee the safety of foreigners. When the Ministers advise their respective Governments that such assurances have been received the various powers will determine whether recognition will be accorded. It is considered probable that the powers will act together on the question of giving or withholding recognition.

It is further stated that if the powers, individually or collectively, protest against the bloody methods adopted, this is likely to take place in connection with the question of recognizing the new Government. The latter, thus far, has not addressed any communication to the powers, and they are receiving all their information from their own Ministers or from agents.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The tragedy at Belgrade has caused an immense impression here. The newspapers express indignation and horror at the outrages, parallels for which, they say, are only to be found in ancient times.

At the same time, the papers here consider that the interference of the powers in Servia's internal affairs at present is not permissible, although developments might compel Russia and Austria to take action.

VICTIMS BURIED AT NIGHT.

No Reverence for the Bodies of the King and Queen—Sisters of Draga Expelled from Servia.

BELGRADE, June 12.—Shortly after midnight the bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga were carried to their last resting place.

It was a pitiful sight. All yesterday the bodies in rough coffins had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them and to the privileged curious. There were unpleasant evidences of the public resentment against the royal couple. Some persons even spat on the bodies.

Outside the palace a vast crowd awaited the removal not only of the royal corpses, but of the bodies of the other victims, which were simultaneously interred, being conveyed in hearses to the Belgrade Cemetery. In the streets there was a dead silence, and the public were kept back by the troops.

The burial service was brief and not impressive. Two priests were present, but no high ecclesiastical dignitaries. Inside the cemetery no one was allowed except a strong force of gendarmes and a few officers. Not a single friend or relative of the dead was present. The bodies of the royal pair were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denote the spot, marked "Alexander Obrenovitch" and "Draginja Obrenovitch." The other bodies lie outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Lieut. Naumovics was not buried with the rest of the victims, but, in response to the wish of the public, was buried in daylight with full military honors. Naumovics is now generally styled a "patriot," who died for his country.

To-day the sisters and nieces of Queen Draga, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. The Queen's sisters were permitted, late last night, to take a farewell look at her body. They were subsequently conveyed by the police on board a Servian ship, which took them to Pancsova. They were lucky to escape with their lives. Another niece of the Queen, who was on her way from Paris to Belgrade, was compelled to stop at Semlin.

Ex-Queen Natalie wished to come to Belgrade to see the body of her son, but was dissuaded by the Government.

The Government has laid claim to the possessions of the late monarch. It is not known whether he left a fortune, but it is supposed that he had considerable savings, having lived economically during the last decade. It is reported that the greater part of his money is deposited in England, but it is questionable whether this would be delivered to the Servian Government. The opinion here is that all belongs to the State, including the King's foreign investments.

It is possible that ex-Queen Natalie may appear as a claimant.

Queen Draga was in receipt of 30,000 gulden monthly, and also had great savings. It is reported that she bequeathed her private fortune to her brother-in-law, a bank Director named Pitrovitch, who was one of King Alexander's bitterest enemies.

SAYS DRAGA WAS SLANDERED.

Herbert Vivian Defends the Memory of the King and Queen.

LONDON, June 12.—Herbert Vivian, the well-known traveler and author of a book on Servia, writes of the tragedy at Belgrade:

"I decline to believe this crime has the countenance of the Servian nation. I have conversed with all classes, and know absolutely that the only malcontents were a few ladies, who were jealous of Queen Draga because they thought themselves more suitable to share the throne; a few officers who thought themselves entitled to more speedy promotion, and a few professional politicians, who coveted office.

"When I last had the honor of an audience of the King he talked to me of the bad geographical position of the capital. He said no other country had a capital on its frontier. A scribe need only cross it, and he could telegraph any lies he liked, while the Servian officials had to wait until they were published before they could refute them. I gathered that the King contemplated making Nish the capital. It was his and Queen Draga's favorite resort, as it was King Milan's.

"Queen Draga's unfailing good humor, wit, beauty, and charm conquered all hearts. The devotion of King Alexander to Queen Draga was pathetic and inspiring. Even after years of married life, when the foreign press was representing them as slapping each other's faces, they never seemed happy half an hour apart. The Servians have Oriental ideas of the subjection of women. In country houses I have protested vainly when the hostess stood and acted as waitress, while the men folk took their ease. The Servians were accordingly shocked when the Queen was treated like a lady, and they complained that when the King drove out in Belgrade he would gaze at her and hold her hand instead of taking off his hat with regal regularity."

MILAN'S SURVIVING SON.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The late King Milan's second son, by a Mme. Cristics, whom he legitimized and who, it has been reported, will dispute Prince Peter Karageorgevitch's right to the Servian throne, lives at Constantinople with his mother. The latter's father was formerly architect to the Sultan, a post now held by her brother.

King Milan openly acknowledged the parentage of the boy, who is fifteen years of age and who is described as being strikingly handsome.

SAY WINE DEALER IS KING.

Friends of a Brooklyn Merchant Assert That He Is the Legitimate Successor to Servian Throne.

Louis B. Cocianchich, a Servian wine dealer at 149 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, has in his possession papers which prove him to be the lineal descendant of the Grand Shupane of Servia, and the legitimate claimant of the throne. He is not known as Cocianchich, because about five years ago he took out his naturalization papers and shortened his name to Cocian. Mr. Cocian will not discuss his family history except to admit his lineage.

A short account of how his claim originated was prepared by Capt. Louis Lucca and Capt. Carl Jensen of 66 Summit Street, Brooklyn, about two years ago, and they allege that Cocian gave them the data during a conversation on the assassination of Humbert of Italy.

In 1389 Sultan Murad of Turkey went to conquer Servia. The King of Servia had three cousins—Michael Obelich, Michael Topliza, and Ivan Cocianchich, who were all intimates of his. According to the biographers, another cousin, who was envious of their enjoying the King's favor, tried to get them degraded, alleging that they were traitors and were conspiring with the Turks. When the three were confronted by this man they dared him to follow them and said that they would do a deed that would prove their loyalty. The challenged man fled, but the loyal cousins went to the Turks' camp with arms reversed and surrendered. When led to the presence of the Sultan, Obelich, in the act of rising from his obeisance, drew a dagger and stabbed Murad, killing him. The guards set upon them and one was killed in the struggle and the others taken to Constantinople, and, after being tortured, were executed.

Of the three cousins Ivan Cocianchich was the only one having heirs, and they would have come to the throne if the Turks had not held Servia. The only lineal descendant of Ivan Cocianchich is Louis B. Cocianchich, and it is asserted that he can prove this by papers in his possession.

The Cocianchich family emigrated to Austria as soon as the Turks obtained control of Servia, and Louis B. was born in Trieste thirty-six years ago. He ran away to sea at ten, and until five years ago wandered all over the earth. He was concerned in several South American revolutions, and was a filibuster in Cuba. He speaks Spanish, French, Italian, Servian, and English, and is well read. He is single, and, the neighbors say, is too proud to marry any one of those among whom he lives.

When asked about his claim to the Servian throne yesterday he said: "I would rather be a plain American citizen than the king of any European country. As for my being the real king, I have nothing to say beyond that I am so little interested in the Servian throne that I will allow no one to look over my family papers, and if there is much more trouble and talk I will burn them all. My friends can say I am a king as much as they like, so long as they leave me alone."

SHOT AT SERENADERS.

Brother of Bride Is Said to Have Fired Bullet That May Cause Young Man's Blindness.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—A bullet fired from a revolver into a crowd of men and boys who were conducting a charivari at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Adams, in Maple Avenue, Lyons Farms, last night, struck George Hermey, eighteen years old, of Prospect Street, annexed district, in the left eye and possibly may blind him.

Hermey alleges that the shooting was done by William H. Adams, whose sister, Miss Faith M. Adams, was only a little while before married to Arthur M. Vandersall, a young lawyer of Burgood, Ohio, in the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. R. P. D. Bennett of Germantown, Penn.

The Adams family assert that about two hundred young men and boys had followed the wedding party from the church to the house, where they threw sticks and stones at the bride and bridegroom. The front windows of the residence were broken and roots and dirt were hurled into the parlor. A horse belonging to one of the guests was also unhitched and all the doors were tied with ropes.

The shooting took place while the bride and bridegroom were leaving the house to take a train for Atlantic City. The two brothers of the bride went out to clear the front steps of the débris that had been thrown there when they were attacked by the crowd, and during the excitement several shots were fired. Neither member of the Adams family would make a statement as to who did the shooting, but have engaged counsel to defend themselves in case legal action is brought against them.

BONDS WORTH $50,000 STOLEN.

Taken from the Office of the Texas State Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 12.—It was discovered to-day that a package containing $50,000 worth of City of Sherman waterworks bonds is missing from the State Controller's office. The bonds reached here several days ago by express and were delivered and receipted for by one of the clerks in the Controller's office. They have not been approved and registered by the State and therefore are worthless. An effort may be made by whoever stole them to forge the approval and registration certificate and attempt to dispose of them. The coupons are signed and in legal shape.

SAYS POLICEMAN HIT HIM.

Saloon Keeper Complains of Alleged Brutality of an Officer.

Thomas Gibbons, a saloon keeper of 301 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, yesterday complained to Police Captain Martens of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station of an assault by Policeman Bernard Goldman.

Gibbons said that recently Goldman asked him to buy some tickets for a raffle from a friend. Gibbons said he would. He heard nothing more of the matter, he says, until Thursday evening, when, as he was going into his house, Goldman called him aside.

"Did you buy those tickets?" he said the policeman asked.

Gibbons, who was in a hurry, answered: "Sure."

"You're a liar," he declares the policeman said, at the same time striking him in the mouth. His lip was split and a lighted cigar was smashed against his face. He says Goldman hit him again, and another policeman came up and stopped the assault.

The complaint was referred to Inspector Albertson, who will hold a hearing on Monday.

Houston Sentenced for Larceny.

Samuel D. Houston, who is said to be a direct lineal descendant of Gen. "Sam" Houston, was sentenced to four years and six months in State's prison by Justice Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday for grand larceny. Last week he pleaded guilty to the theft of $5,000 from the firm of Handy & Harmon, at 82 Nassau Street, by whom he had been employed as confidential man for twenty-four years. Judge Newburger received many letters asking clemency for Houston. The latter was formerly a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., and both ex-Gov. Voorhees and Senator Kean of that State wrote the Judge.

Receiver for Company in Sandusky, O.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 12.—Perry G. Walker was to-day named as receiver for the Vincent Valve Company of this city. The assets are placed at $50,000; liabilities will probably amount to $100,000.

NEW NORMAL COLLEGE LIST

Results of the Examinations in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Names of Girl Students Who Had the Required Percentage and Are Entitled to Admission.

Competitive examinations for entrance to the Normal College have been held in Manhattan and the Bronx. The following girls had a percentage of 79.5 or over, and are thus entitled to admission:

NORMAL COLLEGE—TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Edna E. Thornall, Marie J. Weber, Helene L. Euler, Elsa T. Berteling, Minnie C. Webster, Roselma Strauss, Dorothea Mattison, Emma C. Ohmeis, Elizabeth A. Cramer, Grace E. Fettretch, Rosalie E. H. Goodyear, Mathilde Caspe, Edna Welker, Marion D. Smith, Gratia Siemon, Clarice Unger, Florine C. Ettenheimer, Rieth Schloo, Edna Lyon, Sidonia H. Bergenstein, Elsie Breitenfeld, Edna K. Beckman, Carla L. Dietz, Sarah C. Doherty, Beatrice E. Johnston, Mary F. Dooley, Paula Rieth, Marie Neufeld, Laura J. Romes, Elizabeth M. Fritsche, Estelle V. Connolly, Hattie Chopak, Sylvia J. Glaser, Ottilie Prochaska, Isabella Patterson, Annie Levy, Florence Hackett, Alma H. Munster, Gertrude Popper, Hilda Lewin, Edna R. Hall, Elsie Kuehl.

MODEL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Frances Shaw, Frances McCormick, Pepreta Reinschreiber.

SCHOOL NO. 6, MANHATTAN.

Alma L. Bock, Mildred T. Davis, Elsie Rosenberg, Clara Halfmann, Rosemary Stout, Edith Rosenmond, Carrie E. Heerwagen, Daisy Neely.

SCHOOL NO. 13, MANHATTAN.

Annie Schultz, Pauline Sonnenthal, Annie Matskin, Mary Horr, Fannie Heyman, Bertha Miller, Nettie Vogel, Dora Roseman, Jeannette Friedman, Clara Rosenthal, Clara Lichtman.

SCHOOL NO. 14, MANHATTAN.

Helen A. Hurley.

SCHOOL NO. 37, MANHATTAN.

Sadie Ginsburg, Rose Hahn, Jessamine Harris.

SCHOOL NO. 45, MANHATTAN.

Elva A. Shepherd, Sidney Kleinhaus, Anna M. Hickey, Mildred S. Wolf, Marie M. A. James, May Dougherty, Edna F. Brower.

SCHOOL NO. 46, MANHATTAN.

Dorothy Costigan.

SCHOOL NO. 50, MANHATTAN.

Elizabeth C. Heissner, Elsa Rauer, Grace M. Bruning, Blanche Allan.

SCHOOL NO. 53, MANHATTAN.

Gertrude Lesch.

SCHOOL NO. 54, MANHATTAN.

Eugenia J. Deimel.

SCHOOL NO. 57, MANHATTAN.

Catharine Tubridy, Lillian Michel, Louise Duerstein, Harriet Pelikan.

SCHOOL NO. 59, MANHATTAN.

Jennie Little, Katherine Wollmer, Helen Kahn, Alice Purcell, Pauline Ober.

SCHOOL NO. 68, MANHATTAN.

Alberta Monell, Bertha Lesser, Louie H. Ford, Elsie M. Holderer, Helen Truman, Lena Allum.

SCHOOL NO. 69, MANHATTAN.

Edna R. Duffy, Sarah Usdansky, Jennie M. Tillotson.

SCHOOL NO. 72, MANHATTAN.

Elizabeth L. Butler, Ida Geher, Elizabeth Cohen, Florence B. Saltzberg, Fredericka Rubenstein, Jennie C. Chelimer, Renée Cohen, Esther Aarons, Minnie Bonner, Frances Feinberg.

SCHOOL NO. 76, MANHATTAN.

Edwina Heinemann, Agnes Burnell, Bertha Geisler, Louise Nyitray, Cecilia A. McAvoy, Viola A. Brothers.

SCHOOL NO. 93, MANHATTAN.

Mildred Jerman, Carolyn Crowell, Pauline Pirrone, Mazie Patterson, Rose Owens, Ruth Russell, Madeleine Hall, Minnie Brogan, Barbara Brinkmann, Alma Steiniger, Reine A. Swift, Pauline Castillo, Margaret Pichol, Gertrude Stubberfield, Florence Martin, Florence Stiven, Clara Alexander, Margaret Gibney, Lillian Krakaur, Ruby Laffin, Virginia O'Hanlon, Agnes Ryan, Margaret Schmidt, Theresa Weber, Ida Wilson, Gertrude Page, Helen Dahl, Katie Ossenbruggen, Isabelle Everett, Lillian Rogers, Frances Jennings.

SCHOOL NO. 103, MANHATTAN.

Dorothy Lazarus, Isabelle Archer, Viola Foster, Mary Agnes Ward, Jeannette Ehrlich, Rose Herson, Fannie E. Selkin, Zarita Mahon, Rosalind Blum, Mildred Valenstern, Blanche Conn.

SCHOOL NO. 119, MANHATTAN.

Miriam Gardner, Elizabeth Dudash, Marguerite B. McGuiness.

SCHOOL NO. 170, MANHATTAN.

Minnie Lebowitz, Leah Rosengarten, Vivienne Blum, Rina Besosa, Alice T. Shanley, Sadie Krupp, Grace A. McMahon, Marguerite C. Lane, Jeannette T. Comstock, Grace Abelsohn, May Guber, Sylvia Bernard, Mary Bercowitz, Hilma B. Soderberg, Ethel Baum, Abi V. Mendelson, Florence R. Berwanger, Rhea R. Lowenthal.

SCHOOL NO. 177, MANHATTAN.

Mary Goldstein, Stella A. Gordon.

SCHOOL NO. 2, BRONX.

Bessie F. Liddington, Dorothy A. Feltner.

SCHOOL NO. 4, BRONX.

Elizabeth Wihnyk, Henrietta H. Zuckerman, Esther B. Mandel, Gertrude F. Maloney.

SCHOOL NO. 20, BRONX.

Eva Rabinoff.

SCHOOL NO. 28, BRONX.

Caroline M. Scanlan.

SCHOOL NO. 32, BRONX.

Helen E. Crocker.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Helen Quinn, Irene Kiernan, Helen Nealis, Agnes Cullen, Mary McKenna, Mary Jennings, Catherine Tallman, Sarah Barry, Judith Kromelberg, Olga Lacey, Jennie Meenagh, Agnes Wall, Anna Harney, Marie Duffy, Martha Guiry, Margaret McCabe, Helen Timoney, Honoria Duggan, Cora Sima.

EPIPHANY SCHOOL.

Mary F. Fay, Margaret C. Hopkins, Caroline M. Guinan.

HOLY CROSS SCHOOL.

Angela F. Conlan, Maude C. Costello, Katharine M. Mitchell.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

Margaret McLoughlin, Mary Austin, Mary Grippo, Mary Dillon, Rose McQuade.

ST. AGNES'S SCHOOL.

Florence Flannery, Anna Ryan, Isabella Bossong.

ST. BRIGID'S SCHOOL.

Mary V. Dugan, Kathryn V. Rotchford, Kathryn B. Jordan, Helen C. Furey.

ST. CECELIA'S SCHOOL.

Mary R. Mulshine, May C. Provost, Frances Reilly, Marguerite Sullivan, Mary Egan, Mary Koerber.

ST. IGNATIUS'S SCHOOL.

Mary Coleman, Anna F. Callagy, Anna M. F. Hughes, Mary M. Tobin, Margaret M. Morrissey.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL.

Helen I. Dunn, Isabel Whearty.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Josephine M. Moen, Sarah C. Prendergast, Alice J. Carragher, Philomena Zahn, Catharine M. Lynam, Alice Daniel, Ethel A. M. Sullivan, Annie Winkler.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Loretta E. Taylor, Margaret A. Carney, Mary C. Carney.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

Elizabeth Scott, Elizabeth Carlin, Lillian McGuiness, Mary McDonough, Louise Sheahan, Teresa McDonald, Katie Tropp, Katie Nugent, Norah Mangan.

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL.

Catharine M. O'Geary, Josephine M. Donohue, Anne A. M. Callahan, Ellen E. Shea, Mary C. Loughrey, Mary M. Donohue, Mary A. Manuel, Mary A. C. O'Hare, Rosina M. Fitzpatrick, Josephine M. Sullivan, Florence Logan, Mary A. Fessler, Elisabeth T. Halltinan.

XAVIER PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Helen M. M. McGuirk, Helen G. Crowley, Jennie A. De Witt, Regina F. McQuade, Elizabeth T. D. Moran, Catherine A. Brophy, Marietta Dunphy.

INDEPENDENT.

Grace Oshinsky, May Samelson, Florence E. Zeigler, Pauline G. Alexander, Martha Jones, Lena Inderst, Kate Kraft, Ella Spencer, Irene Dinkelspiel, Flora Baehr, Ethel C. Wentworth, Elizabeth Lindemann, Helene B. Wise, Regina McCann, Lillie Zagat, Georgina B. Davids, Teresa Rosenthal, May Maibrum, Margaret Johnston, Mary M. Tweedy, Lulu Roth, Mary H. Kuna, Emily Lustig, Elinor V. Grace, Berenice Wolgamot, Mabel G. Robinson, Amanda Jaeger, Maude Hunt, Zella S. Istel, Estelle Levy, Esther Schacknowitz.

An Obedient Pen—The Stylus—is round pointed. Send for samples to Stylus & Cash, 77 5th Av., City.—Adv.

CITY COLLEGE HONOR MEN.

List of Prize Winners and Medallists as Far as Completed.

The faculty of the College of the City of New York have announced the following twenty-two honor men, or those students of the Senior Class who have attained an average above 85 per cent. since the beginning of the Freshman year:

Arnold Jacobowitz, Morris Weisenberg, George Frankenthaler, Isidor Glotzer, David Friedman, Charles Kroll, Solomon Kronberg, Edward Fleisher, Samuel A. Schwartz, Benjamin Siegel, Henry Clay Moses, Justin H. Moore, Elias Lieberman, Otto Wertman, Samuel Shapiro, Isidore Tanz, Bernard Cohen, John J. Caulfield, Isidor Irving Barnett, Charles J. Nehrbas, Henry Shapiro, Joseph Michael.

The following is a list of the prize winners and medallists as far as has been determined by the judges:

Pell Medal, value $50—Arnold Jacobowitz, valedictorian.

Newly-created prize of a gold watch, established by William Prager, in memory of his son, who shot himself accidentally two months ago—Morris Weisenberg.

Kelly Critique—Isidor Glotzer, Senior.

Riggs Essay ($15)—Isidor Glotzer, Senior.

Riggs Essay ($10)—B. Robinson, Junior.

Ward Medals (bronze) in—

Moral Philosophy—Elias Lieberman, Junior.

English—Charles J. Nehrbas.

French—Morris Weisenberg, Senior.

German—Arnold Jacobowitz, Senior.

Spanish—William J. Heller, Junior.

Ketchum Prizes to the Junior Class in Political Economy—First Prize—Edward Green, Junior; Second Prize—A. Garfinkle, Junior.

Prize of the Sons of the American Revolution—First Prize—Henry C. Moses; Second Prize—Abraham Bockmore.

Serena Mason Carnes Prizes for the best translations in French, German, and Spanish ($30)—French—George Lewis; honorable mention made to William I. Heller, A. Rein, H. Kantrowitz, J. Cohen, B. Flatow, and I. Cooperman. German—Arnold Jacobowitz; honorable mention made to Benjamin Z. Stanger, Alex. B. Siegel, and David Friedman. Spanish—Undecided between William I. Heller, Edward J. Kehoe, Morris Weisenberg, and Alexander Denenholz.

Interest at the commencement exercises to be held at Carnegie Hall, June 18, will centre on the presence of Dr. Finley, the new President. The baccalaureate sermon to the graduates will be preached to-morrow afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington at Grace Church. Class Day will be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, and will be specially noted for the production of a musical comedy entitled "If I Were President," by the students of the graduating class.

AHEARN SLATED FOR SHERIFF.

Ex-State Senator Is Said to Have Leader Murphy's Pledge for the Nomination Next Fall.

John F. Ahearn, until recently a State Senator from the Tenth District, and for many years the Tammany leader in the Fourth Assembly District, where he still holds that position, is slated for the Tammany nomination for Sheriff of this county this Fall, according to a story told yesterday by those closely identified with the organization. The nomination is to be given to the ex-Senator, it is said, as the result of a pledge made to him before the last election by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall.

Senator Ahearn was "turned down" by the organization last Fall to the extent that Daniel J. Riordan, an ex-Member of Congress, was nominated for the Senate in his stead. This was accomplished through the work of Thomas F. Foley, the leader of the Second Assembly District, which with the First and the Fourth Districts go to make up the Tenth Senate District. In the Senate District Convention the Foley interests, associated with those of Representative Timothy D. Sullivan, caused the nomination of Riordan after a hard fight. It now appears that right after this agents went to Ahearn from the Republican county organization and told him that the Republicans were willing to nominate him for the Senate in the district if he would make the run, believing that with his personal following in that strong Democratic district, together with the Republican votes, he could win.

When this proposition was made to Ahearn, still stinging from the blow given him in the Senate district convention, he was inclined to accept and enter the lists to defeat Riordan. However, he took two days to consider the matter and in that time went to see Murphy. The Tammany leader told him that while he might win his victory he would be unwise to make the proposed alliance.

The upshot of it was that Ahearn declined the Republican nomination, with the distinct understanding with Murphy that the nomination for Sheriff of the County of New York was to be his this Fall when the successor to Sheriff O'Brien is to be elected. As a public indication that Ahearn's "turn down" for Senator has not affected his standing in Tammany Hall, Murphy brought about his selection as a Sachem of the Tammany Society at the meeting a few weeks ago.

BALTIMORE BANK FAILURE.

City Trust and Banking Company May Pay Dollar for Dollar, but Stockholders Will Lose All.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—George D. Penniman and Campbell Carrington, receivers of the City Trust and Banking Company, are considering a plan by which the assets may be divided and sold in two directions. This contemplates a sale of the warehouses and the business that is operated by them to Baltimore interests, and the trust company, with the banking business, to New York parties. No decision can be reached in either direction, however, until the expert examination is finished.

It is still the belief of persons acquainted with the affairs of the company that its assets will realize enough to pay the depositors dollar for dollar, but the outlook for the stockholders is far from promising. It is said that the whole capital of $100,000 probably will be lost. It has developed that the affairs of the company were conducted in a rather loose manner for a long period, and through the methods then employed a large amount of money was loaned to various concerns and individuals, which in some cases only can be partially collected and in others may prove a total loss. The acceptance of this worthless paper has led to much criticism of the management.

Officials of the company say mistakes probably were made, but that they were promptly rectified. This view is not shared by the critics, but until the receivers make a complete examination and announce the result it is practically impossible to learn the exact condition of the company.

CAVE-IN ON SOUTHERN ROAD.

Mountain Side Falls on North Carolina Track—Train Wrecked on the Same Line.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 12.—The side of a mountain caved in on the Southern Railroad's tracks between Spartanburg and Asheville at noon to-day. Thousands of tons of rock and dirt plunged downward, completely filling one of the largest railroad cuts in the mountains of Western North Carolina and effectually shutting off all traffic from the South. The landslide occurred near Tryon, N. C., just at the foot of Saluda Mountain. The road had just succeeded in resuming operations of trains, which were blocked by washouts in Spartanburg County last week.

No trains will be run on this road for at least seven days, for it will be impossible to clear the track in less time. It is reported that there is another crack in the mountain just in the rear of the cliff from which to-day's avalanche descended, and it is predicted that another tumble of earth and rock will occur, in which case railroad people say that it will be at least twelve days before the running of through trains can be resumed.

The train which started from this place for Columbia, S. C., at 4 P. M. to-day was wrecked when within two miles of Hendersonville. The engine, baggage, mail, and express car and one passenger coach were derailed. Postal Clerk Horace G. Cliff received severe and painful bruises and a fireman was injured. The cause of the wreck is unknown.

TRIES TO KILL A CONSUL.

Sailor, Believed to be Insane, Fires at Italian Representative in Havana.

HAVANA, June 12.—While the Italian Consul here, Viagio Ternielli, was seated in his office this afternoon, a young Italian sailor entered and inquired whether he was the Consul. On receiving an affirmative reply, he whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet grazed the Consul's head.

The sailor turned and fled along the street, pursued by the Consul and others. The miscreant ineffectively fired the only charge in his revolver at the nearest pursuer. He was finally overpowered and arrested. He gave the name of Pietro Alliney, and his only excuse was that he was compelled to do the deed. It is believed that he is insane.

Established 1786. Worms, a. Rh. Germany.
P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF
THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS
and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

THREATENED ARDSLEY CLUB.

Coroner Russell, Defied by Superintendent Hale in Heffernan Inquiry, Said He Would Close the Building.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 12.—Superintendent C. E. Hale of the Ardsley Club this afternoon defied Coroner C. E. Russell, but to-night S. C. Eldridge, a club member, sent word to the Coroner that Hale would give his statement in the Heffernan case. In the afternoon Coroner Russell gave Hale twenty-four hours in which to reconsider his attitude. Some time before that limit is up the Coroner will again go to the clubhouse and take Hale's testimony, and then probably will order that the inquest be reopened. He will then place Hale on the stand, and also some house servants. The District Attorney or a representative will put the questions.

When the Coroner arranged for the inquest held in Irvington to investigate the death of Heffernan, he did not issue subpoenas for the members of the club. When they promised to be present at the inquest the Coroner took their word for it. Incidentally he took the word of Hale. All the members of the club whose presence was material attended the hearing. During the inquest Hale's name was called repeatedly, but there was no response.

Hale has said that he asked Heffernan who shot him, and Heffernan made a charge against a man who previously figured in the case.

Coroner Russell went to the clubhouse this afternoon and saw Mr. Hale, who is ill in bed. Mr. Hale refused absolutely to talk and defied the Coroner. Even the threat of placing a Deputy Sheriff in the sick room failed to move him. The Coroner finally abandoned the inquiry for the time, but as he left turned to Hale and said:

"You will talk inside of twenty-four hours or I'll close this club and also find means of making you talk."

A few hours later Mr. Eldridge telephoned to the Coroner that Hale would talk. The Coroner said to-night he would be at the club some time to-morrow and Hale would give evidence or he would carry out his threat.

EXPRESS CAR ROBBERY.

Two Men Arrested at Huntington, Ind., for Throwing Packages from a Car Bound for New York.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., June 12.—Cyrus Gillen, aged twenty-five, of Piqua, Ohio, and Frank Marion, aged twenty-nine, of Lima, Ohio, are under arrest here for the robbery of a Chicago and Erie express car between here and Chicago. Last night goods were reported found along the railroad tracks in the vicinity of Crown Point. A close watch was kept on express train No. 8, which arrived in this city early this morning. An officer discovered Gillen standing in the car, but after a long run pursued by the officer he escaped. In the meantime Marion was discovered in the car by express messengers and held until the arrival of an officer. Later Gillen was arrested in the railroad yards after eight shots had been fired by the officers.

On the two prisoners was found a large amount of goods of all kinds. Reports from along the Erie Road say that express packages of all descriptions were found strewn along the track. The car robbed was bound through from Chicago to New York.

CHICAGO, June 12.—B. Wygant, General Agent of the Wells Fargo Express Company, whose car on the Erie Railroad was entered by robbers last night, could not give an estimate of the value of the goods picked up along the railroad, but believed that almost all of the goods had been recovered.

"My opinion is that it was the intention of the robbers to come back at night and pick up the packages thrown from the car," he said. "Those recovered nearly all contained valuable express matter, such as would naturally be selected by the robbers."

FATAL END OF A FAST.

Pennsylvania Hotel Keeper Tried Starvation as Cure for Paralysis and Died.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 12.—Edward McIntyre, the Mirooka (Penn.) hotel keeper who ended a forty days' fast at noon last Tuesday, died at noon to-day. McIntyre began the fast in the hope that it would prove beneficial in a severe attack of paralysis. He was forty-seven years old.

During the forty days his weight was reduced from 167 pounds to 116. In the three days that he took nourishment preceding death he gained seven pounds. He became delirious last night and later lapsed into unconsciousness, in which condition he remained until death.

NEGLECTED WIFE'S SUIT.

Miss Bradley's Counsel Admits Alienation of C. E. Quintard's Affections —$50,000 Damages Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 12.—The suit of Mrs. Edith Quintard against Miss Alice Bradley for $50,000 for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Quintard's husband, Charles E. Quintard, came up in the Superior Court at Bridgeport this afternoon on a motion by Miss Bradley's counsel, ex-Mayor Homer S. Cummings, to default in fact and thus have the case taken from the jury. The motion was granted by Judge Case.

Now that Miss Bradley has admitted the facts cited in the complaint regarding her conduct with Quintard, the suit will simply rest on the amount of damages to be awarded. Mrs. Quintard has refused to accept $10,000.

ACCEPTS CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—At a meeting to-day of the Trustees of the Louisville Free Library, a letter was addressed to Andrew Carnegie telling him that the city had complied with all the requests concerning the purchase of a library site, and that the municipality was prepared to accept his gift of $250,000 for the erection of the library building.

The money from Mr. Carnegie is expected within a few days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 P. M.—Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway; Gilsey House; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—236 Villa Avenue; Lorenzo Balatina; no damage.

4:25 P. M.—340 East Thirty-eight Street; Morris Jacoby; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—216 Clinton Street; Sarah Ratasky; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—70½ East Fifth Street; Max Lizensky; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—65 East Eleventh Street; Franke & Bracher; damage, $1,500.

9:40 P. M.—445 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—1 East Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:25 P. M.—140 West One Hundred and First Street; Mary Barlock; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—The Exchange Grain Elevator in the East Bottoms was burned to-night, destroying 40,000 bushels of wheat and entailing a loss of $70,000.

YOU CAN DRESS
Equal to the Best.
One price only to cash or credit customers, and that as low as is charged by cash houses.
On a purchase of $10.00
$1 Down, $1 Weekly
Serge Suits —A seasonable opportunity for men. You will pay half to twice as much more for no better. They are all wool fast dyes, excellent workmanship.......... $10.00
Men's Suits —The kind $12.00 to $14.00 would be the right price for—broken lots, fancy mixtures, all sizes, but not all sizes of each lot, special price to close them out.................... $5.98
Boys' Serge Suits— Strictly all wool, two piece Suits, short pants; $7.00 is the regular value, this sale...... $3.98
Men's Shoes —Real values that make regular customers. When we say you will pay $3.50 to $5 for no better, we mean it; our special price is.......... $2.50
T. KELLY
263 Sixth Ave, N. Y.
Entrance Through Furniture Store.
Brooklyn, 470 Fulton St.
Open Saturday evenings till 10.

LITTLE journeys to western resorts will be more popular than ever this season. To the Rockies, to the beautiful lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, to Yellowstone Park and to the Pacific coast, the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
offers low priced trips and high-grade service. Booklets with complete information will be sent as follows: "Colorado-California," six cents. "Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents. "Summer Homes—1903," four cents.
W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A.,
381 Broadway, New York.

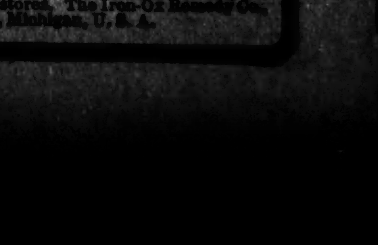
CONVICTED OF SMUGGLING.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Frederick Oldham, a merchant tailor; George P. Mordecai, President of the A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company, and Louis Orphana, steward of the British steamship Templemore, pleaded guilty in the United States Court to-day to indictments charging them with conspiring to defraud the United States Government. Each was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of $500.

Judge Morris refused to reduce the sentences of Oldham and Mordecai, saying their high position in the business and social world only made their offense worse. Oldham and Mordecai entered into agreement with Louis Orphana, steward of the Templemore, whereby Orphana was to smuggle certain articles of wearing apparel, cloth, saddlery, &c., from Liverpool to them aboard his vessel. The goods were found when the Templemore reached Baltimore last Tuesday, and Capt. Jones of the vessel was fined $1,111.70, the value of the smuggled goods.

To increase the appetite by drug stimulation is dangerous. What you need is something to create a natural appetite. This can only be done by a direct beneficial influence upon the stomach, bowels and other organs concerned in the digestion and assimilation of food.
IRON-OX Tablets
Will Give You
An Appetite.
They do it naturally and simply without artificial stimulation, and the consequent weakening reaction. They set things right which have gone wrong, inside you.



Fifty tablets in an aluminum case, 25c. at drug stores. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

GRAND JURY MAY TAKE UP POSTAL SCANDAL

Federal Inquisition Called to Meet Again on Tuesday.

Presence of Extra Postal Inspectors Worries Officials—Postmaster Van Cott Says He Knows Nothing.

Although the Federal Grand Jury that was sworn in at the beginning of the month for a term lasting until October has had one session already, it will convene again next Tuesday. The Post Office scandals are reported to be the cause of the call to the jury. Though no definite information on that point is obtainable at the office of the United States District Attorney, the recent orders from Washington to Postmaster Van Cott and the indefinite presence of many extra Postal Inspectors are taken to be evidence that something is about to happen in postal circles of this city.

That the officials in the General Post Office had some feeling of unrest was shown yesterday by the unofficial statement of one of the local Inspectors.

"Since the department at Washington detailed those forty or more Inspectors to investigate affairs, seven have come to New York, and are acting here under orders from Washington," he said. "We know that much, but we have nothing to do with the actions of the seven, as they are not under our instructions at this office."

The Inspector said he had understood from good authority that the headquarters men were endeavoring to collect evidence that would lead to indictments, and for the present were not worrying themselves with minor matters. The Federal Grand Jury, after gathering Tuesday, will hold sessions until Friday, when Judge Thomas will open the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court to receive any indictments that may be forthcoming.

In the New York office of Postal Inspectors the Chief is Inspector Ashe, while his right-hand assistant is Inspector Thorp. The latter is at present in Washington investigating something for the department, and in his absence the executive head of the local office is Inspector Daggett, who, like the others of the staff, says he does not know anything about headquarters inquiries into the New York office. Mr. Ashe, the Chief, said yesterday:

"I can't tell you anything about the investigation because I don't know anything."

When Postmaster Van Cott was asked if he had received any further orders or reports from Washington, he replied negatively. Nor had he had time to render those already requested—relating to the dismissal of forty-eight cashiers, whom the Government officials suggested ought to be mere clerks, and to the apparent duplication of the office of Superintendent of Delivery in the persons of Richard Van Cott and Charles W. White.

"Are you or your son thinking of resigning?" Mr. Van Cott was asked.

"Did you ever hear of a Van Cott resigning anything?" he queried, in reply.

"Do you know how many of these forty Inspectors from Washington are in New York?" was inquired.

"I don't know a thing," he said. "If I did, I'd be glad to tell you. When I get any news about the investigation I'll give it to you right away."

Incidental to the various comments that have been made about Richard Van Cott's duties in the Post Office, it came to light several days ago that he had been carrying on, among other things, a wholesale millinery business and a livery stable business. His room in the Post Office, where his office hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., was a busy place yesterday, but he himself was only there about half the period named. It was said by those who know the building thoroughly that he had been in the habit of staying at his desk three or four hours a day, but his assistant, Mr. Lockwood, had been there regularly throughout the day, attending to the business of the department.

Mr. Van Cott's wholesale millinery store is on the fourth floor of the building at 397 Broadway, northwest corner of Twentieth Street. The manager, according to a sign in front, is George E. Erskine. It was stated by the manager yesterday, and by the elevator man of the building, that Mr. Van Cott was wont to come there very seldom, possibly once a week.

"He drops in occasionally, when he's in this part of the town," said the man in the store. "I couldn't tell you when to find him here. You'd better try the Post Office."

On the outside of the building a lofty sign bears the inscription, "R. Van Cott and Company." In the Corporation Directory the directorate of "R. Van Cott and Company" is put down as follows: "Richard Van Cott—no co."

The Brevoort & Berkely Livery Stable, which the front sign says is the establishment of G. & R. Van Cott, is at 46 West Eighth Street. According to several of its employes, Richard Van Cott rarely, if ever, goes there, but the brother attends to the stable entirely. Formerly both the Superintendent of City Delivery and his father, the Postmaster, lived at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort, 11 Fifth Avenue, which is in the centre of their old district and near the Lincoln Club, their Republican organization. Not long ago, however, both father and son moved to West Eighty-third Street.

With regard to the demand for a report on the question why Richard Van Cott and Charles W. White seem to occupy the same office, the Postmaster and his son both explain that the younger Van Cott is Superintendent for the city, while Mr. White is superintendent for the general Post Office district alone, just as he might be for the Madison Square branch.

It became known last night that some of the Washington Inspectors had visited several sub-stations during the day, but they did not disclose to any of the local employes the details of their investigating plan. If "anything drops" it will be a surprise to everybody here, they say, for the Department in Washington is not relying on local assistance in the slightest degree.

Inspector Oldfield of St. Louis, the same who had a fight not long ago with Assistant District Attorney Baldwin in the Post Office Building, returned to the city early in the morning, and at first it was supposed he would take up the work on the postal scandals regarding the New York Office. When asked about this, however, he said he was still working on the case about which he and Mr. Baldwin had their trouble. That involves Mr. Baldwin's partnership in the firm of Boothby & Baldwin, makers of cash registers, and it has been charged that these machines were sold to the Government on terms disadvantageous to the latter.

COTTON UP AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—When the cotton market opened to-day prices advanced from 28 to 42 points above last night's closing prices. July went forward 40 points, to 18.40; August 31 points, to 18.18; September 42 points, to 11.41, and October 23 points, to 9.90.

The advance was based on sensationally favorable Liverpool cables and private cables saying that there were large buying orders from Alexandria. There was a wild scramble of shorts to cover at any price.

COTTON'S LIVELY MARKET.

Violent Rise at Liverpool, and Various Rumors Send Prices Soaring and Bears Rush to Cover.

The cotton market was the scene of further sensational happenings yesterday. After the twenty-five-point break of Thursday it had been expected that yesterday would see still further reactions, and the pit was therefore not a little surprised when the cables from Liverpool early in the morning announced a violent rise in that market. The result was that at the opening here prices rushed upward with empress ented rapidity, so that before the day's business was fairly under way quotations for the various months showed gains ranging from sixteen to forty-five points. The rise in Liverpool was ascribed to buying for Egyptian account and to manipulation by the bull clique in New Orleans, which was trying to make a higher level for profit-taking purposes. Other sources of strength were the reported alarm of spinners in England over the constantly diminishing supply of cotton.

Those who had sold short in this market on Thursday at once rushed to cover and prices went kiting. July, which had closed at 11.85, opened at 12.15, and was quickly bid up to 12.80. August, which had closed at 11.44, went up to 12.26; September, which had closed at 10.50, opened up thirty points, and other options also showed great strength. In the afternoon a profit-taking movement set in and prices were carried to a level slightly lower than the opening, but still from fifteen to thirty points advance for the day.

PAPER REFUSE NUISANCE.

Janitors' Society Confers with Commissioner Woodbury About It—Mass Meeting Planned.

A committee of the Janitors' Society visited Commissioner Woodbury yesterday regarding the disposition of paper refuse from the tenements. It was composed of J. Bashein, President; R. E. Simon and S. Mason, Directors of the organization. Mr. Bashein, as spokesman, complained to the Commissioner of the difficulty of keeping the bundles of paper refuse from scattering over the sidewalks. He said that boys used them to play football with and that otherwise they were a nuisance and a menace, as fires had been known to spread rapidly on account of these bundles. He requested that the bags used formerly be again introduced. Complaint was also made of the refusal of cart drivers to remove refuse from airshafts.

The Commissioner admitted that the bundles of paper refuse lying loose are a nuisance, but pointed out that the bags demanded were a menace to health, as they were calculated to carry all kinds of infectious diseases. He agreed, however, to allow the use of the bags again, temporarily, until he had finished experimenting with a tin receptacle for such refuse. He also gave assurances that the air shaft nuisance would be abated as the stuff would be cleaned with street refuse and carted away as such.

The Janitors' Society will hold a mass meeting next Thursday evening in the Educational Alliance. The purpose of the meeting is to instruct the janitors of the east side as to the best ways of maintaining their houses in a sanitary condition during the warm weather. Among the speakers will be Marcus M. Marks of the Civic Federation, James B. Reynolds, and Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance.

CAPT. ROONEY SUSPENDED.

Brooklyn Police Commander Said to Have Allowed Sunday Liquor Selling—Wardman Also Accused.

Capt. Owen Rooney, commanding the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday was suspended from duty. He is charged with failing to close certain saloons in his precinct which kept open on Sundays in violation of the law.

The suspension caused much surprise in Brooklyn police circles, as Rooney has been regarded as one of the most active and efficient precinct commanders in the borough.

Rooney was made a Captain only about four months ago. Deputy Commissioner Ebstein is said to have aided in his advancement, the Commissioner having been pleased with Rooney's work while acting as Captain in other precincts. Last Sunday nearly all the arrests for alleged violations of the excise law made in Brooklyn were made in Rooney's precinct. They were ten in number.

The first week that Rooney was in command of the precinct he broke up a band of burglars who had been operating in the manufacturing district there, and a short time later he rounded up a "policy king" who had been doing business in the precinct for years.

Commissioner Greene also announced that charges had been preferred against Henry B. Gorsuch, Capt. Hardy's wardman at the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who is at present a patrolman attached to the Stagg Street Station. The charges are that he accepted $35 a month from a saloon in his precinct, from October, 1902, to May, 1903.

NO PRISONERS IN A RAID.

Acting Captain Says Nobody Was Found in a Poolroom—Detective Says 400 Were Found.

Acting Captain Lonsdale of the Grand Central Police Sub Station, with Detective Sergeant O'Connor, County Detective Garry, and several policemen, raided an alleged poolroom at 50 East Forty-first Street, not far from the Murray Hill Hotel, yesterday afternoon. They found telephones, racing sheets, cards, and tickets and a secret staircase, but took no prisoners. Garry said 400 men were "cornered" and let go. Capt. Lonsdale said all the men escaped by the roof, but he does not know how many were there.

Inspector McLaughlin told Lonsdale to watch for pool selling in that neighborhood and the Captain and O'Connor went hunting for such a place yesterday afternoon on a special tour. With some policemen they went to the front door of the suspected place. A man brushed by and opened the door and all rushed in.

According to Lonsdale they only heard a rush of feet up stairs. No one was seen and the Captain said the men had gone over the roof, down the scuttle of next door into a livery stable, and away.

The first floor of the place is occupied by a tailor who also has the top floor. The second floor is fitted up with a charter of the "Casablo Club" hung on the wall. The police found in a back room a stairway leading into the house next door. It was supposed by them to be the usual entrance for the crowd which frequented the second floor.

Garry in his description of the raid said 400 men were found in the place. They were all well dressed, and some were coachmen of the wealthy men of that neighborhood. He said Inspector McLaughlin was at the head of the raiders, and listening over the telephone heard a man give out the winner of a horse race at Gravesend. He said the Inspeceor let all the men go.

DEATH OF ALPHONSE FTELEY.

Distinguished Engineer Was Connected with Large Municipal Works and the Panama Canal.

Alphonse Fteley died on Thursday at his home, in Alta Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers. He was born in France in 1837 and was a graduate of the Polytechnic School of Paris. For several years he was occupied in engineering offices in Europe, and came to the United States in 1865. In 1873 he became the resident engineer of the Water Bureau of Boston. He also was the consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board of that city up to the time of his death.

Up to three years ago Mr. Fteley was the consulting engineer of the Panama Canal Company. Nine years before this he had declared himself as favoring the Panama Canal as the best way of cutting through the isthmus. He was appointed executive engineer of the New York Aqueduct Commission in 1888, and was connected with the commission for nearly sixteen years. As consulting engineer, he was identified with many water supply, sewerage, rapid transit, and other engineering works. He resigned from the Aqueduct Commission at the end of 1899 because of ill-health. The commission at the time passed resolutions of regret and praised Mr. Fteley for his many valuable accomplishments in the line of public service.

Mr. Fteley spent his Winters in New York at his home, 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and his Summers at his country home in Yonkers. During his work with the commission he planned the Croton Dam in 1891 and the Jerome Park Reservoir in 1894. His plans for the Croton Dam were carried out as he had planned, with the exception that on the recommendation of a committee of engineers a wall of masonry was substituted for the original earthen embankment. Mr. Fteley was a member of the Century Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday, on hearing of the death of Mr. Fteley, adopted resolutions of regret.

ROMANCE OF A HOSPITAL.

Walter E. Edgerly Weds His Nurse of Five Years Ago.

A courtship that began in a hospital five years ago has resulted in the marriage of Miss Eleanor Conklin Dickerson to Walter Evans Edgerly of Brooklyn, at the home of the bride's parents, at Bullville, N. Y.

Mr. Edgerly lost his legs by being run over by a Long Island Railroad train while riding a bicycle, and was taken to the Seney Hospital for treatment. Miss Dickerson was a nurse at the hospital and attended him through his illness. He was in her care for three months, and since that time the two have kept up a correspondence. A year ago Mr. Edgerly announced his engagement. The bride and bridegroom are now in Portland, Me., on their wedding trip.

Before the accident Mr. Edgerly was an enthusiastic wheelman and still is a member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. He was a member of the Good Roads Association and the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

LO-FENG-LUH DEAD.

Formerly Chinese Minister to London—He Was Also Well Known Here.

SHANGHAI, June 12.—Lo-Feng-Luh, formerly Chinese Minister to London, died at Foo Choo Tuesday.

Sir Chihchen Lo-Feng-Luh was a Chinese of the Chinese, with no Tartar blood in him, and he hailed from the southern Province of Fohkien. In this country he is best remembered for his tour of the United States in 1896 with Li-Hung-Chang, whose secretary he then was. A decided impression was produced wherever the Viceroy's party went by the adroit, affable, ingenious Oriental, who translated Li's speeches, and, as was suspected, transformed them somewhat in process of interpretation, and who, everywhere that Li went, conducted himself with consummate tact and ability.

He was a diplomat somewhat of the Wu-Ting-Fang type, but with less humor than that statesman has. In 1900 he had as difficult a part to play as Wu, and in addition he had to deal with statesmen less disposed to trust him than was the case with Wu. Both Wu and Lo insisted that the legations at Peking were safe, and both were in telegraphic communication with their imperial ruler, but Lo in Great Britain was regarded as a Chinese liar, while Wu in America was believed. It thus happened that Wu and not Lo shared in the glory which attended the discovery that the legations were safe, made through Secretary Hay's famous telegram by way of the Chinese Legation. In that trying time he probably served his country as well as Wu, though with less success.

Sir Chihchen was an excellent English scholar. He was educated for the naval profession and studied all the regular curriculum, embracing nagivation, astronomy, and the higher mathematics, and for a time held the post of Professor of Nautical Astronomy at the Chinese Naval College on the River Min. He was always a faithful adherent of Li-Hung-Chang. He was secretary to Li when the latter was Viceroy of the province of Chihli, in the north, and resided for many years at Tientsin. Here on one occasion he had a characteristic little tiff with the foreign merchants. The wharves and roads adjoining the port on the River Peiho were in a wretched condition, and port dues or levies were talked of as a fund to be used for their improvement. There was an outcry against this, which, it was said, would be an infraction of treaty rights; Mr. Lo did not press his proposals in that form, but explained that those who refused to contribute would be certainly charged for the use of the wharves and new roads, and the result was that all further objection suddenly collapsed. The roads of the foreign settlement in Tientsin are now beautifully macadamised and kept spick and span.

When Sir Chihchen was first admitted to the privilege of an audience with Queen Victoria in 1897, he was requested to inscribe his name in her autograph book. With courtierlike alacrity he took the opportunity to add a verse culled from "the Chinese Shakespeare," describing how "on looking toward the West they saw the Mother Sovereign descending from her Paradise and bestowing her blessing upon humanity." The compliment was met with the bestowal of the dignity of K. C. V. O.

Gave Flags to School.

Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R., presented three flags to Public School 140 yesterday morning. The presentation was made in a speech by Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Commander of Lafayette Post, and the acceptance was by one of the little girls of the school. Addresses were also made by Department Commander Alan C. Bakewell, Capt. Job Woodruff of Lafayette Post, and Dr. Thomas Wilkes of Kimball Post. Dr. Edgar Dubs Shimer, District Superintendent of the Board of Education, acted as master of ceremonies.

Schooner Capsizes and Two Men Drown.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 12.—The schooner Fred A. Emerson of Bangor, Me., capsized off this port to-day, and George Wayland of Portland and E. Arguith of Camden, Me., were drowned. The Captain and two men were rescued by the schooner Lugano, which proceeded toward New York.

Senator Platt in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Senator Platt of New York arrived in Washington this afternoon. He expects to see President Roosevelt to-morrow on various matters in which he is interested.

HARVARD AND YALE CREWS.

Rough Water on the Thames, but Practice Goes On—Harvard 'Varsity Beats Freshmen.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 12.—Despite the rough condition of the river, the Yale crews were out for practice late this afternoon. The 'Varity four rowed up the river two miles and showed up fairly well. The freshman crew covered practically the same course, and did some good work. The stroke for the most part was kept down, but at the finish they spurted, and the ragged work which has been noticeable heretofore under similar circumstances was absent to-day.

The 'Varsity eight had a four-mile practice row, two miles up the river and return. They were coached on getting the oars into the water quickly with a snappy catch, and a slight improvement in this respect was made. At the finish on the return trip the stroke was hit up to thirty-two.

It was announced at the Yale crew quarters that all of the invalids were on the road to recovery. Julian Curtiss, Chairman of the Yale-Harvard Regatta Committee, arrived from New York, and intends to stay until he can flag the course.

Because of the severe storm the Harvard oarsmen were unable to go out on the river until late this afternoon. Their enforced rest did the men a great deal of good, and the 'Varsity especially did some snappy rowing. The freshmen and 'Varsity practiced racing starts for thirty strokes. The three crews then paddled down stream, a mile and a half at a twenty-eight stroke. The crews started even, but the 'Varsity walked away, finishing at the navy yard a dozen lengths ahead. The 'Varsity then rowed a mile up stream on time. There was a fair tide, but the wind made the water rough and the boat was half filled with water at the finish. The time for the mile was nearly six minutes.

The crew then rowed up to Gale's Ferry for the first time this year. The Yale men watched the Harvard men take a splendid racing start. The crew picked up the freshmen a quarter of a mile from the float and beat them in a couple of lengths. Swaim was back at bow in the 'Varsity boat to-day and Burchard was at No. 7 in the freshman shell. George Mumford, '97, arrived and will assist Mr. Higginson in coaching the crews.

SHOOTING AT OSSINING.

Van Allen Wins Individual Championship and Baldwinsville Club Gets Dean Richmond Trophy.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 12.—Heavy rain spoiled the last day's work at the traps in the inanimate target trap shooting tournament of the Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, which closed here to-day. Only twenty-eight men took part in the opening event. During the afternoon the weather improved and better records were made. In the first event at twenty-five targets, Blanford, Floyd, Glover, and Dailey broke twenty-four each, and Van Allen, Beyer, Stewart, and Knowlton tied for second prize with twenty-three each.

The club contest between four-men teams representing the various gun clubs in the State was disappointing. Some good shooting was looked for, but, with the exception of the Brooklyn Gun Club's four, the scores were poor, and even the winner broke less than was expected from the low-score team. The best the Brooklyn four could do was 91 out of 100, while the winning team broke only 74. The Baldwinsville Club will hold the Dean Richmond Trophy for this year. The team of three men from that club scored 125 out of 150, and the Ossining Club's three were close up with 123. Stephen Van Allen of Jamaica won the individual championship and the diamond medal by breaking 98 per cent. of his targets.

OARSMEN JUMP OVERBOARD

U. of P. Freshmen Ordered Out to Save Shell from Breaking.

Quaker 'Varsity Crew Shows Up Well in Rough Water at Poughkeepsie—Three Four-Oared Boats Out.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—The rowing practice of the Pennsylvania crews on the Hudson to-day developed into swimming exercise for four of the freshmen. It was raining hard when Ward ordered his men into the boats at 11 o'clock, but the water was in such good condition that he counted on sending the eights over the course. Leaving the two four-oared crews he took the 'Varsity and freshmen to the starting line and sent them away together, while he followed in the launch.

They were no sooner under way than the wind freshened and striking the flood tide churned the water very rough. After they had gone two miles on nearly even terms the freshman boat shipped water almost up to the shine of the men and the coach was afraid the shell would break in two. He therefore ordered Wood, Appleton, Shoemaker and York to jump overboard and take their oars with them. The boys did so and swam ashore. The 'Varsity crew shipped less water and got to the boathouse without mishap, but practice was abandoned for the morning.

The work of fitting washboards took all the afternoon, without the 'Varsity boat being thus equipped. The water continued rough all the time, and it was 6:30 before the coach deemed it wise to make another trial on the river. Then he told the coxswains to hug the west bank all the time, an order which they obeyed so rigidly that it looked as if their oars would scrape the stone embankment of the railroad.

The arrival of R. Smith and Kanaga this afternoon enabled Ward to send out three 'Varsity fours, and he boated the crews as follows: Smith, Cathcart, Keegey, and Hildebrand, (named from bow to stroke,) in one; Keller, Holbrook, Lea, and Crewell, in another, and Kanaga, Bogardus, Cabeen, and Boers, in the third. The first-named four are considered the best, and there is a feeling that they, or most of them, will be selected for the crew to row in the four-oared race. As to the 'Varsity eight, Ward said that it is too early to tell if they will remain as now made up. He said that he was very well satisfied with the work the crew are doing, although he expects great improvement during the two weeks to come.

The superior watermanship of the 'Varsity was shown in the rough water, where, without washboards and further from shore, the boat shipped scarcely any wash, while the pre-elected freshman shell took in ten times the amount of water through the poor rowing of the crew. Their work is very ragged and, judged by a comparison with the 'Varsity, they have no special speed to compensate for their lack of form.

Of the 'Varsity boat, Zane, who made the Henley crew in his first year, and Allyn show the best form. To them, as well as to the other veterans—Stroke Shisler, Capt. Gardiner, and Eckfeldt—the coach had very little to say, except to warn the muscular Gardiner against a tendency to raise his blade too high. The new men, Robertson, Williams, and Dick, received considerable prompting.

By keeping close to the west shore the two eights were able to row up to Crum Elbow and back to the boathouse, giving them a pull of five miles.

TITUS ENTRY REJECTED.

American Champion Sculler Barred from Henley Regatta—Stewards Assign No Reason.

C. S. Titus of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city, the champion amateur sculler of the United States, has received word from Secretary Cooper of the Henley Regatta Stewards that his entry for the annual regatta at Henley next month has been declined. Similar notice was sent to the Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which had indorsed Titus's entry. Both notices were sent by cable, and neither gave any reason for the refusal of the entry, though the cablegram to Titus stated that the refusal of the entry was made under Rule 10 of the Henley regatta rules. This rule, in effect, provides that the Board of Stewards of the regatta may, in their discretion, decline any entry for the event without assigning any reason for their action.

There is little doubt, however, that Titus's exclusion from the famous English regatta results from his difficulty with the Union Boat Club of this city, of which he formerly was a member, and which sent him to Henley last year. This trouble resulted in Titus's expulsion from the club last November, but he was reinstated after he had applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, alleging irregularities in the proceedings. He was then tried before the club again on charges of insubordination, but in consequence of the intervention of the Atalanta Boat Club, which he joined last Winter, he was allowed to resign from the Union Boat Club after making the explanations demanded of him by that organization.

The dispute, however, had attracted the attention of the Henley authorities, who wrote to the Union Boat Club, asking for an explanation of the difficulty. Reply was made that the matter was one of club discipline and that no charge was made against Titus's standing as an amateur oarsmen, but it would seem that this explanation was not considered sufficient. The Henley regatta is famous for the high standard maintained by its committee and an oarsman who becomes involved in a scandal or dispute of any kind has little chance of rowing at Henley.

The Atalanta Boat Club has raised a fund to send Titus to England, and passage had been engaged for next Wednesday. These arrangements have been cancelled and the fund will be returned to the members who provided it. Titus had nothing to say yesterday regarding his exclusion from Henley, but stated that he will keep in training and will row in the principal Eastern regattas this season.

Titus is the second American oarsman whose entry for the Henley regatta has been rejected this year, the other being F. Demourelli of New Orleans. Other entries from this side are those of J. B. Juvenal of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia and Louis Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Ontario, which, as far as is known, have been accepted.

Cycling at Manhattan To-day.

Providing the weather is favorable to-day, the opening of the local cycle racing season will take place at the Manhattan Beach track this afternoon. Nearly every uniformed club in New York and Brooklyn will send a delegation to cheer for the members of their respective clubs who are entered in the big amateur handicap at two miles.

Basil De Guichard, the French cyclist, who lowered the world's record for a mile at Pittsburg on Thursday, and George Leander, Benny Munroe, and "Nat" Butler will start in the National Circuit paced championship race, which is to be run in three heats of five miles, paced by fourteen-horse-power motors. The big handicap for amateurs is creating unusual interest, and many well-known riders, including Champion Marcus L. Hurley, are entered. Iver Lawson and "Eddie" Root, who are entered in the half-mile open for professionals with Champion Frank Kramer, have had a special preparation for this race. Lawson defeated Kramer on Decoration Day, and the champion only beat Root at Providence last week by a few inches, and both will press Kramer hard for first place. The five-mile handicap, in which over twenty-five professionals, including Kramer, Lawson, Root, McFarland, and Fenn, will start, and the one-third mile novice make up the rest of the programme.

Special trains are to be run to the track over the Kings County Elevated Road every twenty minutes, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

A WEDDING GIFT

should be of sterling silver and exclusive in design. We have such in almost endless array. Our patterns are copyrighted and are made only by us. Our offerings this season are unsurpassed in workmanship and design.

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—WRITTEN FOR—

THE SUNDAY WORLD

—BY—

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES,

The Brilliant Author of "Hearts Courageous."

TO-MORROW'S NEW YORK WORLD.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Friday's Sales Hold Over To-Day.

On account of yesterday's weather inclemency most all of the under-priced items advertised throughout the store will be available for purchase to-day.

They represent one of the greatest congregations of offerings this store has ever heralded.

The Finale of the Season's

Greatest Sale of Men's Clothing.

Second Floor.

To-day marks the beginning of the end of this greatest of clothing sales. Those who have shared and those who will share will voice the fact that the values are most exceptional.

We've transacted a greater volume of business since the inaugural of this sale (which means we've satisfactorily clothed more men) than in any previous period.

And now its wind-up finds prices further reduced. Because sizes are incomplete—yet in the entire lot there is every size, including the various proportions of stouts and slims.

Suits worth up to $25, entirely hand made and of finest materials, $12.50

Suits worth up to $15, of stylish and splendid wearing materials, $7.50

Suits worth up to $35, including every nobby garment in stock, except blacks, $17.75

We do not stop with these three offers, however, but add other seasonable things for men, such as

Straw Hats in every style and shape that is correct for this summer. Worth up to $2.50 and $3.00, but sold here at $2.00. To close the lot to-day $1.50

Outing Suits. Coats and Trousers of very fine all wool flannels—quite a variety of patterns; finished in the best possible manner. Very special at $7.95, $6.75

Trousers. Warm weather styles in both flannels and crashes of the best quality, and cut after the most approved patterns. Sold regularly at $3.50. To-day at $2.65

Men's $1.50 New Negligee Shirts, $1.05.

First Floor.

We have just received a very special lot of men's strictly high grade Negligee Shirts which we ordered at a very low figure months ago. Made after our own patterns, perfect fitting, absolutely correct in each little detail. Three distinct styles.

The new gray shade, made perfectly plain, attached or detached cuffs.

Light weight soft finish Percales, in white grounds, neat printed effects, made with four pleats each side; detached cuffs.

The finest White Negligee ever offered at such a low price, of white cambric cloth, six ¾-inch pleats each side, attached or detached cuffs, all hand hundreded.

Not job lots, but new, perfect goods, worth $1.50 each, at $1.05

A Sale of Misses' Cotton Dresses.

Third Floor.

First in importance are these of White Organdie—ideal for the graduation and pretty for every sort of Summer occasion. Variety is large, of course, most of them being elaborately trimmed with needlework, laces and ribbons. Sizes are 14 and 16. Prices are $10.75, $16.75 and $23.75.

Other splendid values include

Junior two-piece Organdie Dresses, waists with large bertha and yoke lace trimmed; skirts full flounce, with lace insertions, hedging; lengths 30 to 36..... $14.75

Junior Dresses of Point d'Esprit; waists prettily trimmed with rows of baby ribbon and laces; skirts have three flounces trimmed with narrow ribbon and heading of lace insertion, sash and large bow of soft ribbon; lengths 30 to 36..... $17.50

Girls' one-piece Organdie and Point d'Esprit Dresses, desirable for confirmation, in a variety of styles and trimmings, 6 to 14 year sizes..... $5.85, $10.75, $12.75

Girls' Wash Dresses, of fancy percale, striped madras and mercerized chambray, in high and low neck, large berthas trimmed with lace or embroideries; sizes 6 to 14 years..... $1.25, $2.90, $3.90

Millinery Department.

First Floor.

Unparalleled selling of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats at a mere fraction of prices asked elsewhere. Every hat marked at less than ½ price, and only the most desirable shapes. In black, white, Tuscan or burnt.

Tuscan Braid Hats, 48c. Elsewhere 98c.

Black Turbans, 58c. Elsewhere $1.00 to $1.50.

Black Straw Dress Shapes, Two excellent large shapes, 33c. Elsewhere 65c.

White Fancy Braid Hats, 58c. Elsewhere 85c.

$1 Neckwear 55c.

First Floor.

Men's Summer Scarfs, made of lightweight fancy silks, medium and light colorings; also the popular navy and white English printed twill silks. The shape is a desirable four-folded English square, suitable to tie as four-in-hand with loose ends. Regular $1.00 scarf at..... 55

Women's Gloves.

First Floor.

Women's 2-clasp Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, plain and open mesh, black, white and all the season's colors; fine weave; special imported merchandise..... 50

Women's Lisle Thread Gloves, plain and open mesh, black, white and colors; great value..... 25

Complete assortment of long silk Gloves, Saxe and Mousquetaire. Long lace silk Gloves, Lace Mitts; newest designs, various styles.

STRAWS

Get a straw that you can feel proud of—in other words, get a "Young's." Besides style and "bestness" you have the economy advantage.

500 Fifth Avenue, near 42d
199 Broadway, near Dey
605-609 Broadway, cor. Houston
849 Broadway, near 14th
1199 Broadway, near 28th
1359 Broadway, near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Pre-Eminent Suit of Serge

Just as the serge suit of blue or black stands head and shoulders above all other suits for men's summer wear—so do WANAMAKER Serge Suits overtop other serge suits.

This is a cool, calm statement based on over a quarter of a century's progress toward the *best* serge suit.

We've got measurably close—this close:

All-wool, thoroughly shrunk.

Fast color—whether blue or black; and, if blue, the same shade throughout the suit—an important detail.

Best work, inside and outside, best fit, best cut, best style, that we are able to put into a suit.

Prices that meet every pocket halfway.

At $6.50—Thoroughly serviceable good-looking blue Serge Suits.

At $10—Blue and black Serge Suits; coats half-lined, waistcoats with single backs.

At $12—Excellent Serge Suits, in blue or black; hand-made collars and button-holes. Material soft and fine; coats half-lined, waistcoats with single backs.

At $15—Our blue and black Serge Suits at this price are extraordinarily good—in fact, this line is our particular pride, and is made from a specially selected serge, and lauttlessly finished.

Other Serge Suits at $20, $22 and $25.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Men's Straw Hats

We are proud of our Straw Hat business. Men have found the Annex Hat Store a very convenient place to drop into on their way up or downtown. And their task of choosing the proper hat is made easy, by the presence of a splendid assortment of styles, planned to suit every taste and pocket; and efficient store service, that helps them to pick out the hats they want without delay.

Here's a bird's-eye view of our Straw Hat stock:

Men's Split Straw Hats, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Men's Sennit Straw Hats, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Black-and-white Straw Hats in Sennit, Japanese Mackinaw and Webster braids—the new hats of the year. Sennit, $2.50; Mackinaw, $2, and Webster braid, $3.50.

Soft-flanged brim Straw Hats, in Milan, Mackinaw and fine split straws, $1.50 to $5.

The Opera Straw Hat—for dress occasions, collapsible, like a silk opera hat. $5.

Fine Panama Hats, our own importations, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Other Summer Headgear:

Men's and Boys' Linen and White Duck Golf and Naval Reserve Caps, 50c.

The Regulation New York Yacht Caps, in blue cloth, $2.50; in white duck, $2.

Boys' Straw Hats, in Sennit and fancy braids, 50c to $2. Men's Hat Store; Annex, 770 Broadway.

Boys' Wash Suits, $1.25

It's a poor rain that doesn't do somebody good. In this instance, it's the mothers who didn't get around yesterday to buy these Boys' Washable Sailor Suits—regular $2.25 and $2.50 values, at

$1.25 a Suit

Good supply still here—chambray, galatea, linen; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Garments That $1.25 Will Buy In the White Sale

Of course, we cannot tell just where your fancy will be most pleased among these beautiful pieces of Muslin Underwear. One woman expressed her delight and wonderment at the exquisite Nightgowns she saw at $3.75, and few five dollar gowns are prettier.

This June Sale saves money for those who wish elegant garments, as well as those who wish the least expensive. Perhaps we can strike an average by telling what excellent garments can be secured

For $1.25 Each

Here are hints of the kinds and varieties:

NIGHTGOWNS at $1.25

Of cambric, two styles; square or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and cluster plaits, or embroidery insertion and cluster plaits; ribbon bow at neck.

DRAWERS AT $1.25

Of cambric or nainsook, eight styles; trimmed with point de Paris, Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or open or blind embroidery and plaits; ribbon-trimmed.

PETTICOATS AT $1.25

Of cambric, two styles; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits, or deep umbrelle ruffle of lawn, trimmed with cluster plaits and hemstitching.

SHORT PETTICOATS AT $1.25

Of cambric, six styles; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with point de Paris, Valenciennes or torchon lace insertion and plaits, or embroidery.

CORSET COVERS AT $1.25

Of nainsook, five styles; round or square neck, trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

CHEMISES AT $1.25

Of nainsook, four styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed; skirts trimmed. Second floor.

Summer Corsets *At Small Prices*

Our Basement Corset Store has made a large reputation not only because of the very low prices that you pay there, but because of the thorough excellence of the corsets sold, and the desirable styles that the little prices buy.

Here are hints of exactly the sorts wanted right now, and prices are as low as any one could desire:

At 50c, worth 75c—Batiste Corsets; short hips and dip hips; medium low bust; tabs on front for garters; lace-trimmed at top and bottom; sizes 18 to 30.

At 59c—Batiste Girdles; for shirt-waist or golf wear; for slight figures; sizes 18 to 24.

At 75c, worth $1—L. R. Batiste Corsets; bias cut; gored hips; medium long hips and abdomen; trimmed with ribbon and lace; sizes 18 to 30.

At $1—Sonnette Batiste and Sateen Corsets; extra fine quality; bias cut; straight-front tabs on front for garters; white; sizes 18 to 30.

Hook-on Garters and Sew-on Garters, in blue, pink, white and black, 25c to 35c. Basement.

Women's Collars, 15c

These are imported linen collars with stiff band effects, in a variety of prettily embroidered patterns—flowers and polka-dots, also hemstitched. All sizes in some designs; sizes broken in others. Some soiled from handling; but these collars launder well. Former prices were 25c to 50c, rounded up today at a price that will sell them quickly—15c each.

Basement.

105,000 Yards of Ten-Cent Chambray Ginghams, 5c

This is probably the first time you ever read of Chambray Ginghams at *Five Cents a Yard!* These fabrics are counted as staple as muslins in the trade, and price-fluctuations of a quarter of a cent make quite a stir among operators.

To secure standard grades of chambrays at *half price* is extraordinary in the extreme; yet exactly that has happened to us, because a large operator had to move a tremendously heavy stock at once. Our price today is less than they cost him to make—

Five Cents a Yard!

The lot includes all the desired colorings—Light Blue, Gray, Medium Blue, Dark Blue, Reseda, Tan and Red.

Every home needs chambrays—for dresses, wrappers, girls' and children's dresses—the fabric is cool, fresh-looking, serviceable, easily laundered, while not showing the soil as other fabrics do.

Today you can secure them at the previously unheard-of price—Five Cents a Yard.

Fourth avenue.

Radical Price-Concessions

On Women's Coats

We are bending our energies toward the dispersing of the remainder of our collection of Women's Summer Wraps—the most notable we have ever gathered. Though of course the vast majority of these coats have been sold, the variety among those that remain affords satisfaction to the most diverse tastes.

And, for the woman that still has her summer coat to get, there are important economies involved in these new price-groups—savings of a *third* to *half* on original prices:

Coats at $20, Formerly $28 to $38

In various appliqued effects, ideal for summer wear.

Coats at $30, Formerly $42 to $55

Coats of etamine, broadcloth, taffeta and appliqued effects on net; mostly in hip length—a wide variety of styles.

Coats at $45, Formerly $60 to $75

Coats of etamine, voiles and other light materials, including some of our handsomest foreign models.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Timely Word of

Hosiery and Underwear

Thousands of people need just such garments as we tell of below as promptly as they can get them today. It is easy to put off the buying of underwear while the weather is cool, but it is not easy always to find exactly what you want when you are in a hurry, and still save money in the buying; but this is exactly what you can do at WANAMAKER'S today.

Here are hints of some surprising values:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; instead of 25c a pair—Imported cotton; fast black or assorted shades of tan; openwork lisle thread fast black, with white or colored side-clocks.

At 25c a pair, worth 35c—Of black or colored cotton, fine gage, with embroidered fronts, vertical stripes or side-clocks; in various pretty patterns. Also fast black extra fine lisle thread Socks, with double soles and high spliced heels.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

At 50c a garment, worth 75c—French balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves. Drawers to match, with seats reinforced, and in short or regular length inseam.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs, 50c; worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton; regular made; fast black, Richelieu or narrow ribbed; sizes 8 to 10. Also plain black cotton, with split feet; sizes 8 to 9½ only. Of lisle thread, fast black, in pretty patterns of allover openwork.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Light-weight fast black lisle thread, imported; plain, Richelieu, Rembrandt or narrow ribbed.

At 50c a pair, worth 75c—Of light-weight lisle thread; fast black, in various pretty patterns of allover openwork, which extends to rear seam of stockings.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

At 18c, 3 for 50c; "seconds" of 25c qualities—Of fine lisle thread, in white, pink or sky blue; light weight, low necks, sleeveless, plain or fancy ribbed. A small spot or break makes them "seconds."

At 25c each; worth 38c—Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests; white, low necks, sleeveless; excellent vests to buy at this little price. Broadway.

Women's Gloves

Gloves are just as important in Summer as in Winter as every woman knows, and perhaps it is a little more important and a little more difficult to get the right sorts, that will be as comfortable as they will be proper during the warm season. Here are some suggestions that meet the utmost propriety both ways:

The Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in black and white. 50c, 75c and $1.

Women's 2-clasp Lisle Gloves, in colors and black and white, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Women's 12-button Silk Gloves, in black and white, 75c; 16-button, $1; 20-button, $1.25.

Women's Lace Mitts, elbow length, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $5, $6.75, $8, $10, $12.

Tenth street.

Hair Brushes *Specially Priced*

Two lots, both bought way below their value, and offering an excellent opportunity to people who want to buy really good hair-brushes for very little:

Hair Brushes, with eleven rows of pure bristles; hardwood backs, in Flemish oak finish; would be good value at 50c; at 30c each.

Hair Brushes, with ebony back and sterling silver shield; eleven rows of bristles; made to sell at $1 each, now half price—50c each. Tenth street.

The "Grisaille" Silks Are Rechristened

Paris has coined a new name for the popular Grisaille, Gun-metal or Jasper Silks—those soft, glistening grays that women delight to wear. Henceforth, so fashion says, these silks are to be called "Boar" silks—after the Russian boar, the color of whose bristles, ashen-gray or "cameo," with a gray ground, resembles some of the shades of those silks very closely.

Along with the new name comes the information that these Boar Silks are to be the thing from now on, into the Autumn. So we'd like to introduce you today to a handsome showing of Boar Silks:

In Plain Taffeta weaves, 75c and 85c.
In Plain Louisine weaves, $1 and $1.50.
In Plain Pongee weaves, 85c, $1 and $1.25.
In Striped Punjaub weaves, $1 and $1.25.
In fancy weaves of many sorts, 85c to $3.

The Louisine, Pongee and Punjaub weaves are particularly adapted to summer wear, and are splendid for traveling. They are very serviceable and shed the dust, and at the same time are light and cool.

Rotunda.

Silk-and-Cottons *A Bear Market*

Queer contradiction. Cotton market up—silk-and-cotton market down—distinctly bearish. It's a time for bargain-hunting by prudent investors—women who want to realize 200 to 400 per cent. on their outlay. Preposterous—a get-rich-quick scheme? By no means—simply a get-dresses-quick plan of our own.

Charming silk-and-cotton stuffs for Summer—

50c Kinds for 12½c
50c Kinds for 18c
50c Kinds for 25c

Two hundred thousand yards, originally—about half that much is here now. Shall you be some of the fortunate women to share in the remainder?

Among this hundred thousand yards are the following:

50c Printed Silk Embroidered Muslin at 12½c a Yard

Elaborate floral designs on silk embroidered figured grounds, of linen color, light blue and pink.

50c Printed Silk-and-Cotton Louisine at 18c a Yard

Forty rich designs in handsome Lyons silk patterns; graceful scrolls and medallions with floral centers and scattered rosebuds, separated by figured stripes; on white and tinted grounds of high lustre silk-cotton.

50c Silk Embroidered Muslins at 18c a Yard

Self-colored silk embroidered figured striped muslins, in light blue, heliotrope, pink and green.

50c Printed Silk-and-Cotton Sublime at 25c a Yard

Polka dots in the most popular sizes on a high lustre silk-cotton, having all the appearance of pure silk. In black, pink, light blue and green on white, and white on navy blue and black. Rotunda.

Clocks That Keep Time

It's pleasant when you are spending the summer out of town, and have to catch that 7:56 train, to eat your breakfast in peace, because you know the clock's right.

These clocks, varied as to kinds and prices, all have this orderly time-keeping tendency—we guarantee them:

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 75c to $2.45.
Kitchen Clocks, $2.75 to $9.75.
Iron Mantel Clocks, $4 to $11.
China Mantel Clocks, $3.50 to $32.50.
Onyx Mantel Clocks, $12.25 to $21.25.
Gilt Clocks, $1.25 to $10.50.
Traveling Clocks, $5 to $40.
Weathered oak Clocks, $22.50 to $57.
Cuckoo Clocks, $5.50 to $27. Basement.

For the Babies

Infants' Sacques, Shirts, Petticoats and Slips—a tempting array of well-made garments at very low prices:

At 25c and 35c, worth 38c to 50c—Babies' Worsted Sacques, white, with pink and blue edge.

At 25c, worth 38c—Babies' Shirts, low neck and short sleeves, or high neck and long sleeves; sizes up to 2 years.

At 25c, worth 40c—Infants' Long Petticoats, of cambric; hemstitched hem and cluster of plaits.

At 25c to 50c, worth 38c to 75c—Infants' Long Slips, of cambric or nainsook; yoke trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion, or plaits; others in bishop styles, with lace or ruffle at neck and sleeves.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

The June Shoe Sale

We have been exceedingly busy this week attending to those with summer shoe-needs. But our organization is such, even in the Basement Under-Price Store, that we can not only save an average of a dollar a pair to those who come, but we can give them expert attention and the proper fit in just exactly the shoes they desire. The immensity of this June movement makes possible this large and gratifying choice.

The offering includes all kinds of shoes for men, women, boys and girls. The details today are confined to women's Oxfords, and shoes for boys and girls; but men's shoes and women's boots are here in equal variety, at equally stirring economies:

Women's Oxford Shoes

$1.25 for $3 and $3.50 Shoes—Half-a-dozen sorts. Sizes are not complete, but are all desirable; and every pair a prize for some one.

$2 for $3 Shoes—Black kidskin; welted soles of oak leather; Cuban heels.

$1.90 for $3 Shoes—Kidskin and enameled calfskin; smart shapes; medium weights.

$1.65 for $2.50 Shoes—Black kidskin; tips of patent leather or made kid; on slim, round toe-lasts; military heels.

$1.50 for $2 Shoes—Extra quality black kid, with kid or patent leather tips; sloping heels, medium soles.

$1.40 for $2 Shoes—English walking shoe lasts; kidskin with kid tips, narrow extension soles, low military heels.

$1.50 for $3 Shoes—Best tan kidskin; flexible soles, circular or military heels; for country wear.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

$1 for $1.50 Shoes—Girls' kidskin spring heel shoes with solid leather sewed soles, shapely lasts; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, 90c.

$1.20 for $1.75 Shoes—Girls' and small boys' kid and calf shoes, with spring heels; sturdy and good looking; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.30 for $1.75 Shoes—Black kidskin button shoes with spring heels, patent leather tips, welted soles of best oak leather; sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes, at $1.60.

$1.10 for $1.50 Shoes—Boys' shoes of Casco calf; strong and sightly, with heels; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.50 for $2 Shoes—Boys' stout shoes of satin calf, laced, with heels, solid sewed soles; sizes up to 5½.

$1.70 for $2.50 Shoes—Boys' kid and calf lace shoes; welted soles; made on the best fitting lasts; sizes 11 to 5½.

$1.90 for $2.50 and $3 Shoes—Boys' shoes of best kid and calfskin, with every detail of fit and finish carried out. All sizes, 2½ to 5½. A to E widths.

Basement.

Take a Camera Along

Don't go away on your vacation without a camera or kodak; you will miss considerable pleasure, and you will have a great many regrets when you come back and find that your friends have most interesting pictures to show and you have none. The camera helps to make your vacation last through the entire year, and for years to come.

Nowadays it requires nothing more than a little common sense to be able to take most satisfying pictures. The developing is so simplified that you can do it yourself; but if you do not wish to take the trouble, we will develop the films and print the pictures for you when you come back, at very little cost.

A camera is not necessarily expensive; you can buy a little Brownie for $1, which takes very satisfying pictures. But if you wish something more elaborate you can select from a splendid line up to $175. Here are suggestions of some popular kinds:

No. 2 Brownie Cameras, 2¼x2¼ in.; a good camera for little boys and girls, $2. Films for small, roll of six exposures, 20c.

Premo Film Box Cameras, 3¼x4¼ in.; fitted with single achromatic lens, two large brilliant finders, carries a pack of twelve films, loads and unloads in daylight, and is an excellent camera for a beginner who wants one for a small investment. $3.60. Pack of twelve films for same, 70c.

Premo Folding Film Cameras, 3¼x4¼ in.; fitted with double rapid rectilinear lens and automatic shutter. $9.

Also a complete line of Premo and Poco Plate and Film Cameras; also Graphic and Korona Plate Cameras, and Blair Film Cameras and Eastman Kodaks. Fresh Films and Paper in all sizes.

Drying Racks, 4x5 and 5x7 in., at 10c.
Washing Boxes, zinc, adjustable; will take any size up to 5x7 in., at 65c.
Print Rollers, single, 4 in., 10c; double, 6 in., 25c.
Tripods, 3-fold, cloth top, at 65c.
Rubberoid Trays, 4x5 in., 8c; 5x8 in., 15c.
Acid Hypo, enough for 16 oz., 5c.
M. Q. Tubes, box of six; each tube makes four ounces of developer, 20c a box.
Premo Film Packs, Kodoid Plates and Glass Plates of all standard makes. Annex Store.

Bamboo Porch Screens

Along some time in August there will probably be an over-supply of Bamboo Porch Screens, but just at the present time there are no large quantities anywhere in this country, and as soon as people begin to demand them, present stocks will be exhausted.

This is largely because the sailing vessels were late in leaving Japan this season, and will not arrive for six weeks at least. Just at present we have sufficient supplies in the following sizes:

Natural Bamboo

8 feet wide, 8 feet high, $1.10.
9 feet wide, 6 feet high, $1.25.
10 feet wide, 8 feet high, $1.40.
12 feet wide, 8 feet high, $1.65.
10 feet wide, 10 feet high, $1.75.
10 feet wide, 12 feet high, $2.10.
12 feet wide, 10 feet high, $2.10.

Painted Green

7 feet wide, 8 feet high, $1.85.
8 feet wide, 8 feet high, $2.
9 feet wide, 8 feet high, $2.25.
10 feet wide, 8 feet high, $2.50.
12 feet wide, 8 feet high, $3.

All fitted with Japanese rope and wooden pulleys, but can be fitted with better equipments for a small extra expense. Annex.

Men's Negligee Shirts, Fifty Cents

Handsome summer shirts, enough to supply eighteen hundred men with one apiece, are on sale in the Basement Under-Price Store today. But, judging from the way men bought similar shirts by the half-dozens in a previous offering, the man who contents himself with a single shirt will be the exception.

Made for us, on our ample, well-proportioned patterns, by a manufacturer who does lots of work for us. Splendid patterns and colorings, in a broad variety; each shirt with one pair detached cuffs; sizes 14 to 16½, at

Fifty Cents

Also an attractive offering of Men's Neckwear at 25c—for regular half-dollar qualities.

Four-in-hands and Tecks—a manufacturer's samples, or made from remnants of silks in handsome styles. Many different colorings and designs, and each scarf a full fifty cents' worth, at 25c each.

The Summer Shirts at 45c—Are still in plentiful supply on the Main floor. Mostly the favored gray percale, with plaited bosoms and detached cuffs; also some bright-colored madras and percale shirts, with plain bosoms and detached cuffs—regular $1 shirts. Now you can choose from the entire lot for a very small price—45c each. Broadway and Ninth street.

Silver Serving Pieces

Sterling silver, and June, and weddings, seem to be a natural train of thought. If you're giving silver—and the majority of people do—there's a charmingly varied field open to your exercise of taste and judgment here.

New patterns, distinctive shapes, and variety of articles, mark this collection of Serving Pieces at consistently moderate prices:

Tomato Servers, $2 to $3.50.
Berry Spoons, $4.50 to $8.75.
Gravy Ladles, $3.75 to $8.75.
Salad Sets, $7.25 to $18.
Pie Knives, $4.25 to $11.
Cold Meat Forks, $2.50 to $6.
Fish Sets, $8.75 to $14.50.
Sugar Sifters, $2.25 to $4.50.
Lettuce Forks, $1.75 to $2.
Pickle Forks, $1.25 to $2.
Cheese Scoops, $1.50 to $5.
Bonbon Spoons, $1.25 to $3.75.
Bouillon Spoons, $7.50 to $20 doz.
Oyster Forks, $8.50 to $18.75 doz.
Orange Spoons, $12 to $17 doz.
Butter Spreaders, $11.25 to $17.50 doz.
Berry Forks, $6.75 to $9.50 doz.
Ice-cream Forks, $12.50 to $67.50 doz.
Ice-cream Spoons, $9.50 to $37.50 doz.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Girls' Coats at $5

Silk, covert cloth, cheviot, linen and pique, are the materials—all summer weights. They are made up in some of the prettiest styles of the season; and all sizes from 6 to 12 years are included, though not in every style.

That's why, instead of $7.50 to $12 (yesterday's prices), they are marked

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

More 25c Candies

Here's a happy thought in candy-building — Caramel Cream Puffs. Fancy a core of vanilla or chocolate caramel, with a soft white cream candy covering, and you've got it. Mighty good—25c a pound.

Basement and Main floor Tables.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AIDING FLOOD SUFFERERS

Nearly $20,000 at the Disposal of Mayor's Committee.

Urgent Appeal Sent from East St. Louis, Where 8,000 Destitute Are Being Cared For.

More than $7,500 in contributions toward the relief of those portions of the country suffering from floods were received yesterday by the committee appointed by the Mayor to collect and distribute funds for that purpose. This brings the total already subscribed in this city nearly to $20,000. Further contributions, which are requested, should be sent to the Treasurer, James G. Cannon, at the Fourth National Bank, 14 Nassau Street. Money was forwarded yesterday, and will be sent daily, to Topeka and Kansas City, Kan.; to Gainesville, Ga., and to Spartansburg, S. C. The work will be continued until the conditions at those points are relieved. As thousands are homeless, this will take many days, and even weeks.

William R. Corwine, the Secretary of the Mayor's committee, yesterday received the following telegram:

East St. Louis, June 12, 1903.

Our relief committee is caring for over 8,000 people daily. We need funds. Shipment of other supplies could not reach us in time to aid our citizens. A. L. KOECHLER, Chairman.

East St. Louis will receive its due share of the funds secured, according to Mr. Corwine and Mr. Cannon. The total list of subscriptions received to date follows:

Subscriptions previously reported.....$11,878.08

- George D. Pratt....$100
- Rothschild Bros....10
- Marc Eidlitz & Son....25
- R. H. C....5
- Duff & Conger....10
- Stephen Wood....10
- J. A. Scriven Co....100
- F. Walter Lawrence....5
- Wilkinson Bros. & Co....25
- E. M. Townsend & Co....50
- C. Bruno & Son....25
- John Nicolson, Jr....5
- Willets & Co....100
- Schoverling, Daly & Gales....25
- E. A. Ginna....100
- E. Nachtigall & Co....25
- Dannenbaum Bros....20
- Fredk. De Bary & Co....100
- I. L. B....2
- Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother....10
- H. Wolff & Co....10
- Anonymous....2
- Mrs. Alexander Smith....50
- A. Beller & Co....10
- Rudolph Walter....5
- Fred. Quenzer....5
- Alfred Koehn....1
- John R. Greason & Son....5
- Whitall-Tatum Co....100
- L. Sandberg & Son....25
- Morris Simon & Son....5
- A. W. Gerstner....10
- W. F. Etherington....25
- Ludwig & Co....50
- Adolph Boskowitz....25
- The Nassau Smelting and Refining Works....5
- Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner....50
- Henry Heide....100
- Joseph H. Cohen....25
- United Cigar Manufacturers....500
- D. Auerbach & Sons....25
- Lanman & Kemp....100
- Leo H. Hirsch & Co....10
- Ingomar, Goldsmith & Co....10
- Robert W. Gibson....25
- Graeff & Co....250
- The Macmillan Company....100
- Albert Robertson....25
- R. A. Henry....5
- Eugene W. Dunstan....10
- The Empire City Pearl Button Works....10
- Charles Schoolhouse & Son....10
- Sherman, Reid & Co....50
- A. B. Holmes....2
- De Witt, Lockman & De Witt....25
- Sommer Bros....5
- S. Oppenheimer & Levy....100
- S. L. Raymond....25
- William Iselin & Co....100
- Woodward, Baldwin & Co....500
- Brown Bros. & Co....500
- William Walker....5
- George J. Seabury....100
- Stewart, Howe & May Co....25
- Raden....5
- Mrs. Blodgett....5
- Niles-Bement-Pond Co....100
- Frederic's....5
- W. H. Browning....25
- E. A. Rollins....10
- The Arabol Mfg. Co....5
- Remington Typewriter Co....100
- Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co....25
- Alexander J. Sheldon....5
- Schulz & Ruckgaber....25
- A. Frankfield & Co....10
- D. O. Mills....250
- George Borgfeldt & Co....100
- American Felt Co....250
- W. D. Favis....10
- James W. Ellsworth....25
- Charles A. Briggs....5
- The New York Boat Oar Co....50
- E. Heller....2
- Roche, Croll & Co....10
- Arnold B. Heine & Co....100
- Ed. Michel & Son....100
- Charles Gulden....25
- Firm of A. L. Silberstein....25
- Charles & Co....10
- Charles L. E. Wolf....3
- Coffin, Redington & Co....25
- A. Dammes....1
- Bishop Gutta Percha Co....5
- A. Sbarboro....5
- F. P. Bhumgara Co....5
- Samstag & Hilder Bros....5
- Cohen & Friedman....2
- George W. Haendle....5
- The Kny-Scheerer Co....10
- R. W. Zundel....10
- William H. Douglas....50
- E. D....5
- Theodore A. Kohn & Son....10
- H. Kuhn & Sons....15
- N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co....50
- J. Buloca....10
- Strauch Bros....25
- Gennerich & Von Bremen....5
- M. Brennan....5
- Charles R. Henderson....25
- Joseph Wild & Co....100
- Scott & Bowne....100
- Anonymous....100
- Max Eisman....10
- Mrs. A. M. Chidester....10
- S. Goldberg & Co....4
- Ziegel, Eisman & Co....10
- Richard Lankenau....5
- William G. Johnston....25
- Attachés of the Fidelity and Casualty Co....105
- N. W. Harris & Co....25
- Arnold, Constable & Co....1,000
- J. Goldberg....2
- Aaron Rosenfeld....1.50
- Joseph Mayer's Sons....25
- Carter, Howe & Co....25
- George S. Curtis....5
- American Whiting and Putty Mfg. Co....25
- Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co....200
- Charles A. Schieren & Co....100
- James H. Dunham & Co....250
- Nathan Mfg. Co....200
- Max Mayer....5
- J. P. Slater....10
- Rubin Bros. & Baron....15

Total.......$19,575.48

PARKS INDORSED BY UNION.

Renominated for Walking Delegate—District Attorney Jerome Condemned.

Samuel J. Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, who is under criminal charges, was renominated for his office by his union at its meeting in Maennerchor Hall last night. A resolution which condemned District Attorney Jerome for prosecuting Parks and commended the latter for his work for the union was adopted.

After the meeting Parks was carried on the shoulders of four men to a saloon at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, surrounded by 400 or more admirers cheering, shouting and singing for "Parks and Devery."

Police were scattered throughout the building, due to reports that a clash might occur between the Buchanan and Parks factions. Capt. Tighe of the East Fifty-first Street Station was on hand with about forty officers and a dozen Central Office detectives, in charge of Capt. Langan, were scattered about.

Frank Buchanan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Parks were both at the meeting, which was a very noisy one, though the presence of the police kept down any display of turbulence. The noise could be heard in the corridors, but most of the housesmiths seemed in good humor.

The following nominations for four walking delegates were made: Samuel J. Parks, T. McCarthy, C. Massey, J. Dolan, Harry Colvin, H. Johnson, and David Marks, the first four being walking delegates at present.

Parks came out with Assemblyman Butler and said to the reporters: "You can say that Parks will be elected again." Assemblyman Butler said the same thing.

Two men were arrested in the building during the meeting on the charge of being suspicious characters by Detective Duggan. They said they were laborers, and gave their names as Thomas Moran of 352 West Forty-fifth Street and Thomas Barker, alias A. Mitchell, of 429 West Forty-fifth Street.

BUILDERS GET EVIDENCE.

More Charges Against Walking Delegates—End of the Strike Not in Sight.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association held a meeting lasting all yesterday afternoon. After the meeting the following announcement was made:

"The Board of Governors has decided that as conditions now exist work cannot yet be resumed generally on buildings."

Charles L. Eidlitz of the special committee appointed by the association to investigate cases of extortion against walking delegates said last evening:

"The committee in charge of this matter has procured a great mass of evidence against walking delegates after working all day and for the greater part of last night, which will be submitted to District Attorney Jerome. It will be followed probably by more convictions, and the men will see that corruption exists all along the line. In every case of the kind which will be submitted hereafter it will be shown that money passed to the walking delegate and that some one besides the principals in the transaction saw it."

The two rival Boards of Building Trades met yesterday afternoon in different halls. The delegates of the skilled trades, known as the United Board of Building Mechanics, met in a hall on East Eighty-sixth Street near Third Avenue. W. A. Farley, Secretary of this provisional board, said, in talking of the charges of corruption against walking delegates:

"I have my books ready to show the District Attorney at any time. I telephoned to him twice to-day, but could not connect with him. Our books show the grievances of the unions and all the business transacted."

Farley admitted that if money were paid to walking delegates for calling off strikes the books would not show it.

Nothing was given out at the meeting of the old board, which was held in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street near Third Avenue. Samuel F. Parks, who was at the meeting, said: "I have nothing to fear. I am stronger in labor circles than ever."

The Knights of Labor decided yesterday to take a hand in the present disputes in the building trades. District Assembly 253 of the order, usually known as the Building Constructors' District, appointed a committee yesterday to confer with the master builders with a view to bringing about some agreement by which the deadlock in the building trades can be ended. A letter was sent to the President of the Building Trades Employers' Association embodying suggestions of the committee.

DELAY ON SUBWAY WORK.

Engineer Parsons Says That Trains Cannot Run by Jan. 1, Unless Contractor Is Unhampered.

Unless the contractor, John B. McDonald, has an absolutely clear field with no obstructions from labor or any other troubles, between now and Jan. 1, all hope of having the rapid transit subway in running order by that time will vanish, according to William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. So many delays have beset the contractor in the last few months that the margin of time has been completely wiped out. At one time it was thought the subway could be put in running shape by October of the current year, twelve months ahead of contract time, but this possibility now is out of the question and there are grave doubts if trains will be running by Jan. 1.

"Our margin of time no longer exists," said Mr. Parsons. "Labor troubles, first in the power house, then with the Italian laborers, and lastly with the meterial handlers, have so delayed the work that the slightest further delay will put the opening off until after the first of the year. For some weeks the work has been practically at a standstill and now that the troubles have partially lifted the gravest difficulty is experienced in getting the workmen together where needed. Many of them have left the city for other work, and the others have been scattered so that the contractor and the sub-contractors are having trouble to get them together."

This view of the engineer is borne out by the fact that the amount of money drawn from the city for the month of May for the work done is but $800,000, whereas under normal conditions the withdrawal for the month should have reached nearly to the $1,000,000 mark. Many sections of the subway are practically completed, but on the other hand the site for the proposed station at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street is in such condition that some months will be necessary to complete the work there and the subway at that point as well, while the part of the section on which the Bridge Station is to be located is by no means nearly finished. On Elm Street much of the work is finished, yet at the point right at the Tombs prison the structure is scarcely touched.

MORENCI STRIKE SETTLED.

Company Yields to Miners in Arizona, but Bars Italians from Benefit.

MORENCI, Arizona, June 12.—The miners' strike is settled. The men accepted the company's offer of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. Italians are not included in the settlement.

The Territorial guard will leave camp to-morrow. Five troops of regulars from Forts Grant and Huachuca are here, Col. Lebo in command.

900 Cigarmakers Locked Out.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 12.—The striking employes of the American Cigar Company were paid off to-day, and a notice posted that the factory will be closed indefinitely. This is the only answer the company will make to the demands for higher wages. Nine hundred employes are affected. In many cases the close down will work great hardship, as many of the girls were the only support of aged parents.

GUARD OFFICER ACCUSED.

New Charge Grows Out of Inquiry Into Contracts by Armory Board Secretary.

Charges of a grave nature against an officer of the National Guard, in connection with armory repair work, were brought to the attention of the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday during the course of the examination being conducted into the charges previously brought against John P. Gustaveson, the Secretary of the Armory Board. The examination is behind closed doors, L. Laflin Kellogg being present as attorney for Gustaveson, who is alleged to have let contracts improperly for armory repair works to a concern in which his brother is interested. The charges were presented by Controller Grout.

In the course of the examination yesterday it was asserted that Gustaveson let a contract for repair work in an up-town armory to a brother of the armorer. The brother is said to be a hatter, and to have no knowledge of armory work. The work was done by the armorer during the time he was supposed to be at work performing his regular duties, and he received pay under the contract for the repair work. The charges against the officer are to the effect that he knew the work was done by the armorer and not by his brother, who received the contract.

SPEEDWAY NOT UNDERMINED.

Engineer Miller of the Park Department Denies That Any Dangerous Condition Exists.

Chief Engineer Edward A. Miller of the Park Department yesterday submitted to President Willcox of the Park Board his report on the condition of the Speedway, which last April was said to be undermined and in a dangerous condition. In this report he denied that any dangerous condition exists on that driveway, and says:

"From the inspection made as to the cribwork and pile and grillage foundation I am led to believe that final settlement has been reached. No rupture whatever has been found. Neither is there any undermining or washing out of the rubble deposited in cribs. The construction appears sound and is protected on the outside by a natural embankment of river mud, cast up or washed up against the same by or through the action of the tide."

PAGANINI GETS $12,500.

Man Said to be Relative of Violinist Recovers for Trolley Accident.

Michael Paganini, of Jersey City, who says he is a descendant of Paganini, the violinist, was awarded $12,500 yesterday in a damage suit he had brought against the North Jersey Street Railway Company, in the Hudson County Circuit Court.

Paganini was a passenger in one of the company's cars on January 26, 1900. As he was about to alight at Bay Street and Newark Avenue the car suddenly started and he was thrown from the car step. One of the car wheels passed over his left foot.

At a previous suit Paganini was awarded $11,500, but the verdict was set aside on objections to the rulings of Judge Nevius.

John J. Short Dies Suddenly.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—John J. Short, twenty-four years old, son of Battalion Chief Peter H. Short of the New York Fire Department, died this evening in St. Barnabas Hospital here. Mr. Short was formerly connected with the executive staff of the Proctor Theatre here, and this evening he came to visit his old associates. While in the office he was stricken with apoplexy. His body was taken to his late home, at 352 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York, to-night.

Application for a Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12.—John Reed applied for a receiver for the City Hall Drug Store Company this afternoon, alleging that W. H. Syfert, the ostensible proprietor, had transferred his stock to avoid his creditors. Reed's claim is for $1,400 on a note. Meeker Brothers, brewers, and many other prominent citizens are interested in the concern, which is capitalized at $30,000.

GRAND TRUNK'S NEW LINE

President Says Extension to the Pacific Is Assured.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Gives Details of the Plans for the New Transcontinental Road.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk System, who will sail for England to-day, gave to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday some further details regarding the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk lines through the Dominion of Canada to the Pacific Coast. This project, which is to cost $75,000,000, is now practically assured of success. The enabling bill, which will be the charter of the new road, has passed through all the committees of the Canadian Parliament, and is about to be advanced to the third reading in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

This charter provides for the organization of a separate company, to be known as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with a capital of $75,000,000. Under this charter there will be built a line 3,860 miles long, extending from Quebec to Port Simpson, on the Pacific Ocean, with several branches.

While it was originally intended to use the existing lines of the Grand Trunk between Quebec and North Bay, it has now been decided to build an air line between these two points. From North Bay west the line will be practically as heretofore mapped out, passing through the cities of Winnipeg and Edmonton, and with branches to Port Arthur, Regina, and Calgary. The possibility is also being considered of building a branch from Port Simpson to Dawson City, but under the charter, as now asked for, no provision has been made for this extension.

The road will be divided into the Eastern, the Prairie, and the Rocky Mountain sections. It is believed that it will take over five years to complete the entire project.

It is asserted that the new route will provide the shortest line between London and the Far East, and that it will also shorten the distance beween many United States points and the Far East, as Port Simpson is about 550 miles nearer the ports of China, Vladivostok, and Manila than Vancouver or Seattle, and about 650 miles nearer than San Francisco, while it is no further away than these ports from Hawaii, Australia, and other important South Sea ports. From Liverpool the distance to Yokohama will be 319 miles less than by the nearest existing line, and 1,212 miles less than via New York and Vancouver. It will be even shorter than by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The new route has been surveyed in sufficient detail to warrant the statement that the maximum grades in the Rocky Mountain section will be only 1.75 per cent., or 91 feet to the mile while in the prairie section the maximum will be only one-half of 1 per cent., or 26 feet to the mile. The total ascent of all grades will be 20 per cent. less than on any other transcontinental road. The highest summit to be climbed will be only 2,400 feet, while the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison lines have to climb summits ranging between 5,202 feet on the Great Northern and 8,247 feet on the Union Pacific.

The average of inhabitable but now unoccupied land which this road will open is estimated at nearly 300,000,000 acres, either in grazing or farming lands. In comparison the entire farming acreage of the United States was estimated by the census of 1900 at 841,200,000 acres. The charter will grant the new road substantial land subsidies, as the mileage of the new line through territory now absolutely unoccupied will be nearly 1,000 miles.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson also said that the funds for the construction of the road were assured and that they would be furnished entirely by English capital. The construction will be under the supervision of Charles M. Hays, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk.

FREIGHT RATE SITUATION.

Probable Result of Conference of Eastern and Western Railroad Traffic Managers.

Traffic managers of Eastern and Western railroads yesterday concluded a two days' conference, the results of which are likely to be of the greatest importance to the railroad freight rate situation. According to Frank Harriott, Chairman of the Import Committee of the Trunk Line Association, the object of the conference was the getting of such information from the trunk lines as would result in the arrangement of rates from the Gulf ports to interior points in the United States so that the different roads would be on a parity.

"The trunk lines," said Mr. Harriott, "expressed their hearty co-operation in giving any information that would bring about the desired result. There was no antagonism between the trunk lines and the Illinois Central or any other line, as had been reported, and the report about friction was entirely withotu foundation."

Not only the manner of computing rates on various commodities, and the reasons for making the rates, but the manner of handling such freight was discussed. No rates, however, were agreed on, but the information which was secured will be used at a meeting to be held in September in establishing a regular schedule of tariffs from all coast cities which will be in the interests of all the lines. There will probably be established Eastern and Western Import Committees, bringing closer relations between the Western roads and the trunk lines so far as import freight rates are concerned. The import freight rates have long been a sore point in the general freight rate situation, as the opportunities offered in these rates for the shading of schedules often led to general demoralization of the west bound freight rates.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CHANGES.

A. M. Martin Appointed Assistant General Superintendent—A. F. Currier's New Office.

BOSTON, June 12.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has appointed A. M. Martin Assistant General Superintendent of the system and A. F. Currier Superintendent of Car Service.

The appointment of Mr. Martin comes as a surprise, as a few weeks ago he was promoted to be Superintendent of one of the company's electric lines. He was formerly secretary to General Manager W. E. Chamberlain.

Mr. Currier has been for some years car accountant of the company for the Eastern Division.

Rock Island Railroad Service.

The Rock Island Railroad has resumed its regular service over its own rails on all portions of its line, with the exception of the Rocky Mountain Limited, which is scheduled to leave Chicago at 5:45 P. M. daily for Denver and Colorado Springs. This train has temporarily been withdrawn from service, and the Omaha sleeper which runs on the 5:45 P. M. train will leave on the Fort Worth train at 6:05 P. M. daily until further notice, connecting at Davenport for Omaha.

LIST FOR BATTALION CHIEFS.

President Ogden of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday forwarded to Fire Commissioner Sturgis the eligible list of Captains for promotion to the rank of Battalion Chief, some of whom are to be appointed. The first fifteen names on the list are as follows:

Patrick H. Travers,	Thomas Larkin,
Thomas F. Freel,	John F. Farrell,
Michael B. C. Graham,	Henry P. Kirk,
Thomas F. Barrett,	Patrick F. Lucas,
John F. King,	George Rogers,
John Kenlon,	Charles H. Shay,
Martin M. Coleman,	Edward I. Root.
Patrick Maher,	

Swift Craft for Sandy Hook Route.

The new twin-screw propeller Asbury Park arrived at this port last night from Philadelphia. She was built to run between this city and the Atlantic Highlands over the Sandy Hook Route. The new boat, which will be a sister ship of the Sandy Hook and the Monmouth, is larger than either, being 306 feet in length and 51 feet 4 inches in beam. An average speed of 20 knots is claimed for the new craft. Her carrying capacity is 3,000 passengers.

A visit to the

Burnham & Phillips Establishment

will enable you to grasp what this store is doing in the way of improved tailoring and what it has provided for the fastidious and critical dresser at moderate cost.

119-121 Nassau St.

CENTENARIAN A PRISONER.

Vagrant Arraigned in Brooklyn Declares That He Is 106 Years Old.

A snowy haired old man, so feeble he could scarcely walk, who was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, astonished Magistrate Furlong by declaring that he was 106 years old. He was found wandering aimlessly about the streets of East New York in the rain early yesterday morning.

When taken out of the pen to be arraigned before the Magistrate the old man was so weak he had to be supported by a court officer. Bent and tottering he appeared before the Magistrate, apparently not realizing where he was.

"What is your name?" asked the Magistrate kindly.

"Barney Hughes," replied the old man.

"How old are you?"

"One hundred and six years, Sir," responded the prisoner.

The Magistrate gasped in astonishment.

"Are you really as old as that?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir," insisted the old man. "I was one hundred and six years old last month. I have kept track of the years, Sir, and I know just what my age is."

"Have you a home?"

"I have had no home for years, Sir. I am without family and without friends. I have been in the Almshouse so many times I have forgotten just how many."

"Would you like to go there again?"

"Yes, Sir," returned the old man in a broken voice. "I can go to no other place."

After committing the old man Magistrate Furlong said he would make inquiry about him.

ST. PIERRE SURVIVOR HERE.

Little Margaret Stokes, Whose Family Was Killed by Volcano, Comes to New York for Treatment.

On the steamship Parima, which arrived yesterday from Martinique, came little Margaret Stokes, accompanied by her uncle, J. E. Croney. She went to Brooklyn, where her family had friends before the other members were killed in the Mount Pelee disaster. She is in need of further treatment for serious injuries she received when on the steamship Roraima.

The little girl formerly lived in Brooklyn with her mother, father, sister and brother. Her father, Clement Stokes, was a Barbados business man, who came to New York. Ill-fortune in business affairs here undermined his health and he died with the parting instruction that his little family should journey back to Barbados, which was the native home of his wife.

It was while his family was carrying out his instructions that the ship on which they were sailing was caught in the harbor of St. Pierre and destroyed. Her mother, brother Eric and sister Olga perished on board. She and her nurse Clara King were rescued by the crew of the Korona. She has since been living with relatives in the West Indies.

NEW YORK WATER COMPANY.

Newly Incorporated Concern a Consolidation of Three Other Companies.

ALBANY, June 12.—The New York Water Company of Pelham, Westchester County, was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $1,500,000. It is a consolidation of the New York City Water Supply Company, the Upper New York City Water Company, and the New York and Westchester Water Company.

The company will operate in Westchester County, Yonkers, Pelham Manor, Greenburgh, Chester, South Mount Vernon, William's Bridge, Westchester, Pelham, and New York City. The Directors are George H. Bissell of Lakeville, Conn.; Martin McHale, Arthur Turnbull, William A. Washburne, William H. Ellis, Charles F. Jordan, and James Moses.

LIGHTNING KILLS A GUIDE.

Bolt Strikes Man at Greenwood Lake, and Then Hurts Woman and Child.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—At Greenwood Lake last night, Samuel Carey, a guide, was killed by a bolt of lightning and Mrs. R. V. Terhune and her baby narrowly escaped death. Carey, who was twenty-two years old, was employed by Mrs. Terhune's husband, who conducts a boarding house. Mr. Terhune, his wife, and baby, and Carey were in the doorway of the house, watching the storm, when there came a heavy clap of thunder, accompanied by a blinding flash of lightning. The bolt struck Carey and he fell forward on his face. He was dead when Mr. Terhune picked him up.

The bolt, after spending its force on the young man, struck Mrs. Terhune's hand, burning it on the back, and then passed to the child, burning the infant severely but not fatally.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA.

Negro Who Murdered a White Man Hanged and Shot by a Mob.

Special to The New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, La., June 12.—Frank Depree, a young mulatto, who killed J. H. Ditter, a white man, yesterday afternoon, was hanged to a tree by a mob last night, and the body riddled with bullets.

Mr. Ditter was head carpenter at the Crowley & Spencer Sawmill at Long Leaf, this parish. While he was at work yesterday Dupree approached, from the rear, and struck Ditter over the head with a bar of iron. A second blow was dealt after the victim had fallen. Instant death ensued. Dupree was arrested, and an officer left for Alexandria with his prisoner. Near Forest Hill the party was overtaken by a mob, who quickly overpowered the officer and hanged the murderer. Dupree was considered feeble-minded. No cause for his act is known.

BOSTON GASLIGHT SUIT.

Contest in Court Over Attempt to Upset Sale of Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—A bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court to-day at the instance of George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, who is seeking to upset the sale by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York of the stock of the several Boston gaslight companies to secure the payment of the United Gas bonds and prevent the transfer of the stock to the new company, which recently obtained a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature.

Counsel for the respondents assured the court to-day that nothing would be done to change the present condition of the property pending an order, but objected to the issuing of an injunction, because that would have a tendency to lessen the value of the stock of the new company. An order was issued that the four local companies should show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to manage their business.

The court fixed the first Tuesday in August as the return day.

ELECTION CLERKS' APPOINTMENT.

At a public meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Commission held yesterday afternoon an amendment of the classification of positions in the Board of Elections intended to decrease the number of clerks in the exempt class was proposed to the commission by the Civil Service Reform Association, represented by Secretary N. G. Chapman and Samuel H. Ordway, counsel for the association.

John B. Voorhis, President of the commission, in opposing the amendment, argued that if the clerks were chosen by competitive examination instead of by appointment, as in the exempt class, the two political parties would not be equally represented.

Commissioner McGuire, speaking for the Board of Elections, said that the reform association knew nothing of the work of the Board of Elections. He said that the clerks now in the office were the best they had ever had.

Mr. Ordway, counsel for the reformers, argued that examinations would give better clerks.

The commission reserved its decision.

Pawnbroker Sartoris Discharged.

Henry Sartoris, formerly a pawnbroker, of 124 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was arrested on May 26 on complaint of George H. Morgan of 8 East Fortieth Street that he had received stolen goods, yesterday was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court. Sartoris had taken back to Mr. Morgan's house silverware and other goods which had been stolen from there by the second butler, named Parry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A GOOD BOOK IS A GOOD FRIEND."

A Romance of National Politics.

DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY

Anonymous.

A novel of Washington life, made up of two mighty elements—politics and love. The story is equally interesting because of the insight it gives into the springs of political action at the national capital, and because of the charm of its romance. It is anonymous, for reasons every reader will appreciate. $1.50.

THE TRIUMPH

By Arthur Stanwood Pier.

A Romance of the Oil Fields.

"A story of unflagging interest and incident . . . The reader will find much to absorb him."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Illustrated by W. D. Stevens. $1.50.

CONJUROR'S HOUSE

By Stewart Edward White.

A stirring romance of the Hudson Bay Country by the author of "The Blazed Trail."

"Short, dramatic, powerful, which is every element of this splendid and impressive novel."—*Louisville Times.*

Illustrated by Charles S. Chapman. $1.25.

GOLDEN FLEECE

By David Graham Phillips.

Recounts the American adventures of a fortune-hunting earl.

"A keen and brilliant story. A wonderfully interesting picture of American society." —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. $1.50.

THE REBELLION OF THE PRINCESS

By M. Imlay Taylor.

A thrilling romance of old Russia, by the author of "The House of the Wizard," "On the Red Staircase," etc. $1.50.

"Anyone who begins it will be sure to follow it to the end."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE BLUE GOOSE By Frank L. Nason.

"A story of the Colorado mining district as rugged and as full of gold as the rich ore about which the drama of its action turns."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.* $1.50.

THE VOICE IN THE DESERT

By Pauline Bradford Mackie.

A distinctively original story of the Arizona wastes.

"It is the class of novel which at all times and in all countries impresses itself undeniably on the critical conscience as first-rate fiction."—*Brooklyn Eagle.* $1.50.

THE CHAMELEON By James Weber Lin.

The struggle of a man's conscience with his character.

"One of the cleverest character studies we have read for some time."—*Baltimore Sun.*

LEES AND LEAVEN

By Edward N. Townsend.

This is a BIG novel of New York; not of one corner or phase of the Metropolis, but the city's heart and life done into fiction. There are four unusually interesting love stories embodied in the main story. $1.50.

YOUTH: Three Tales of the World's Waterways, By Joseph Conrad.

"In strength, power and style the book has not had its equal among those of the past year."—*Boston Herald.* $1.50.

DEEP SEA VAGABONDS

By Albert Sonnichsen.

This is a book worthy to be set beside R. H. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," as an embodiment of the romance of sea-faring.

"There is not a dull line in this book."—*Boston Transcript.* $1.50.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

The New York World says that the telling of the story of

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LUMINOSITY THE WINNER

Walden Filly, at 50 to 1, Took Hanover Stakes and Was Sold.

High-Priced Hermis Was Beaten in a Fast Race at Gravesend by River Pirate.

The surprises at the Gravesend race track yesterday only ceased when the racing was ended for the afternoon. In five of the six events favorites that looked unbeatable were defeated, and the betting crowd had just about reached the conclusion that a clean sweep of first choices was to be made, when Mordella, in the closing race, furnished the most pleasant result of the afternoon by lasting in front to the winning post, after having gone up in the betting to 7 to 10, a price considerably longer than the opening quotations. The weather was gloomy, but the track was in good condition, in spite of the light showers that fell in the forenoon and the drizzle that kept up a great part of the afternoon.

The most sensational happenings were the victory of the 50-to-1 chance Luminosity, in the race for the Hanover Selling Stakes, and the defeat of the high-priced Hermis, after a fast race, by the three-year-old River Pirate, in the mile and a sixteenth for beaten horses. Luminosity, owned by R. W. Walden, was about the last outsider in her race, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, for which eight horses ran, with Bath Beach the favorite and Greencrest a heavily backed second choice. Greencrest led away from the post and raced in front for a furlong, after which Bath Beach took command, and to the bend into the stretch seemed to be running away with the stakes. On the straight, however, Bath Beach suddenly began to stop and fell out of the race, Luminosity and Latheron, both long chances, then going on with Greencrest and both beating him out, after a fighting finish, Luminosity getting the decision by three parts of a length, while Latheron beat Greencrest a head for second money. Miss Nancy was jumped on in this race and so badly cut that it is feared she will never race again.

The winner was entered to sell for $1,800, and the alert W. C. Daly, finding that the stable had not anticipated the victory and had no one present to protect the filly, bid $1,900 on her and got her, seemingly as much to his own astonishment as to that of the crowd. Luminosity was ridden by the Western jockey Lindsay, and it was his first mount in the East.

Hermis, carrying only 106 pounds and ridden by Rice, started at 7 to 2 on in the second race, his only opponents being River Pirate and Stamping Ground. It looked a certainty that Hermis would win, but River Pirate went out with the track, and, leading from end to end at a hot pace, lasted in the lead to the finish, winning by three parts of a length from Hermis, on whom Rice waited just a trifle too long. Though beaten, Hermis ran a good race, as the fractional time showed, the fractions being: First furlong, 0:12; quarter, 0:23 3-5; three furlongs, 0:35 3-5; half-mile, 0:47 3-5; five furlongs, 1:00 3-5; three-quarters, 1:13 4-5; mile, 1:40 4-5, and the mile and a sixteenth in 1:47 1-5. E. R. Thomas was present and saw his horse beaten. He expressed himself as so much disappointed at the showing made by Hermis that he said he now had small hopes of winning the Suburban.

The race for the mile and seventy yards' handicap produced the most spirited finish of the day, Red Knight, Col. Bill, and Herbert fighting it out after Col. Bill had made nearly all the running, and Red Knight won by a short half length from Col. Bill. There were all sorts of rumors in circulation about the horse Bad Penny in the fifth race, the mystery surrounding the animal causing some persons to express doubts as to his identity, but the officials found nothing wrong with the horse. Bad Penny made but a dismal showing for a horse who was said to be intended for a "killing." The race was won by Highlander, ridden out before Setauket, after Locket had raced far out in front until well in the stretch for the run home.

Jockey Arthur Redfern had his first mount since his accident at Aqueduct in the Spring, and was heartily cheered when he appeared on the filly Vagary in the race for the Hanover Stakes. Bullman also rode for the first time since he was injured by a savage stallion a week ago, and Jockey Fuller also reappeared, after a term of suspension. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.
Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Adora, 111 pounds, (Gannon,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5....1
J. K. Garnet's Invasion, b. m., 5, 101, (N. Lewis,) 40 to 1 and 7 to 1....2
M. Murphy's Brixton, br. g., 4, 98, (Travers,) 100 to 1 and 20 to 1....3
Time—1:12 2-5. Won easily by two lengths; a half length between second and third. Damon, Osgood, Baikal, and The Musketeer also ran. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.
Perry Belmont's River Pirate, ch. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 91 pounds, (H. Callahan,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5....1
E. R. Thomas's Hermis, ch. c., 4, 106, (Rice,) 2 to 7 and out....2
J. Dunbar's Stamping Ground, br. f., 3, 86, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5....3
Time—1:47 1-5. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; twenty lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by Frank McCabe.

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs.
R. W. Walden's Luminosity, blk. f., by Albert-Luminous, 102 pounds, (Lindsay,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1....1
The Goughacre Stable's Latheron, b. c., by Atheling-Bargain, 97, (Haack,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1....2
F. R. Hitchcock's Greencrest, b. g., by Goldcrest-Ethel Green, 105, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even....3
Time—1:09 4-5. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, a head between second and third. Miss Nancy, Nameoki, Vagary, Bath Beach, and Midshipman also ran. Value to the winner, $2,400. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.
P. S. P. Randolph's Red Knight, ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, 95 pounds, (Haack,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10....1
L. V. Bell's Colonel Bill, b. c., 4, 120, (Gannon,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....2
W. C. Rollins's Herbert, br. h., 6, 114, (Odom,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5....3
Time—1:46 4-5. Won ridden out by a half length, a head between second and third. Injunction, Ink, Circus, and Torchlight also ran. Value to the winner, $1,045. Winner trained by C. Horton.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth.
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Highlander, b. c., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Henrietta, 114 pounds, (Haack,) 12 to 5 and even....1
T. D. Sullivan's Setauket, br. c., 4, 108, (Fuller,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5....2
W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., 4, 103, (O'Brien,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1....3
Time—1:50 4-5. Won ridden out by a length; three lengths between second and third. Mary Worth, Arden, Kingraine, Wheeler B., Rough Rider, Silurian, Bad Penny, and Baker Waters also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and geldings, two years old, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, with allowances; five furlongs.
John W. Schorr's Mordella, b. f., by Russell-Memorial, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3....1
George H. Whitney's Lida Lieb, ch. f., 104, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1....2
The Oneck Stable's Sir Walt, b. g., 104, (Gannon,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1....3
Time—1:03 4-5. Won ridden out by a length; two lengths between second and third. Florinel, Inquisitive Girl, and Honey Boy also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by G. Walker.

Gravesend Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Unmasked, 127 pounds; Northern Star, 126; Astarita and Stevedore, 116 each; St. Finnan, 111; John A. Scott, 110; Captivator and Ingold, 109 each; Interval and Contend, 107 each; Miss Dorothy, 104; Toledo, 103; Vivani, 100, and Orloff and Futurita, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles through the field. Judge Phillips, 156 pounds; Hark Forward, 151; Gold Ray, 147; Draughtsman, 143; Lord Radnor, 140; Strike-a-Light, 136; Foxhunter (formerly Mackey) and Islander, 135 each; Perion, 134; Victor, 133, and Fabius, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; about six furlongs. Magistrate, 129 pounds; Alliance, Jacquin, Gettysburg, and Harangue, 115 each, and Sir Carter and Dimple, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a half. Merry Acrobat, Whorler, Golden Maxim, and Flying Jib, 118 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Sacredus, 104 pounds; Harbor, 107; Andy Day, 103; Bruceville, Sailor Knot, Bronx, Mimon, Bob Murphy, Pleasant Memories, and Valour, 102 each; Gold Ribbon, 101; Sterling Bell, Listaway, and Doctor Reis, 99 each, and Sweet Tone, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Sweet Tone, Mimon, Valour, and Pleasant Memories.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $800; one mile and a furlong. Zoroaster, 115 pounds; Kingraine, 106; Carroll D., 104; Arden, 101; Lord Advocate and Rockey, 100 each; Bar Le Duc, 99; Imperious, 98; Tioga and Spring Silk, 91 each; Royal Pirate, 86, and Nic Longworth, 84. Apprentice allowance claimed for Imperious, Bar Le Duc, Arden, Nic Longworth, Tioga, Royal Pirate, and Zoroaster.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The thoroughbred yearlings from the Ellerslie Stud of Charlottesville, Va., owned by R. J. Hancock & Son, were sold at auction in the paddock of the Gravesend race track yesterday in the presence of a large crowd of horsemen. They realized good prices throughout. The largest figure of the sale was $2,700, paid by N. Bennington, for the bay colt by Charaxus-Generine, by Eolus. Frank Farrell secured the next highest priced yearling of the sale in the chestnut filly by Eon-Mermaid, by St. Blaise, for $2,500. M. F. Dwyer paid $1,800 for the bay colt by Charaxus-Marry Maid, by Eolus, and $1,700 for the black colt by Fatherless-Network, by Eon. Other yearlings that brought the best prices were the Fatherless-Eola filly, who went to G. L. Richards for $1,100; the Fatherless-Miss Rhodie colt, bought by M. F. Dwyer for $1,000, and the Fatherless-Ninone colt bought by N. Bennington for $950.

Trotting at Empire City Track To-day.

Trotting and pacing for blue ribbons will begin at the Empire City track to-day, when the New York Driving Club will hold its initial matinée. Ten events are to be decided, including the fast trotting class, with Jolly Batchelor, Swift, and Monte Bayard as contestants. The first race will be called at 2 P. M. No admission is charged.

The opening race will be for Class L trotters, with Lulu Haggard, Charlie Mater, and Belfry Chimes as contestants. The second event is for Class J trotters, with Princess Pique, Ed Gay, and Lorna Doone. In the dash for Class K trotters there are seven entries, including Ben Pandect, Lady Ethel, and Al Newton. The fifth race for Class I, pacers, includes Bonnie Kirkland and Judge Joseph. The dash for Class D trotters included Jolly Batchelor, Swift, and Monte Bayard. There are six entries for Class H trotters, including Iderim, Miss Hibbard, Bow Bene, and Bright Light. All the races are for a mile.

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KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. A Ringing Triumph. Lederer's presentation of Blanche Ring in The Blonde in Black.

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TRAVIS WILL PLAY HOYT

They Will Meet for Chief Trophy in Knollwood Golf Contest.

Ballou Has a Twenty-three-Hole Game to Beat Barrett in the Second Cup Competition.

Walter J. Travis and F. H. Hoyt will meet to-day in the final competition for the President's Cup in the Knollwood Country Club tournament, near White Plains. Hoyt is a Portland, Me., golfer and this is his first appearance in an important metropolitan golf event. He is a player of considerable ability, but Travis still ranks as a strong favorite in the final result. Hoyt defeated yesterday J. S. Todd of the home club by 2 up and 1 to play, and in the afternoon he surprised the critics by putting John Moller, Jr., out of the race by 3 up and 2 to play. Moller led one at the turn. He then lost three holes in succession, the three following were halved, and when Hoyt won the sixteenth in a good put by 6 to 7, he had the game. The cards are:

Hoyt, out	4	6	5	7	6	4	4	5	6	—47
Moller, out	5	4	4	6	6	5	4	4	6	—44
Hoyt, in	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	3—	38—85
Moller, in	7	4	4	4	5	5	7	4	3—	41—85

Travis had no difficulty in winning both of his matches. He first defeated N. Mallouf of Cornell by 4 up and 3 to play and then met H. J. Graham of Fairfield in the semi-final round, winning by 5 up and 3 to play. In the latter match, the bye holes were played out and Travis finished the course in 71 strokes, the same score that won him the medal in the qualifying round. The cards:

Travis, out	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	—38
Graham, out	4	4	5	6	5	4	4	3	4	—39
Travis, in	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5—	33—71
Graham, in	5	3	5	5	4	4	6	5	4—	41—80

The survivors for the Club Cup final round are Maturin Ballou of Apawamis and L. L. Kellogg of Fox Hills. Ballou had a most sensational match in his semi-final round with F. B. Barrett of Fox Hills, not gaining the victory until the twenty-third hole had been played out. The results of the match play rounds are:

President's Cup.—Third Round—W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat N. Mallouf, Cornell, by 4 up and 3 to play; H. J. Graham, Fairfield, beat G. W. Butts, Yale, by 6 up and 5 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat F. H. Croker, Deal, by 1 up; F. H. Hoyt, Portland, beat J. S. Todd, Knollwood, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Travis beat Graham by 5 up and 3 to play; Hoyt beat Moller by 3 up and 2 to play.

Club Cup.—Third Round—F. B. Barrett, Fox Hills, beat Malcolm Graham, Innis Arden, by default; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat H. W. Walker, Ardsley, by 5 up and 4 to play; L. L. Kellogg, Fox Hills, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, by 3 up and 2 to play; Robert Moore, Knollwood, beat Frank Sears, Fox Hills, by default.

Semi-Final Round—Ballou beat Barrett, by 1 up (23 holes;) Kellogg beat Moore by 9 up and 7 to play.

Yachts Leave Sandy Hook for Glen Cove

The Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia left their moorings under tow at Sandy Hook early yesterday morning. They went up the Sound, anchoring near Glen Cove to prepare for the race there on Monday.

Plans had been made to have the Reliance measured yesterday by the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club so as to ascertain her racing length, but they were abandoned because of the rain. The new boat will probably not be measured until after the races in Long Island Sound next week.

CRICKET AT OXFORD.

Philadelphians Lead the Englishmen by a Comfortable Margin.

LONDON, June 12.—The cricket match between Oxford University and the gentlemen of Philadelphia, which was begun at Oxford yesterday, was resumed this morning. C. C. Morris and J. B. King resumed batting, and without a run being added, C. C. Morris was retired by Whately. N. Z. Graves, however, kept up the good work with King, and the former was not dismissed until he had advanced his score to 47. Graves put on 24, and the reliable Dr. Lester did good work and contributed 35 before he yielded. R. D. Brown and A. M. Wood both added 16, and H. A. Haines put on a useful 20 not out, the total reaching 214.

This was considered a good start. The ground just suited the bowling of J. B. King, for when the Oxonians went in he toppled them over like ninepins. With the exception of C. D. McIver and B. L. Peel, none of the batsmen could make any stand against him, and the innings was over for a total of 90. This gave the visitors a lead of 124 runs on the first innings.

The Philadelphians then began their second innings, which opened with a series of disasters. With only one run scored, E. G. Whately accomplished the "hat trick," taking the wickets of Bohlen, Graves, and Haines in consecutive balls. King, Morris, and Wood also yielded without improving matters, and the rot was stopped only when F. H. Clark and J. A. Lester got together. The former contributed a most useful 24 before he was bowled, while Lester played carefully for 8. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. C. Morris, c. Evans, b. Whately	30	c. and b. Burn	6
F. H. Bohlen, b. Evans	7	b. Whately	1
J. B. King, c. Brownlee, b. Whately	47	c. Bomford, b. Burn	2
N. Z. Graves, c. Carlisle, b. Burn	24	c. McIver, b. Whately	0
J. A. Lester, c. Evans, b. Whately	35	Not out	8
P. H. Clark, c. Brownlee, b. Whately	1	b. Burn	24
A. M. Wood, c. Wyld, b. Burn	16	c. Wyld, b. Burn	0
R. D. Brown, c. McIver, b. Burn	16		
F. H. Bates, c. Bomford, b. Burn	7		
H. A. Haines, not out	20	c. and b. Whately	0
T. C. Jordan, l. b. w., b. Burn	1		
Byes	8	Byes	1
Leg byes	2		
Total	214	Total (2 wickets)	42

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

W. H. B. Evans, c. Clark, b. King	0
C. D. McIver, b. King	22
F. Wyld, c. Brown, b. King	0
K. M. Carlisle, b. King	0
L. D. Brownlee, b. King	0
A. C. Pawson, c. Morris, b. King	2
B. L. Peel, c. and b. King	35
E. G. Whately, b. Lester	8
E. Ernsthausen, c. Morris, b. Lester	2
H. Bomford, not out	4
R. C. W. Burn, c. and b. King	4
Byes	4
Total	90

BROOKLYN BOWLERS WIN.

The final series in the Inter-State Bowling League tournament between the Brooklyn and Buffalo teams was decided on Cordes & Holden's alleys, Washington Street, Brooklyn, last night, the home team winning seven of the nine games rolled. This gives Brooklyn first place in the individual and two-men team matches for the entire series, with a tie with the New York team in the five-men team series, which will be decided later. The New Yorkers are second in the individual and the two-men team matches, and the Buffalo team is third in all three matches. The scores follow:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Egelhoff, (Brooklyn)	212	200	223
Schlothauer, (Buffalo)	173	204	192

TWO MEN TEAM MATCH.

Brooklyn.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Nelson	219	215	177
Smith	235	237	226
Total	454	452	403
Buffalo.			
Weitz	159	182	148
Schlothauer	177	157	193
Total	336	339	341

FIVE MEN TEAM MATCH.

BROOKLYN. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	BUFFALO. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wolf	197	194	170	Weitz	192	205	184
Nelson	191	187	214	G. Smith	212	167	190
Cordes	215	184	237	Tenjost	191	161	175
Egelhoff	193	253	168	Dellwardt	216	175	169
Smith	167	194	202	Schlothauer	218	184	200
Total	963	1,012	991	Total	1,029	952	918

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M., American League. Greater N. Y. vs. Detroit. B'way & 166th St.—Adv.

The Crawford Shoe FOR MEN $3.50 AND WOMEN
Vacation Oxfords.
Before you go away, get fitted with Crawford Oxfords. Good strong shoes for tramping; cool, snappy Oxfords for afternoon wear, and the newest shapes in Patent leather for evening hops.

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STORES. New York. 93 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton. 825 Broadway, near 12th Street. 54 W. 23d St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. 1363 Broadway, near 36th Street. 150 West 125th St., near 7th Ave. 1733 Amsterdam Ave.
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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Only Four Games Played in the Two Leagues—New York Teams Take a Rest.

Rain and cold weather played havoc with the baseball schedules of the major leagues yesterday, four games only being decided. In the National League the tail enders, Philadelphia and St. Louis, won their respective games, the former beating Chicago 12 to 5 and St. Louis defeating Boston 12 to 3. The standing of the clubs remains unchanged.

The more interesting of the two American League contests was that at Philadelphia, between the champion Athletics and the strong Cleveland team. This was a stubborn fourteen-inning battle between Waddell and Joss, during which Waddell got the better support and won by 2 to 1. At Washington the Chicago players outbatted the local nine, winning by the score of 11 to 6.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis, 12; Boston, 3.

Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 11; Washington, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Beat Cleveland in a Hard-Fought Fourteen-Inning Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The champion Athletics won a sensational baseball game from the Cleveland team here to-day, with a home-run hit by Pickering in the fourteenth inning. It was a pitchers' battle, in which both Waddell and Joss gave a splendid exhibition of their skill. Each side scored a run in the sixth inning. Cleveland tallied on a muffed throw by Davis, Schreckengost's wild throw to second, and Bradley's two-base hit. The home team evened matters by scoring a run on a battery error, a stolen base, and Hartsel's two-bagger. Pickering hit the ball over the right-field fence for a home run in the fourteenth inning, when one of the Philadelphia side had been dismissed. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Hartsell, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0	Pick'ng, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Davis, 1b.	0	0	16	1	1
Hickm'n, 1b.	0	1	18	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
McC'thy, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Gochn'r, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	M. Cross, ss.	1	0	3	3	0
Bemis, c.	0	1	8	1	0	Schr'k'st, c.	0	1	15	4	1
Joss, c.	0	0	0	6	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	6	*40	19	1	Total	2	6	†41	19	4

*One out when winning run was scored. †Joss out for interference.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2

Earned run—Philadelphia. Two-base hits—Bradley, Hartsell. Home run—Pickering. Sacrifice hits—Lajoie, Flick, Gochnauer. Stolen bases—Bay, 2; Flick, Bemis, 2; M. Cross. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1; by Waddell, 1. Struck out—By Joss, 8; Waddel, 14. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hassett and Caruthers.

CHICAGO, 11; WASHINGTON, 6.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Chicago baseball team batted Lee, the local pitcher, out of the box in the opening inning of to-day's game, and the Washington batsmen evened up matters in the seventh and eighth innings, forcing Patterson to retire. In the ninth, however, the visitors won out, scoring five runs off six hits. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5—	11	13	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0—	6	11	4

Batteries—Patterson, Flaherty, and McFarland; Lee, Townsend, and Drill. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Detroit in New York.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Washington.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	27	17	.614	Chicago	21	20	.512
Philadelphia	27	18	.600	Detroit	20	23	.465
Cleveland	23	18	.561	New York	18	23	.439
St. Louis	21	17	.553	Washington	11	32	.256

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Defeated Chicago Without Difficulty by 12 to 5.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The Philadelphia baseball team pounded Wicker all over the field to-day, opening up with two doubles and closing with four hits. Every one of Chicago's errors helped the run-getting and poor base running robbed them of several chances to score. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0—	5	10	5
Philadelphia	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	4—	12	15	3

Batteries—Wicker and Kling; Fraser and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

ST. LOUIS, 12; BOSTON, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Manager Donovan of the local baseball team practically changed his entire batting order to-day, and the change worked well, for the team walked away from the visitors by a score of 12 to 3. Willis was batted out of the box in five innings. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	..—	12	15	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	11	2

Batteries—McFarland and O'Neil; Willis, Stanley, and Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Holliday and Johnstone.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Chicago.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	33	13	.717	Cincinnati	19	25	.432
Chicago	33	16	.673	Boston	18	27	.400
Pittsburg	34	17	.667	Philadelphia	13	31	.295
Brooklyn	24	23	.511	St. Louis	14	36	.280

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	..—	5	9	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	10	2

Batteries—Pfanmiller and McManus; Kissinger and Toft.

Final Yale-Princeton Game To-day.

The deciding baseball game of the series between Yale and Princeton will be played on the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Although the weather was anything but propitious for outdoor work, the Princeton team had some lively practice on the Polo Grounds yesterday and all of the men played in fine form. They feel confident that they will repeat their victory of a week ago, while the Yale players are just as confident that they will duplicate their defeat of the New Jersey collegians, which occurred at New Haven on Decoration Day. The demand for tickets has been unusually large from the partisans of both teams, and should the weather be favorable a big assemblage will be on hand to cheer their respective favorites. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and Umpire "Bob" Emslie of the National League will officiate. Following is the batting order:

YALE.	PRINCETON.
O'Brien, ss.	Reid, c.
Metcalf, 2b.	Cosgrove, cf.
Barnwell, cf.	Pearson, 1b.
Chittenden, 1b.	Purnell, 3b.
Bowman, p.	Underhill, lf.
Winslow, c.	Wells, 2b.
Cote or Shevlin, rf.	Davis, rf.
Barnes, lf.	Amell, ss.
Thompson or Miller, 3b.	Stevens, p.

LOOKING FOR SHAMROCK III.

H. H. Davies Goes Down the Bay to Greet the Challenger—Columbia First to Salute the Lipton Colors.

In anticipation of the arrival of Shamrock III. and Shamrock I., the former in tow of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, and the latter in tow of the tug Crusier, which Sir Thomas purchased for the purpose, the tug Charles E. Matthews left the city yesterday morning to cruise between Sandy Hook and Fire Island until they should be sighted. On board the tug is H. H. Davies, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative here, and for the first time since 1901, Sir Thomas's private signal, a shamrock on a yellow ground and a green border, was seen in the harbor. The British ensign also flew from the pilot house of the tug.

On the way down the bay, passing craft saluted the well-known flag, and a peculiar coincidence lies in the fact that the first salute came from the Columbia, which defeated both Shamrock I. and Shamrock II. That famous yacht was on her way up from Sandy Hook in tow of the tug Unity and her tender, the Park City, kept alongside, and all three dipped their flags to the Shamrock ensign, and the Matthews saluted in turn. Another salute came from the French liner La Lorraine, which, on her way up to the city, passed the tug beyond Sandy Hook.

The two Shamrocks left Gourck on May 28 and arrived at the Azores on the morning of June 3, leaving there the following day. They have about 2,000 miles to come, and at an average rate of 240 miles a day, which the Erin can log easily, the challenger should be reported early this morning. Shamrock I., which is being towed by the tug Crusier, a slower boat than the Erin, probably will be somewhat later.

The Erin is equipped with a wireless telegraph apparatus. Col. Neill, who will be Sir Thomas's chief representative aboard the Erin, is now on the yacht. Sir Thomas himself will sail on the White Star liner Oceanic next Wednesday, and he is due to arrive here on June 24. He will be accompanied by William Fife, the designer of the new challenger, and by his secretaries, Westwood and Duncan.

MISS MOORE WINS IN TENNIS.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore of the New York Lawn Tennis Club won the women's title yesterday in a match filled with brilliant plays in the metropolitan tournament. She defeated her clubmate, Miss Anna M. Risch, in three sets on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was the wonderful staying power that the former National champion was possessed of that finally overcame her opponent. In the first set Miss Risch was strongly aggressive, and it took a deal of muscle to hit the ball, that was heavy with water from the wet courts. Up to 4-all in the games neither had the advantage, but then Miss Moore broke through on Miss Risch's service and took the set at 6—4. The following set was all in favor of Miss Risch, who drove the ball repeatedly through her opponent's court for a pass. Miss Moore proved that she was not lacking in speed in the final and deciding set. At the net and from the base line of her court she played with great force and skill, completely overwhelming Miss Risch, who was so fatigued that at the end she was unable to make her returns with any degree of accuracy. Miss Moore took the set at love.

In the men's singles the old-time Yale player, Ross Burchard, worked an upset by winning the match for the semi-final bracket against Raymond D. Little, the veteran Princetonian. The Yale man's forehand strokes were remarkably strong, but he successfully outplayed Little at every point. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Raymond D. Little, West Side Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. Torrence, Tenafly Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First round—Harry F. Allen and Robert Le Roy, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Thomas C. Trask and J. Condon, West Side Tennis Club, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; Holcombe Ward and Ross Burchard, Orange Tennis Club and West Side Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun Cragin and partner, West Side Tennis Club, by default.

Women's Championship Singles.—Final and championship round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Anna M. Risch, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Second round—Harold H. Hackett, owe 40, defeated Louis E. Mahan, owe 30, by default. Third round—Harold H. Hackett, owe 40, defeated Dimon E. Roberts, owe 15, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round—Miss Anna M. Risch and Frederick G. Anderson, New York Lawn Tennis Club, and Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Miss Sally Homans and Shephard Homans, Jr., West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3.

No Seawanhaka Cup Trial Race.

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 12.—A 15-knot breeze which tossed up whitecaps in the harbor, accompanied by a hard rain, made the managers of the Seawanhaka Cup challenger trials decide to postpone the race scheduled for to-day. They will try to hold two races to-morrow.

The Neda, another challenger, owned by Edgar Allan Lynn of New York, arrived by rail to-day and was put in the water. She is of the freak type and looks like a plank floating on the water with the mast almost amidships.

Poughkeepsie Racing Plans.

Arrangements have been completed for the intercollegiate regatta between the crews of the Universities of Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin, which takes place over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson Friday, June 26. The four-oared race is scheduled to start promptly at 4 P. M., the eight-oared freshman race at 4:45 P. M., and the eight-oared 'Varsity race at 6 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made by the West Shore Railroad for running special observation trains to follow each of these races. The observation train will leave Highland station, which is opposite Poughkeepsie, promptly at 3 o'clock for the first race. The train has been divided up into sections, four cars to be allotted to each of the colleges. Tickets are on sale at $2 each, which entitles the purchaser to witness the three races. Special trains have also been arranged for to run over the West Shore Railroad, leaving New York at 9:40 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 11:40 A. M., and 12:20 P. M. The 12:20 P. M. train will be a special train, hauling parlor car passengers only. The excursion fare will be $1.50 for the round trip. Special trains have also been arranged for from Syracuse and Albany on that day.

Last year the entire train was sold out some days in advance of the races, and in order to obtain seats early application should be filed with C. E. Lambert, Room 204, 7 East Forty-second Street.

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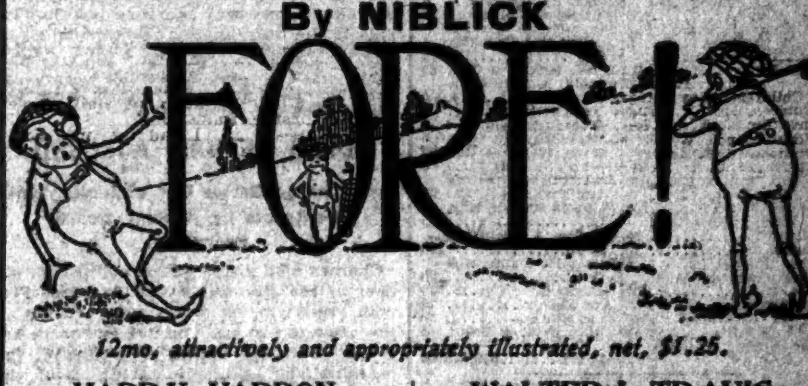

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SPORTING EVENTS.
YALE-PRINCETON INTERCOLLEGIATE Baseball Game, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Reserved seats at all Hotel Theatre Ticket Offices.
BASEBALL, JERSEY CITY, WEST SIDE Park, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Toronto vs. Jersey City, P. R. R. ferries.

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$30 BICYCLE $16.50

Nameplate bearing manufacturer's name on every wheel. We can't advertise the name, but it is the most prominent and reliable, and has a reputation of years.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11. Evening, Children's Day Service by Sunday School, with address by pastor. Special music and flowers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., Bible school celebrates children's day; 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor; subject—"The Spice of Wickedness." Baptism.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St., the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., Pastor. Sunday School and Young People's Day. Morning service at 11; topic, "Begin Right;" evening service at 8, second sermon by the pastor on "The Church and the Workshop." All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rev. David A. MacMurray at 7:30 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Idealizing Life"; 7:45 P. M., "The O. T. Priest's."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; preacher, the rector. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15; matins, high mass, and service, 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Services Sunday, June 14th: 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. King Hall's Mass and Sermon, 10:30. Evensong, 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. & 44th St., the Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D., Rector.—Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. David M. Steele will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Morning: "The Hidden King." Evening: "A Love Story of the Orient."

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, two blocks below 14th St. and 8th Av.—Brotherhood class 10:15, Frank P. Holmes, President. Dr. C. W. McPherson's sermon, 10:45; Prof. Parsels Cole and vested choir. 7:45, children's day service; music, flowers, recitations, songs. You are welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COR. 60TH ST. Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Children's Day Service, in charge of the Sunday School, with short sermon by the Pastor. 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: "God's Speech to Man."

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "A Christian Investment." Evening subject: "Shadow and Substance in Religion." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"TRIAL AND TEMPTATION." 8 P. M.—"LIVING WORDS." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN F. REED, Pastor. 10:30—"Spiritual Poise; How Obtained." 7:45—"The Heart—Throughout All Influential."

WESLEY BICENTENARY. St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. The Choir will be assisted by the Sunday School Chorus of 300 voices. 11 A. M.—Address by Rev. Charles W. Millard, D. D. 7:45 P. M.—Rev. H. A. Butts, D. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary.

7th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Children's Day Programme and baptism of children, 10:45. Sermon before Froebel Normal Institute 7:45 by Rev. Frank Shaffer. New York Branch W. F. M. S. Quarterly meeting Thursday 10:30 and 2. Popular concert to-night.

BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, June 14th, At 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Richards will preach. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; 8 P. M. service addressed by missionaries sailing this week for foreign fields. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services on June 14th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "Cleaving to the Lord." In the afternoon there will be a missionary meeting at which Rev. Ernest F. Hall and Rev. Frederick N. Jessup, recently appointed missionaries, will speak. Wednesday Evening Service, on June 17, commences at 8:15.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion at the morning service.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Hamilton Hymes.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. Corner Seventy-third St. DR. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, Pastor. 11 A. M., Children's Day exercises. 8 P. M., "The Heavenly Vision."

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue, corner of 24th Street. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M. Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "Life Tests." 4:30 P. M., "The Christian Who Counts."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR. Services 11 A. M. Communion 4 P. M.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Sunday morning, 10:45, Children Day service; evening, 7:45, preaching by the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., Pastor.—Children's Day exercises, 10:45 A. M. Rev. Harris Ely Adriance, D. D., preaches 7:45 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor. At the morning service Rev. Henry H. Jessup, D. D., of Syria will deliver the sermon to the group of outgoing missionaries. At the evening service the pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Wanted! A Man." Evening—"A Friendship of Jesus."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Loving God and a Loved World." Evening—"The Church of the Black Plague; a Story of Christlike Sacrifice."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. A. V. V. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th; Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning. Evening sermon by Rev. William D. Street of White Plains. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday, June 14th, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the burial of William Cullen Bryant from the Church of All Souls, Mr. Slicer will speak of Mr. Bryant and read from his poems. Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 21, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul's charge to Timothy. Timothy II., iii., 14-17, iv., 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. II. Timothy, iv., 8.

With this lesson we close the history of St. Paul. When he was taken to Rome because of his appeal to Caesar, he was kept there as a prisoner for two years before his appeal was heard. Possibly it never was heard. But whether heard or not, at the end of two years he was set at liberty. Then for five or six years he preached the Gospel not only in the East, where he had before ministered, but also in the West, extending his journeys as far as to Spain (Romans xv., 28.) Then he was again arrested, and again taken to Rome. There he suffered martyrdom in A. D. 67 or 68. It was whilst awaiting this that he wrote this letter to Timothy—his last words of counsel of which we have any record.

When he wrote this letter he was an old man of about seventy, and Timothy was about thirty-five. Their friendship began at Lystra when Paul visited it on his first missionary journey, and when Timothy was but a lad. It ripened as the years went on. It ended only with Paul's death at Rome. And all the way through it was one of most affectionate and sincere confidence on the one side and of respect and obedience on the other.

When Paul visited Lystra in the course of his second missionary tour, he found Timothy had grown into active young manhood, and was "well reported of by the brethren." (Acts, xvi., 2.) His mother "was a Jewess which believed, but his father was a Greek." (Acts, xvi., 1, R. V.) Seeing his fitness for work in the Gospel ministry, Paul proposed to have him "go forth with him," and "because of the Jews which were in those quarters," he "took and circumcised him," (Acts, xvi., 3,) for then it was no question of salvation as in the case of Titus, (Gal., ii., 3,) but simply a matter of making his ministry acceptable and effective.

With this right of circumcision Paul also probably set him apart publicly for his work in the Gospel, invoking upon him the Holy Spirit's special gifts of "prophecy"—or as it might more literally be translated—of "public exposition." (Young.) It is probably to this that he alludes in his "First Epistle," (I., viii., 14,) when he bids him, according to Conybeare and Howson's translation, "Until I come, apply thyself to public reading, exhortation, and teaching. Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." In this "Second Epistle" also he says: "I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up," or "stir into flame" (R. V., margin) "the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on of my hands," (i., 6.) The special gift which made him so helpful to Paul and so successful in his ministry was therefore probably a remarkable ability to expound the Scriptures with which he had been thoroughly familiar "from a child," (iii., 15,) or, even from "a babe." (R. V.)

THE BURNING OF ROME.

From the time of his ordination to this work Paul and Timothy had been very closely associated with each other. Now they were about to be separated by death. For the year after Paul had been liberated from his first imprisonment in Rome a great conflagration had destroyed nearly one-half of the city. The Emperor Nero himself was charged with causing it. To avert the rage of the populace, he in turn laid it at the doors of the growing and hated body of Christians. As one of the most prominent leaders of this body, it was commonly supposed that Paul was charged with having instigated them, before he left Rome, to this supposed act of incendiarism. This led to his arrest at Nicopolis, and his return to Rome as a prisoner. He was not, however, then, as before, "suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him," (Acts xxviii., 16,) but was confined in the darkness and loathesomeness of the Mamartine Prison. From this prison he was taken to the Judgment Hall of Nero for his first examination.

A few years ago I had the privilege of standing, with a small company of friends, in the midst of the ruins of this hall. It was in the early Spring, about the same time of the year as that when Paul stood there eighteen hundred years before. The wind blew so cold and piercing that we could easily appreciate why he wrote to Timothy: "The cloke that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee," (Acts iv., 13.) From the appearance of the ruins the hall must originally have been a large, nearly square room, semicircular at one end. In this end there had evidently been a large door opening upon a terraced lawn. At the opposite end was the throne, separated from the rest of the room by a low marble railing, a portion of which was still standing. At this railing the prisoner stood to receive his sentence. Then he was led out through the great door at the opposite end, and exposed to the surging populace which crowded the lawn, waiting to hear the result of his trial. If the sentence was not unto death the prisoner was at once discharged or remanded to the upper room of the prison, to await another examination. If it was to death, he was confined in the lower room until the day of his execution.

Having passed through his first trial uncondemned, Paul was remanded to the upper room of his prison to await a second trial. While thus waiting he wrote this letter to Timothy. He expected that he might be confined through the next Winter. But he had no thought that his final trial would result in anything but condemnation and death. A brief description of his place of confinement, which was not very far from the Judgment Hall, will help us to appreciate more fully both his faith and courage, and the lofty spirit which filled him with the fervent anxiety with which he longed for the spread of the Gospel.

Directly over this place of confinement—the Mamartine Prison—the church of St. Giuseppe, or of "Joseph, the Carpenter," has stood for many years. A flight of stairs descending from the church to twenty feet or more below the pavement of the street brings the visitor into the upper room of the prison. This flight of stairs, however, is of very modern construction. It was not there in the time of Paul. This upper room is nearly circular—about twenty-five feet in diameter and ten feet high—with an arched ceiling. The walls are apparently cut from the solid rock. In the ceiling is an iron grating about two feet square, which now covers the original entrance through which the prisoner was let down by ropes, as Jeremiah was "cast into the dungeon of Malchiah." (Jer., xxxviii., 6-13.) Through this opening his food was passed to him, and there was no other way for the entrance of light and air.

THE PRISON OF PAUL.

In the floor of this room there is another opening about two feet in diameter, giving access to the "inner prison"—not "inner" because it was further back, but because it was deeper down. This chamber is now reached by another flight of stairs of modern construction. It is very much like the upper room—nearly circular—but somewhat smaller in size, being only about twenty feet in diameter, and about seven and a half or eight feet high. The walls, like the other, are cut out of the solid rock. In the time of Paul the prisoner was lowered into this room by ropes from the one above it. Through the same opening which admitted him he received all of his food, light, and air.

It was in the loneliness, darkness, and dampness of the upper room of this prison that Paul wrote this letter to Timothy. It was from confinement in the lower room that he was led forth to be beheaded. Between the two only a few months intervened. Whether Timothy reached him before his death is unknown. But whether he did or not, Paul was not at any time alone. What he said of his first trial he could say of all, "The Lord stood with me and strengthened me, and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." (iv., 17.)

Although a prisoner in body, Paul was no prisoner in mind and heart. Out beyond his prison walls he saw the great world ignorant of itself, and rebellious against God. It was a world of sinful men and women wrapped up in the things of time, not only ignorant of the grace of God, but utterly unconcerned. He could no longer speak to it by pen or voice. Many of those who had labored with him had been turned away through the great trials which had come upon them, or through the attractions of the world about them. So he turned to Timothy with this great burden upon his heart—how shall this careless, unsaved world be saved?

The answer to this question is the one pre-eminent subject of this letter. It fixes the attention of Timothy upon the Holy Scriptures as the special instrument in the hands of the Holy Ghost which is "able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus," (iii., 15,) and with all confidence and urgency he charged him "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine." (iv., 2.) And this urgent duty he presented to him not in his official character as the Bishop, or overseer, of the Church in Ephesus, but simply as a disciple of Christ. What he said to him, therefore, is just as applicable to every humble believer who to-day loves and serves his Lord and Saviour.

Now when Paul thus fixed Timothy's attention upon the Sacred Scriptures, he evidently was not thinking of their literary beauty or even of their ethical power. Yet he was by no means ignorant of the value of these characteristics. For no man ever understood better than he how to use the history and logic and poetry of the Scriptures, and no man ever used them with more telling effect. But all of these were very subordinate matters in his mind. His one great thought was that in the Scriptures God had revealed His purpose of grace to the sinner in His Son, Jesus Christ. Therefore, he never questioned, or allowed Timothy or any one else to question, whether Moses wrote this or Isaiah wrote that, or some one else wrote something else, or whether some of it was veritable history, and some only gathered up traditions, but with one masterly sentence—without hesitation, qualification, or explanation—he declared that "all Scripture," not this part or that, but "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God," (iii., 16,) or as the Apostle Peter states it, "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," (II. Peter, i., 21.) Thus as the Revised Version puts it, "every Scripture inspired of God is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness," (iii., 16.) This was the essential fact.

THE APOSTLE'S OBLIGATION.

With such an apprehension of the Scriptures, it is not surprising that Paul presents the obligation to teach them in the most earnest and solemn manner. For he brings every one, with Timothy, before the bar of God, and administers to each one a sacred oath. "I charge thee," he says, (or as it is rendered by Conybeare and Howson,) "I adjure thee before God and Jesus Christ, who is about to judge the living and the dead—I adjure thee by His appearing, and His kingdom; proclaim the tidings, be urgent in season and out of season; convince, rebuke, exhort, with all forbearance and perseverance in teaching." (iv., 1, 2.) No obligation could be laid upon one with more impressiveness. It calls for earnest, active interest in the souls of men. At all seasons, whether it is convenient or not, whether agreeable or not, whether men hear or not, with tact and judgment, with zeal and patience, with all long suffering and doctrine, the Gospel of the grace of God is to be proclaimed to all men, in all conditions.

Now the great reason why the Apostle impresses this obligation so earnestly is because he knew that men "will not endure the sound doctrine, but, having itching ears, will heap to themselves teachers after their own lusts, and will turn away their ears from the truth and turn aside unto fables," (iv., 3, 4, R. V.) "The sound doctrine" is never palatable to the natural man, but for that very reason earnest men must preach it earnestly. For all experience testifies that where the doctrines of Scriptures are enforced there is the most intelligence and the purest living. History calls the time when they were almost hidden—"the Dark Ages." When Luther brought them out from their obscurity and emphasized them in his preaching, it was not merely a reform, but it was emphatically "the reformation." Then all Christendom awakened to a new life.

To the wisdom of men, however, it seems a very poor way to renovate the world, to reclaim men from wickedness and vice, to bring the race back to God as "a peculiar people zealous of good works," (Titus, ii., 14,) by simply preaching man's innate sinfulness and weakness, God's wonderful love, the vicarious atonement of Christ, justification by faith, the renewing by the Holy Ghost, and such like doctrines. Men say that such preaching is all foolishness; tell us what we must do, and we will do it. For the pride of man rebels against the charge that "all have sinned," (Rom., iii., 23,) that all are "without strength" (Rom., v., 6) and must be saved "by grace, through faith," (Eph., ii., 8,) and "not by works of righteousness" which they can do, (Titus, iii., 5.) Such doctrines are altogether too humbling.

All this the Scriptures do not ignore. They say distinctly that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him," (I. Cor., ii., 14,) and that "Christ crucified" is to "the Jews a stumbling block and to the Greeks foolishness," (I. Cor., i., 23.) Yet they also declare that "it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe," (I. Cor., i., 21,) the preaching of just such "doctrines," and that to Jew and Greek, to rich and poor, to the learned and the ignorant, to the vicious and the moral Christ crucified is "the power of God and the wisdom of God," (I. Cor., i., 24.) There is no other way revealed for reclaiming a lost world but through Him, (Acts, iv., 12.)

At one side of the great Judgment Hall of Nero, where the sentence of death, which Paul anticipated when he wrote this letter, was passed upon him—there stood a few years ago a huge mass of concrete, the ruins of some ancient foundation. It probably stands there yet. It measured about twenty feet across on each side, and nearly as many high. It was so hard that no ordinary tool could drill it, and was too bulky for ordinary means to move. It had probably stood there for centuries. During that time a little seed fell upon it and found lodgment in a little earth. Watered by the dews of heaven, and warmed by the sun, it began to grow and send out its tiny roots. They crept over its surface wherever a little earth had accumulated, penetrated into every crevice, and as they found nourishment here and there they grew larger and stronger. Even the hard rock could not resist their silent but steady growth. In process of time it was rent from top to bottom, and on its summit there stood a graceful tree green and flourishing.

It is a beautiful parable of how "the kingdoms of this world" shall "become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ," (Rev., xi., 15.) What neither the wisdom or the power of man can do the seed of God's planting can, and will, accomplish. "The seed is the word of God," (Luke, viii., 11.) It is the seed of "the tree of life," whose leaves are "for the healing of the nations." (Rev., xxii., 2.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What was the result of Paul's first arrest, and what was the history of his connection with Timothy?

What led to his second arrest, where was he taken for his first examination, and what is said of it?

What description is given of the place of his confinement?

What was the great burden upon his mind, and to what did he turn Timothy's special attention?

How did he look upon the Scriptures, and what did he urge Timothy to do?

Why was he so urgent, and what is said of doctrinal preaching?

How is the result illustrated?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

At Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St., the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Inward Witness." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. and Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "The Jew in Christendom." All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Service 11 A. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Subject, "God's Message Through Fire, Flood, and the Forest."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor; Rev. Richard Owens preaches. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, WEST 57TH Street, Near 8th Ave., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.—11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., pastor preaches. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St., between 8th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

MAYOR APPROVES OF RUSSELL.

Mr. Low Disagrees with Merchants' Association Over the Work of the Commissioner of Accounts.

Mayor Low and the members of the Merchants' Association are at odds over the failure to this time of William Hepburn Russell, senior Commissioner of Accounts, to adopt the reforms in bookkeeping suggested by Worthington C. Ford of Boston, who was brought to New York more than a year ago for the purpose of making an extended examination into the methods of bookkeeping employed by the city and to suggest reforms.

The expenses of the undertaking, amounting to about $10,000, were borne by the Merchants' Association, and at the end an extensive report was submitted by Mr. Ford. During the time he was making the examination he was, by the consent and with the approval of Mayor Low, made a deputy, in order to be brought thoroughly in touch with the work of the office.

It became known last night that Mayor Low yesterday sent a reply to the Merchants' Association's letter of a few days before. The association's letter to the Mayor called attention to the fact that the city still is employing the same methods of bookkeeping that were in vogue before Mr. Ford made his investigation and report, and it was suggested to the Mayor that Commissioner Russell showed such a slight interest in the efforts to bring his office up to date that it was thought the best interests of the city would be conserved if Commissioner Russell ceased to hold office.

The Mayor does not in any respect agree with the conclusions of the association concerning Mr. Russell. The Mayor stated that he thought the Merchants' Association had taken a wrong view of Mr. Russell's action and that it should be taken into consideration that the bookkeeping and keeping of accounts of such a large corporation as the City of New York could not be revolutionized at will or in a day.

MR. VAN DE WATER'S DENIAL.

The Rev. George A. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, who has been named as co-respondent in the papers in which Commodore Archibald Watt, owner of the steam yacht American, asks for a divorce from his wife, yesterday made the following statement regarding the case:

"Now that there is a definite charge in this deplorable matter I can only make one statement, and that is that I never committed the sin with which my name is associated. I deny absolutely the charges made. They are false and groundless. There have been all kinds of rumors afloat and indefinite charges and statements. Now that specific and definite charges have been made I am ready to meet the issue and confound it.

"I was never aboard the steam yacht American without being fully conscious that I was Mr. Watt's guest. In my opinion he is simply trying to bring up one issue and cloud it with another. But now that the matter has got into the courts it has got to go."

Lawyer William H. Sage, 146 Broadway, one of the vestrymen of his church, will represent Dr. Van De Water in the matter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The storm that was off the North Carolina Coast Thursday night has moved almost directly northward to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley with greatly increased energy. It caused general rains in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, and high winds in New England. In the central valleys, upper lake, and slope regions the weather has been fair, while in Texas there were local rains with indications of a storm approaching from Mexico. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather continues unsettled, with lower temperature and generally showers, except in California. Temperatures remain very low for the season from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and in the middle and south slope, while in the Northwest they are quite high.

There will be rain Saturday in New England, Northeastern New York, and the Western Gulf States, and showers in the eastern portion of the middle and south plateau, and Western Montana. There will be showers Sunday from the South Atlantic States westward to New Mexico, and probably also in Montana. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday. It will continue cool Saturday in the Atlantic States, followed by rising temperature Sunday. In the interior the temperatures will rise slowly, except in the extreme Northwest, where it will be cooler by Sunday.

On the Northern New England Coast the winds will be high east; one the Southern New England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk west; one the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh north; one the Gulf Coast fresh northeast, except brisk to high on the Texas Coast; on the upper lakes light to fresh and variable; on the lower lakes fresh northwest to north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk south to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks, except high north of forty-third parallel, with rain. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England and Texas Coasts.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, rain Saturday, followed by clearing in south portion; colder in northwest portion; high east to south winds on the north and brisk southwest to west winds on the south coast; Sunday fair, warmer.

Eastern New York, fair in south, rain in north portion Saturday, followed by clearing; cooler in central portion; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh to brisk west winds Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, continued cool Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh north winds.

New Jersey, fair, continued cool Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh north winds.

New Jersey, fair, continued cool Saturday; Sunday fair; warmer in the interior; fresh north winds.

Delaware, fair Saturday and Sunday; continued cool, fresh north winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, continued cool Saturday; fresh northwest to north winds; Sunday, fair, warmer.

Virginia, fair Saturday, warmer in extreme southwest portion; Sunday, partly cloudy, warmer in the interior; light to fresh north winds.

North Carolina, fair, continued cool Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer, probably showers in west and south portions; light to fresh north winds.

South Carolina, fair Saturday, partly cloudy, probably showers; light to fresh north winds.

Western New York, fair, slightly warmer Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer; light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh north winds.

West Virginia, fair, warmer Saturday and Sunday.

North Dakota, fair, cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair.

South Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday.

MINNESOTA, fair Saturday, warmer in south portion; Sunday, fair, cooler in north and west portions; variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	57	65	66
6 A. M.	56	67	66
9 A. M.	64	68	71
12 M.	78	62	62
4 P. M.	86	67	70
6 P. M.	82	66	66
9 P. M.	74	63	66
12 P. M.	74	59	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1902	71¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years	68

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 11 A. M., and the minimum 59 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon rises..9:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:34	Gov. Isl'd...9:46	H. Gate...11:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:45	Gov. Isl'd..10:00	H. Gate...11:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti, Santa Marta, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellanock, Argentina, Uraguay	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London	....	7:30 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Weimar, Naples and Genoa	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JUNE 15.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 16.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	....	....
Segurança, Central America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	....
Umbria, Naples, Genoa, &c	8:30 A. M.	....
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.		
Colorado, Hull	....	....
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	....
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at

1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Vladivostok, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §30 and up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, May 13; Shanghai, May 16; Yokohama, May 23, and Honolulu, June 2, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east at 10 A. M. June 9, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 13.

America, Cadiz, May 29.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 4.
City of Savannah, Savannah, June 10.
Colorado, Hull, May 24.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 10.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 6.
Grenada, Trinidad, June 5.
New York, Southampton, June 6.
Nord Amerika, Naples, May 25.
Raphael, Bordeaux, May 29.

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Cedric, Liverpool, June 5.
Ponce, San Juan, June 8.
Prins Maurits, Haiti, June 8.
Seneca, Nassau, June 10.
Vigilancia, Havana, June 10.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Anchoria, Glasgow, June 4.
El Norte, New Orleans, June 9.
Finland, Antwerp, June 6.
Maracaibo, Curacao, June 7.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 6.
United States, Copenhagen, June 3.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Cevic, Liverpool, June 6.
Excelsior, Galveston, June 10.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, June 9.
Lahn, Genoa, June 4.
Mesaba, London, June 6.
Saratoga, Colon, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp, May 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schau, Swinemunde, May 23, and Shields, 27th, to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.
SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Northwestern, Lamier, Port Arthur, Texas, June 2, with oil to the Guffey Petroleum Company.
SS Atlas, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Cardenas, June 7, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.
SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, June 6, with mdse. to the South Pacific Company.
SS Parima, (Br.,) Carey, Surinam, &c., May 26, with mdse., passengers, and mails to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.
SS Sylvania, (Br.,) Cresser, Liverpool, June 2, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, June 6, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol, May 30, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:20 P. M.
SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Gregory, (Br.,) Bennett, Manaos, &c., May 24, with mdse. and mails to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London, June 1, and Southampton, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:25 P. M.
Steamboat Asbury Park, from Philadelphia via Delaware Breakwater, to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Passed in Sandy Hook at 9:47 P. M.
SS Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:35 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) for trial trip and returned.
SS Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico.
SS Erna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitt's and Demerara.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco and Santos.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Gibara and Banes.
SS Montevideo, (Span.,) for Havana and Vera Cruz.
SS Powhatan, (Br.,) for Palermo, Malta, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 12.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 10:55 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Oswestry Grange, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c., passed Cape of Good Hope June 8.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.
SS Riplingham Grange, (Br.,) Capt. Angel, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Fremantle for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.
SS Indrani, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from Yokohama for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.
SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbados June 10.
SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Demerara for New York, sld. from St. Kitt's to-day.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York, arr. at Naples June 9.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York, arr. at Marseilles June 9.
SS Bries Huel, (Fr.,) Capt. Babin, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Algiers June 10.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Leghorn June 10.
SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holm, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen June 10.
SS Thespis, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.
SS City of Madrid, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Bremen June 10.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, for New York, sld. from Naples June 10.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.
SS Garick, (Br.,) Capt. Frodsen, for New York, sld. from Santos yesterday.
SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from Yokohama for New York, sld. from Algiers yesterday.
SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 8:50 P. M. to-day.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:25 P. M. to-day.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Anselao, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.
SS Ackworth, (Br.,) Capt. Weitz, from New York and Philadelphia, arr. at Londonderry to-day.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Arcturus, (Nor.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York for Havre, was spoken June 8 in latitude 47 degrees, longitude 27 degrees.

Notices to Mariners.

MAINE.

RAM ISLAND LEDGE TRIPOD.

(List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 117.)

Located on the southerly point of Ram Island Ledge, easterly side of the main entrance to Portland Harbor.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about June 25, 1903, the tripod will be removed, and a derrick-mast, about 50 feet in height, will be erected near the site of the tripod, for use during the construction of a light and fog-signal tower on the ledge.

ALDEN ROCK BUOY.

(List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 119.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 1, 1903, a red first-class nun buoy will be substituted for the black first-class can buoy now marking Alden Rock, and will be stationed about 900 feet SSW. of the rock. Halfway Rock Lighthouse, NE. ½ E., 8¼ miles; Cape Elizabeth East Lighthouse, NW. 7-16 W., 2¾ miles; Portland Head Lighthouse, N. by W. ½ W., 4⅝ miles.

CORWIN ROCK BELL BUOY.

(List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 119.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about July 1, 1903, a bell buoy painted black will be substituted for the red and black, horizontally striped, second-class nun buoy now marking Corwin Rock, about 90 feet southeasterly of the rock, which has 18 to 20 feet of water on it at low tide.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

VIRGINIA.

WINTER-QUARTER SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 118, No. 545; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1902, Pages 18 and 34.)

Stationed 8¼ miles southeasterly from Winter-Quarter Shoal, and about 9 miles off the seacoast of Virginia.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about June 15, 1903, Light Vessel No. 46 will be replaced on the station, and Light Vessel No. 71, temporarily marking the station, will then be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 46 as to characteristics of light, fog signals, or general appearance.

Miles are nautical miles.

(Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 29 of 1903, and Bulletin No. 163, Paragraph 13.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE TIME IS SHORT.

A period of a little more than three months remains for the ratification of the canal treaty by the Republic of Colombia. Article 28 of the treaty provides that it shall be ratified and ratifications exchanged at Washington "within a term of eight months from this date, or earlier if possible." The date mentioned, which is that on which the treaty was signed, was Jan. 22. The eight months will expire on Sept. 22. Recent reports from Colombia do not encourage the hope that the treaty will be ratified—quite the contrary. President MARROQUIN favors the treaty, but some of his Ministers oppose it. Reports have come from many sources that the people of Colombia desire the rejection of the treaty. Congress assembles at Bogota on June 20. Three months might suffice for overcoming opposition in that body if it could be demonstrated to the national legislators that public opinion favored ratification. Attempts have been made, apparently, to bring the force of public opinion to bear. They appear to have failed miserably. A dispatch from Colon the other day said that a petition praying Congress to ratify the treaty received only nine signatures. It is well known that there has been an active propaganda against the treaty; in fact, a committee was organized long ago to defeat it, and its arguments and remonstrances have been published. The outlook for ratification, it is undeniable, is gloomy.

This is not what the trusting American people have been led to expect. They were told by the friends of the Panama route that Colombia was willing, eager, to enter into the necessary agreements. The minority report from the Senate Committee when the bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal was presented by Senator MORGAN exhibited the Colombian situation in an alluring light. That report was signed by Senator HANNA and three other members of the committee, who, like himself, were advocates of the Panama route. It recommended to the Senate the adoption of the Spooner amendment, afterward accepted and enacted. The report is merely a summary of Senator HANNA'S speeches in favor of the Panama project. There is a great deal in it about the awful earthquakes and volcanoes on the Nicaragua route, while the terrestrial stability and climatic loveliness of Panama are pictured forth in words that charm and that did actually convince Congress.

Senator HANNA'S report informed Congress that Colombia would accept $7,000,000 in payment for the rights granted, and would waive the annuity for the first fourteen years. When the treaty came actually to be signed Colombia had put the price up to $10,000,000 and the payment of the annuity of $250,000 was to begin in nine years. It is understood that the opposition to ratifying the treaty in Colombia is based on a desire to get more money from the United States. In other words, we are the victims of an international "hold up." This must be exceedingly annoying to Senator HANNA, who said in his report that there was "no reason whatever" for apprehending any serious difficulty in concluding a treaty with Colombia.

The rumor has gained some currency that a separatist tendency had developed in some of the Colombian departments formerly independent States. It is now said in Washington that the departments of Panama and Cauca may secede and organize an independent republic if the treaty is defeated. The Department of Panama, occupying the entire isthmus up to the boundary line of Costa Rica, might secede, but Cauca, for geographical reasons, may as well be left out of such speculations. Panama was the scene of the stiffest fighting in the recent insurrection, but the Department of Panama, with 300,000 out of a total population of nearly 4,000,000 in Colombia, and with an area of 31,571 square miles, less than one-tenth the area of the republic, would find it a matter of some difficulty to establish and maintain her independence. If she should secede, however, and if we made a canal treaty with her, we should then, of course, give the necessary support to her efforts to carry out its provisions. By the treaty of 1846 the United States guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama in respect to the free transit of merchandise from one sea to the other, and also guaranteed "the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory." The Republic of Colombia succeeded to all the privileges and exemptions of New Granada under that guarantee. It will be seen at once that complications would arise should we now undertake to protect the sovereign rights of a new State of Panama over the same territory in respect to which we have guaranteed the sovereignty of Colombia.

It is not beyond the bounds of conjecture, nor even beyond those of probability, to say that if an independent State of Panama should be created as a necessary antecedent condition to the construction of the canal, it would presently become a part of the territory of the United States. But this, again, would raise serious questions under the principle we have proclaimed in Article 4 of the present treaty awaiting ratification at Bogota, in which, after declaring that the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the canal zone shall not be impaired, this pledge is recorded:

> The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever, or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America; but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop, and maintain their prosperity and independence.

In the midst of these perplexities it is consoling for the real friends of the isthmian canal to recall that the Spooner amendment provides in Section 4 that if the President should be unable to secure from Colombia the control of the necessary zone of territory across the Isthmus of Panama, he shall begin and carry on the negotiations necessary for the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route. Unless there is a speedy change in the situation in Colombia the exercise of this alternative power will become a matter for the serious consideration of President ROOSEVELT.

THE CZAR AND HIS MASTERS.

No fair-minded person holds the present Czar of Russia directly or even indirectly responsible for the recent barbarous massacre in Bessarabia. The Czar is in name an autocrat. As to the general policies of the empire he is absolute, and his directions in regard to any individual matter brought to his attention are implicitly obeyed. The actual government of Russia, however, is the vast system of bureaucracy over which the Czar reigns, as a deus ex machina, but which is administered and controlled by the four great councils, or boards of government—the Council of State, the Ruling Senate, the Holy Synod, and the Committee of Ministers. These councils, along with their subordinate officials of superior rank, and including the hierarchy and the officers of army and navy, form the dominant element in Russia, and their purposes and prejudices may be said to constitute Russian public opinion, so far, at least, as it finds effective expression. The Czars who in the past have seemed most powerful and autocratic have been those who swept along with the mighty current of official precedent and prejudice, and either willingly or reluctantly accepted as their own the dicta of the dominant classes.

It seems almost incredible, for instance, that a woman with the masterful and energetic intellect of CATHERINE the Great could have written, no doubt sincerely, that "in a great empire the government of which is extended over so many different nations as there are various creeds among men, the most injurious fault would be that of intolerance," and yet have permitted harsh restrictions to be imposed on her Jewish subjects. It is hard, also, at first glance, to understand why the broad-minded ALEXANDER II. did not follow up the emancipation of the serfs with the emancipation of the Jews, and why the present Czar, while proclaiming freedom of conscience throughout his dominions, has been withheld from repealing the anti-Semitic decrees which bear so harshly on millions of Russians of the Jewish faith, and which are a standing provocation, in the name of government, to just such scenes as that of Kishineff. The only reasonable explanation is that the Czar feels, as his predecessors felt, that his autocracy is limited in practice, if not in theory, by the attitude of his official servants, who are in a large degree his masters.

It is certain that the position of the present Czar on the Jewish question has been far more tolerant than that of his late father, ALEXANDER III., and that his personal inclinations and influence have favored humane treatment of the Hebrews. It is also certain that, up to the time of the Kishineff tragedy, his reign had not been marked by instances of barbarity such as blotted the rule of his parent and predecessor, which was one long record of reaction and mediæval intolerance toward Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants from the day of his accession until his death. The present Czar is of a different temper, but the situation, so far as securing fair treatment for the Jews is concerned, is far more difficult than that which existed before his father's accession. In 1881, when a gradual amelioration of their condition had been going on for over a century. Twenty-two years ago the emancipation of the Jews would have been in accordance with the trend of events; to-day it would be revolution.

The Czar has in all probability taken a personal interest in the Kishineff crime. The dismissal of the Governor, whose indifference to the conspiracy to plunder and massacre the Jews was instrumental in bringing about the scenes which have thrilled civilization with horror and with anger, is presumably the personal act of the sovereign, and the energetic measures now being taken to prevent similar tragedies may be attributed to his command. But it is too much to hope or to expect that he will abolish the system of grinding injustice and oppression which dates back in its origin to the Tatars and the Ivans, and which makes the Russian Jew a stranger in the land of his ancestors, an alien in regions settled by his progenitors many centuries before the Russian Slav came with fire and sword to efface the ancient civilization of the Greek colonies on the Black Sea.

BALKAN POLITICS.

The unnamed diplomatist who was quoted in a dispatch from Paris as saying that the massacre in Belgrade would put a great strain upon the peace of Europe may have had reasons for that opinion. But they have not as yet appeared. The Servian people, it is clear, witness the extinction of the dynasty of which the last two representatives have ruled their country only to injure and disgrace it, with satisfaction as well as with a singular equanimity. Even if there were any surviving OBRENOVITCHES, it seems that they would not find even a fraction of adherents. The KARAGEORGEVITCHES are the natural dynastic alternative.

That the monarch proclaimed at Belgrade is a Russophil is not likely to diminish the warmth of his reception in Servia. With the unimportant exception of Montenegro, Servia is the most purely Slavonic of all the Balkan States, and the choice of King PETER seems to be an expression of the national affinities. It is only Austria which might be supposed to object to the choice. And Austria has made haste to set forth, "semi-officially," that the mere accession of a KARAGEORGEVITCH will not be considered at Vienna as an injury to Austrian interests. It is true that Austria has at the same time dispatched some gunboats to Belgrade. But that is, or may be, only a judicious precaution against a condition of disorder which it does not follow that Austria will endeavor to bring about.

Evidently, if Austria meant to dispute the Servian succession, her very first step would be to provide herself with a candidate. But no candidate is forthcoming from Vienna. The only mention of any other than the Russian candidate comes from the unlikeliest of capitals—namely, from Berlin. It is not to be supposed that a burst of popular Prussian enthusiasm has designated "Prince MIRKO of Montenegro" as the most eligible successor of the unlamented ALEXANDER. Indeed it is announced that it is "in official circles" that the belief prevails that the throne will be offered to him. Of course the announcement does not necessarily mean that he is the German candidate. It may mean that Germany will seek "compensations elsewhere" for not opposing the accession of the Russian candidate accepted by Austria, the only other great Power really in interest.

Germany herself is evidently without interest. Not only does her territory not "march" for a single mile with that of any Balkan State, but in time past she has publicly washed her hands of the whole "Eastern question." According to BISMARCK, Germany's interest in that question "was not worth the bones of a single Pommeranian grenadier." But then, the Bismarckian tradition has become very dim in the Chancellery of Berlin.

RELIANCE'S FIFTH VICTORY.

It is quite natural that a boat which has won such famous victories as has Columbia should have her partisans whom it would require a great deal of evidence to convince that any single-sticker of her size could be launched that would beat her in the conditions for which she had been built. But really the presumption is all the other way. Naval architecture is a progressive science. In this case it curiously happens that all the three boats which have been engaged in the trial races were the work of the same designer. The latest, modeled and rigged in accordance with the experience he had had in the actual performance of the other two, "ought" to be the best; and if Mr. HERRESHOFF has concluded that the next defender should be more of a scow and less of a boat than the last, there is certainly a strong presumption of knowing this particular business in his favor. Curiously enough, the three Shamrocks show the same progressive series of experimentation, and the last is the result of experience acquired on the other two. Although Mr. FIFE designed the first and Mr. WATSON the second, they have been associated in the design of the third.

But as to Reliance, it seems high time that the most obstinate believer in the invincibility of Columbia should now abandon his belief. Thursday's race is the fifth that has been sailed and the fifth that the new boat has won. Every one she has won by a very satisfactory margin. The smallest of these margins, whether over Constitution or Columbia, would be considered to establish quite enough of an advance upon either, if it could be maintained as an average, to justify the building of the new boat and to justify the selection of her to defend the cup. And, of course, her average margin has been very much higher. No theory of luck or handling can be excogitated which will render it probable to open-minded persons that either of the earlier boats is as good, under any conditions of weather that are at all likely to prevail during the cup races. In fact, it is likely that both the challenger and the defender "like" the same weather, a moderate breeze and smooth water, and neither owner would probably object to waiting for such conditions.

The main interest in the fifth race was that, for the first time in the series, it provided a test upon the most valuable and decisive point of sailing, a dead beat to windward. The boat which is distinctly the better here is pretty surely the better boat, and the superiority will stand her in good stead in all the cup races. It is hard to see how any possible infusion of the elements of luck or seamanship could avail to discredit the showing of the figures that Reliance is the fastest boat to windward of the three. To suppose that these elements have availed to make the worst boat win five successive races, in good "cup weather," seems very close to supposing an incredibility. It also seems nearly incredible that the remaining races can alter the showing of the five that have been sailed already. Probably most American yachtsmen would be willing to have Reliance chosen to defend the trophy without any further trials. Not that the trials are not both interesting and useful.

TARIFF AMENITIES.

Mr. ROBERT NEILL of Los Angeles, arriving from Europe yesterday aboard the Germanic, announced that he had been robbed of $20,235 during the passage. Thereupon the customs officers at the pier, who had already subjected Mr. NEILL'S baggage to the usual indignities, proceeded to make a further examination, more diligent and painstaking, which occupied two hours of Mr. NEILL'S time and made him angry. The customs officers then took Mr. NEILL aboard the ship and searched him personally. He was by this time in a state of mind not easily described in print.

But the faithful customs officers were rewarded for their zeal and labor, for the second scrutiny of Mr. NEILL'S effects disclosed a toy parasol not declared by him, as to which, when confronted with it, Mr. NEILL made the miserable explanation that he was taking it home to his little girl. This revolting crime, while it may have had little effect upon the customs officers, familiar as they are with the black depravity of returning travelers, will shock the sense of right and justice of a law-abiding community. The impenitent Mr. NEILL, instead of being confused and unnerved by the disclosure of his felonious attempt to bring in the parasol, flew into an unseemly rage and broke the toy in pieces, which he threw away. For that he was punished, however, since the customs officers assessed upon him duties which in his impoverished state were beyond his ability to pay. His trunks, therefore, were detained upon the pier.

Every right-minded person will sympathize with Mr. NEILL in the suffering occasioned by the loss of his money. But we call upon the American Protective Tariff League, during the long term of imprisonment which, we suppose, awaits him for the parasol outrage, to supply Mr. NEILL with tariff literature enough to convince and convert him. He should be made to know, he ought to know already, that this is a Dingley country, and that it is the Dingley policy to impose exemplary fines upon persons who attempt to bring in toy parasols for their little girls. The menace of the pauper-made toy parasol for years checked the industrial growth of this Nation. Under the Wilson Tariff act during the free trade Administration of President CLEVELAND it is notorious that our markets were flooded with European toy parasols, until in the manufacturing cities of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Ohio thousands of honest American laborers, after being evicted with their families from their homes, actually died of starvation in the streets. It was to prevent the recurrence of these economic calamities that the stern prohibition upon the foreign-made toy parasol was imposed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It might have a somewhat calming, and therefore highly beneficial, effect upon the people who are clamoring so excitedly for the retention and extension of foreign language courses in the lower grades of the public schools if they would inform themselves, first, as to the amount of facility in the use of a hitherto unknown tongue that can be given in the time available for such study in the case of ninety-nine out of a hundred pupils, and, second, as to the direct, practical value even of perfectly successful language teaching. As to the former question, it is safe to say that only the merest smattering can thus be imparted, of no worth in itself, and sure to be entirely lost in a few weeks or months unless necessity or special interest—the only true language teachers—compels or inspires the doing of much more work according to a method wholly different from those of the classroom. But, admitting that languages can really be taught in the public schools, will the acquisition of them be of practical advantage to enough of the pupils to justify such apportionment of their scanty time for educational effort? To answer that inquiry requires an investigation of the wages paid to interpreters and translators, and the investigation will disclose that any of the manual trades give better rewards. In foreign commerce there is, of course, a large, and, for the present, a growing demand for traveling salesmen who can speak the language of the country to which they are sent, but this class of employés is far from numerous enough to excuse an attempt to qualify all public school pupils for entering it, particularly as there is a marked tendency all over the world for all except a very few languages to disappear of what may be called their own accord, and for the few to begin a desperate struggle, the outcome of which will inevitably be one speech for everybody. Now and then it pays to speak two or three tongues, but for the most part it is a mere accomplishment or convenience, adding to the pleasure of him who does it, but not necessary, or even highly desirable, for either his intellectual or his financial welfare. The controversy now in progress here is purely sentimental—a manifestation of tribal vanity that deserves neither sympathy nor respect.

—At first thought this week's events in the royal palace at Belgrade seem to bear out the assumptions and conclusions of the many novelists in the class of which Mr. ANTHONY HOPE is at present perhaps the most eminent representative—the writers of romantic adventures supposed to take place in a little Balkan kingdom or principality. The names are right in their terminations and in their superabundance of consonants, pistols cracked and swords flashed exactly as in the novels, and plots flowered at midnight to bring a sudden harvest of dead and wounded. But in Servia there is something lacking that the novelists all supply—a something that makes the story interesting instead of merely horrible. It is the contrast between good and evil—virtue and courage to balance vice and cowardice and loyalty to weigh against treason. In other words, the novelists imagine a hero and heroine, with their estimable friends and retainers, to suffer from and finally triumph over assorted villains and villainesses. In Servia, on the contrary, the personages of the play seem to be all of a piece—all bad in much the same way. The fighting is assassination, mostly by proxy, and the difference between killed and killer is little more than a matter of unpronounceable names. Thus does art again rise superior to nature, and again are we taught that we should be grateful to the romancers, not for their facts, but for their fanciful imaginings. Another curious phenomenon is the superficiality of the horror which this massacre produces in the mind. We know it happened, but somehow it does not impress us as having much to do with humanity. These are the creatures of ancient history, rather than of to-day, and the fact that they did live and die just this week and not very far away is admitted without actual realization.

—One of our correspondents suggests "Excelsior Hall" as a better name than "People's Palace" for the edifice which certain estimable reformers are planning to build in this city. We agree that the name is better; it couldn't well be worse. But better may still be bad, and even very bad, and in our opinion "Excelsior Hall" would prove a grievous burden for the estimable reformers to carry, since the word "excelsior" has come, for most care, to mean a stuffing and packing material that serves some few purposes very well, but is put to many others which it serves so ill that its reputation is on the whole rather bad. The name, too, would be lamentably apt to recall a poem of much the same quality as the stuffing and packing material. That poem went into the old reading books, and has been recited at numberless "general exercises" to the apparent satisfaction of multitudes of children, but it's a pretty dreadful poem for all that, and its hero was about the most foolish, pig-headed fellow that ever went yowling up a hill in any land. He embodies and typifies the platitude, and his imbecile obstinacy has been held up as a virtue for reasons that we cannot begin to imagine. Taking everything into consideration, a name that is better than "Excelsior Hall," as well as better than "People's Palace," ought to be found if the new scheme is to have a half fair start.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Dogs "Make No Bones of It."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It surprises me that in all attempts to discover the origin of the above saying the dog, the great bone consumer of the present and all times, has not been properly credited with his share in it. Give a dog a bone and he settles down to a careful and elaborate disposal of the same, removing first of all such fragments of meat and integuments as he can find adhering to the same and then gnawing at the bone itself until it is partially or, if small enough, wholly consumed. Give the same to a mouthful of meat, and it disappears almost without mastication and without any methodical taking up of a recumbent position and combined attack of paws and jaws. He disposes of the subject under discussion without hesitation or delay, he "makes no bones about it," but settles it at once, no doubt entirely to his satisfaction.

New York, June 9, 1903. R. C. H.

Water Supply from the Rivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the experience of the recent fifty-two days drought just broken, it seems to me that it would be wise to carry into operation suggestions made from time to time to utilize the abundant supply of water of our rivers for street sprinkling and fire-fighting purposes, if the scheme is practicable. Although we had no deficiency in our supply during the recent drought, we know greater encroachments are being made every year on the supply even with increased storage facilities, and with the rapid growth of our city when it reaches 10,000,000, as it soon will, it seems necessary to carefully husband all sources of supply. Also why cannot a city of the importance and size of this have a proper filtering plant so as to insure clear, pure water at all times? TAXPAYER.

New York, June 8, 1903.

Safety in Alighting from Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The habit of passengers, especially of women, getting off cars backward will never be entirely cured, but pretty much all danger of accident can be avoided if the car is stopped until the passenger alights on terra firma, and that depends entirely on the conductor. It is a matter over which the passenger has no control whatever, and that is all there is to the question. It may mean a slight loss of time, but it also means a saving of life, limb, and the trolley company's money. THAT'S SO.

New York, June 10, 1903.

Nuisance of the Scissors Grinder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call attention to the nuisance of horn-blowing by scissors grinders in the resident streets up town west of Central Park. Of the many unnecessary noises which torment New Yorkers, this ear-piercing, nerve-racking trumpet of the scissors grinder is the most unbearable. Surely there must be a city ordinance enforceable by policemen against this sort of noise.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.

New York, June 10, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Not Particular.

"What kind of tobacco does he smoke?"

"Well, he never objects to mine."—Detroit Free Press.

Newspaper Combination.

In the triple consolidation of The Times, The News, and The Bee, all of Toledo, the management has a chance to combine the names of the three into "The News Betimes"—which is a decidedly practical grouping.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Inconsiderate Examiners.

Emily—You don't mean to say you failed to pass your exams again this year?

Maud—Yes, failed again.

Emily—What was the trouble this time?

Maud—Why, they asked the same questions they did last year.—The Columbia Jester.

A Discouraged Fighter.

"He isn't so much of a fighter as he used to be."

"No. You see, he was always looking for some one who could whip him—at least that's what he said."

"Well?"

"Well, he found him."—Chicago Post.

THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

The sun shines bright on the bayonets and guns,
On the cannon in the common and the square;
There is music in the bugle and the rolling of the drums,
And there's music of the rifles in the air;
The militiamen are mounting guard before the old jail door,
The mountaineers are massing for the fray,
And it's getting mighty lively in a dozen ways or more,
In the old Kentucky home so far away.

The orchards are in blossom and the perfumed air is sweet,
Oh! the face of nature never was more fair;
But the Colonels are a-shooting at each other on the street,
And the mountaineers are out upon a tear—
For it's Summer in Kentucky and without a feud or two,
Without a chance to stab and shoot and slay,
Life would not be worth the living where the meadow grass is blue,
In the old Kentucky home so far away.

FOR A GENERAL STAFF

Plan of General Board to Reorganize Navy Department.

Proposes Abolition of Navigation Bureau and Performance of Its Duties by Staff.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Details of the General Staff project, which the naval General Board has submitted to Secretary Moody for his consideration, were made public at the Navy Department to-day. Its adoption by Congress would mean a reorganization of the Navy Department.

Under the new scheme the Secretary of the Navy stands at the head of the department, and in his absence the Assistant Secretary. Under the latter's control are placed all the bureaus of the department with the exception of the Bureau of Navigation, whose duties are to be performed by the General Staff. In charge of the military and of the department will be the senior ranking naval officer on duty at the department, who will have the position of Chief of the General Staff, and probably rank as Vice Admiral. This officer will be responsible to the Secretary for the movements and organizations of fleets and for all matters relating to the personnel of the service.

Under the Chief of Staff will be three grand divisions of the General Staff, to be known as the divisions of the personnel of the fleet, and of war plans, respectively. The chief of the division of the personnel will rank as a Rear Admiral, and during the absence of the Chief of the General Staff will have general supervision over the entire organization. The plan contemplates that this officer shall be charged with the organizations of fleets and squadrons, and shall be the adviser of the Secretary on all war plans and questions of policy affecting foreign fleets.

The chief of the division of fleet will rank as a Rear Admiral or senior Captain, and under him will be assistant chiefs in charge of the Naval Academy, the division of training men, the division of enlisted men, and the division of officers. Each subdivision operates with the army General Staff in the navy.

Either a Captain or a Commander will be chief of the division of war plans, and his duties will be the study and development of all war plans; the organization of reserves, convoys, and sea transports, and interior and exterior transportation, and "to cooperate with the army General Staff and plans of campaign."

The scheme further contemplates the creation of an Executive Committee whose duties will be the formulating of war plans and direction of the work of all branches of the General Staff. The General Board will be known as the General Council. Its duties will be of an advisory nature on all matters referred to it by the Secretary.

TWO ADMIRALS TO RETIRE.

Mr. Moody Considering Candidates for Places of Melville and Kenny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Moody conferred with the President in regard to selecting Chiefs for the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Supplies, Rear Admirals Melville and Kenny having reached the age for retirement. For the succession to Admiral Kenny those spoken of are Pay Directors Harris and Boggs and Pay Inspectors McDonald and Mudd. It is probable the choice will be made from the first three.

For the Chief of Steam Engineering several officers have been recommended. Capt. Milligan, who was the engineer of the Oregon when she made the celebrated voyage around Cape Horn and reached the West Indies in time to participate in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, is among those mentioned. Capt. Milligan is broken in health, and his friends are urging him for Chief of his corps in recognition of his services and that he may be retired with the highest rank.

Lieut. Commander John E. Edwards is among those who stand a chance for selection. Edwards was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania and graduated among the first men of his class in 1871. He has sixteen years of sea service to his credit, and is regarded as one of the ablest and best equipped men in the navy.

A successor to Gen. Heywood of the Marine Corps, who will reach the retiring age next October, was also considered. No decision, however, was reached in any of these cases. The original vacancies in the staff of the Marine Corps, created by the act of the last session of Congress, were filled by the selection of the following officers:

Major Henry C. Haines, Capt. Rufus H. Lane, and Capt. Louis J. Magill, to be Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors, with the rank of Major.

First Lieuts. H. L. Roosevelt, N. G. Burton, H. L. Matthews, Rupert C. Dewey, and Fred A. Udell, to be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. W. C. Dawson, to be Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and First Lieut. William G. Powell, to be Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.

CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF AN ALL-POWERFUL OFFICER.

Authority Vested Heretofore in Commanding General and Adjutant General Centred in Him.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A committee of twelve of the General Staff, of which Gen. Tasker Bliss is Chairman, has nearly completed a draft of regulations for the Government of the General Staff. The regulations to carry the General Staff act into effect will make radical changes in the army. The Chief of Staff will be an all-powerful person, uniting in himself all the theoretic authority exercised by the commanding General under the present law and the power heretofore unofficially vested in the Adjutant General.

As drafted, the new regulations leave little or nothing of the Adjutant General's Department and of the Inspector General's Department. The Adjutant General will keep the records, as now, and the orders to the army will be promulgated and published by him, but the Chief of Staff will direct the issue of the orders. He will be the intermediary between the President and the Secretary of War and the army, and staff bureaus will receive instructions and orders from the Chief of Staff in the name of the Secretary of War. The Chief of Staff will have the supervision of the troops of line, will direct military operations, and in general will be the most powerful officer that ever held a position in the army in times of peace. Of course, at all times he will be subject to the orders of the President and the Secretary of War. Not only the purely military matters supposed to be vested in the commanding General are given to the Chief of Staff in the new regulations, but the supplies and equipments also are under his direction.

The new regulations make the General Staff officers on duty in Washington boards to consider all matters requiring investigation and report, including inspections. The General Staff will recommend officers for detail and promotion, and the enlistment and recruitment of soldiers also will be taken from the Adjutant General's Department and given to the General Staff.

An important feature not yet wholly determined relates to officers detailed from the General Staff to the various army departments. The regulations, as prepared, provide that the officers so detailed, either to a department or with a division or brigade in the field, shall become the Chief of Staff of the commanding officer of the department or division of troops operating in the field, without regard to the rank of any other staff officers in the command.

The committee hopes to submit a draft of its work to Gen. Young to-day, in order that he may send it to the Secretary of War before he leaves the city. Gen. Young will make a tour of the great lakes next week, leaving here on Saturday.

FLOODS AND IRRIGATION.

Plan to Prevent the Former and Aid the Latter by Means of Reservoirs and Canals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The floods that are devasting large sections of the West and Southwest have engaged the attention of Government officials who are in charge of the reclamation policy authorized by the recent irrigation law passed by Congress. It is likely that the scope of the irrigation policy of the Government will include the purpose to prevent if possible the recurrence of floods in the Missouri And Mississippi Valleys. Storage reservoirs, not only at the headwaters of the large streams but lower down where extensive areas of rain drainage continually swell the flood of water volume in the rivers, have been suggested as a means that would be effective.

"A feature of this flood storage," said Guy Mitchell, Secretary of the National Irrigation Association, to-day, "which would undoubtedly accomplish the desired result, may be termed 'secondary storage.' The storage proposition applies to the Missouri and its great tributaries involves the question of the irrigation of the vast arid domain through which these rivers flow. Reservoirs, it is estimated, would reclaim as much as 35,000,000 acres of present desert land. The principal season of growing crops for this area would be April, May, June, July, and August, and the reason the lands are not irrigated at present is that while there is plenty of water in the first three months, during July and August, when water is absolutely necessary to mature the crops, these streams are mere threads. By means of canals and ditches almost incalculable quantities of the flood waters coming down during April, May, and June, which cannot be stored in the reservoirs, would be taken out of the rivers and spread on this land, which would take it up like a sponge.

"Under such a system of irrigation the effect would be the same as if it had been possible last week to spread out the great flood of the Missouri, the Arkansas, and the Platte and irrigate millions of acres of farming land in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, thus reducing the flow of the lower reaches of the Missouri to below the danger point.

"The combined volume of the water impounded in storage reservoirs at the headwaters of these great rivers and their tributaries and that contained in a network of hundreds of miles of irrigation canals and ditches, coupled with that absorbed by millions of acres of arid land, would have gone a long way toward preventing what will be known as the great flood of 1903."

AMERICAN-PORTO RICAN TRADE.

About a Million Dollars a Month in Exports—Same in Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Porto Rico is furnishing a market of $1,000,000 a month to the producers and merchants of the United States and supplying nearly $1,000,000 worth each month of tropical products required by the United States. The total shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in the ten months ending with April were $9,844,318, and of foreign merchandise $218,276, making the total value of merchandise sent to Porto Rico from the United States $10,062,594.

The total shipments of domestic merchandise from Porto Rico to the United States in the ten months ending with April, 1903, were $8,744,427, and of foreign merchandise $89,037, making the total shipments from that island to the United States in the ten months ending with April, $8,833,464. In the month of April the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico were $981,526, and from Porto Rico to the United States, $1,919,023.

These figures indicate that the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico during the fiscal year which ends with the present month will aggregate about $12,000,000, and those from Porto Rico to the United States nearly an equal sum.

TO VOTE FOR CANAL TREATY.

Majority of Panama Delegation in Congress Favors It.

PANAMA, June 12.—Senator Obarrio and Dr. Samuel Quintero and Señor José María Jovane, members of the House of Representatives, left here to-day for Bogota. All three said they would do their best to obtain the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty.

The Congressional delegation from Panama is composed of two Senators and four Representatives who favor the treaty, and one Senator, Señor Pérez y Soto, and one Representative, Señor Teran, who are opposed to it.

An influential petition from Congress praying for the acceptance of the Hay-Herran treaty is now being signed at Cartagena.

New Circuit Judge in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., has been selected to succeed Judge Caldwell, who recently resigned the Circuit Judgeship of the Eighth District. Judge Hook is at present a District Judge.

TO OPEN PUBLIC BATHS.

The Floating Ones Will Be Ready for the Public on Monday—One Loaned to the Bronx.

All the floating public baths in the Borough of Manhattan will be opened for the use of the public on Monday under orders issued yesterday by President Cantor. Considerable trouble has been experienced by the Borough President, he says, in obtaining from the Dock Department proper locations for these baths, but now everything in that direction has been settled. Fourteen baths will be opened in Manhattan Borough. The baths at West Thirty-fifth Street and at East Third Street are double ones. The fifteenth bath has been loaned to the Bronx Borough. The location of the baths, as decided upon by Dock Commissioner Hawkes, follows:

West 12th Street,	West 23d Street,
Battery,	West 35th Street,
Corlears Street, E. R.,	East 100th Street,
East 24th Street,	East 3d Street,
East 112th Street,	West 35th Street,
Jackson Street, E. R.,	East 34 Street,
West 97th Street,	West 132d Street.

The location of the bath that has been loaned to the Bronx has not yet been decided.

Pennington Seminary Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 12.—The sixty-fourth annual commencement exercises of Pennington Seminary will begin on Sunday morning, when the President, the Rev. Dr. James W. Marshall, will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class in the Methodist Church. In the afternoon the senior class will hold farewell religious services in the Shaw Memorial Chapel. At 7:30 o'clock the anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association will be held in Shaw Chapel. The Rev. William Allen, Jr., will preach the sermon.

Ivy Day at Bowdoin College.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 12.—Bowdoin College was in festive array to-day for the ivy exercises, which included the last chapel of the seniors and their final leavetaking of college duties. The Ivy Day baseball game with Bates was won by Bowdoin in the forenoon, 12 to 5. The exercises of the junior class were held at 2 P. M. The senior class at its last chapel was marshaled by Edward A. Dunlap, Jr. The Ivy Day dance was held to-night.

Brown's Class Day Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 12.—Class-day exercises at Brown University, which included the laying of the cornerstone of Rockefeller Hall, were postponed to-day on account of rain. The exercises will take place Monday. The regular commencement programme will be carried out as scheduled.

REFORM CLUB DIVIDED OVER FUTURE POLICY

Older Members Would Abandon Its Social Features.

Would Conduct It Only on Political Lines—Younger Members Would Continue It Unchanged.

Whether the Reform Club is to continue its social character as well as its political influence and purpose is a question that is now being seriously considered by the members, who are to vote on the matter at a meeting to be held at the club house, 233 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, June 16. The lease of the present club home expires on December 31, 1903, and the older members, who are said to feel that they are crowded and overlooked by the younger members, are of the opinion that the elimination of the restaurant, wine room and the lodgings for members is necessary for the life of the club.

With this in view they have issued a circular in which it is pointed out that the membership is rapidly decreasing. There were 900 resident members in 1891 and now there are only 300. New members, it is stated, form but a petty offset to the losses by death and resignations. Furthermore hundreds of subscribers to political funds who are interested in the economic views of the club will not join it. It is stated that there is "a steady and substantial decrease in the total receipts from dues."

Since the club moved from its house in Thirty-third Street to the present house on Fifth Avenue, according to the circular, it has been embarassed by lack of funds. Of the construction indebtedness members of the board of trustees, in 1891, have carried in notes and certificates $10,000. Other floating indebtedness, chiefly for supplies, paid at the time, amounted to over $25,000. Trough the members of the board of trustees are personally liable for the debts of the organization and have felt for some years that it was maintaining a too expensive establishment, they have carried it on until its property could be sold at an adequate price.

In the circular respectful consideration is asked for the views of the members who make use of the social and hotel accommodations of the club. According to the signers of the circular, however, a large majority of the members rarely use the club except on special occasions. Many have remained members, it is stated, only on personal solicitation, and in the belief that as soon as possible the establishment would be reduced.

It is further stated that it is improbable that those who desire to continue the club as it is can find a board of trustees, commanding the respect of the resident members, who will declare their fidelity to tariff reform, sound currency and enlightened municipal government doctrines and the other principles of the organization. The club surplus due to the advantageous sale of its down-town property, which brought $400,000, it is declared would be wasted. A proposition from the other faction that the assets of the club be distributed per capita is opposed. Following is the resolution drawn up and to be voted on at Tuesday night's meeting:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, after the expiration of the lease of the present clubhouse, on Dec. 31, 1903, should provide suitable accommodations for the committees, publication offices, libraries, and reading room of the club, but should not under present conditions continue the restaurant or wine room, or provide lodgings for members.

Those who have signed their approval to the resolutions are the President, Wallace Macfarlane, and these members of the Board of Trustees: Edwin Baldwin, John G. Agar, Calvin Tompkins, Herman A. Metz, L. Carroll Root, Thomas P. Wharton, F. L. Underwood, and L. E. Sexton. Other signers are:

Charles S. Fairchild,	George F. Peabody,
R. R. Hornblower,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
W. S. Opdyke,	James Byrne,
Oscar S. Straus,	Paul Fuller,
John De Witt Warner,	Isidor Straus,
Walter S. Logan,	J. Aspinwall Hodge,
W. R. Warren,	H. H. Tyndale,
Louis M. Fulton,	Dr. W. J. Swift,
Theodore De Witt,	Samuel Greenbaum,
Robert L. Harrison,	H. B. B. Stapler,
James R. Steers,	Walter S. Brewster,
R. B. Whitney,	R. G. Monroe,
Albert Poiaut,	S. S. Terry,
H. De F. Baldwin,	Lucien Oudin,
Edward S. Kaufman,	W. E. Curtis,
Jacob W. Mack,	Charles J. Canda,
Oswald G. Villard,	Julius J. Frank,
Leo Kohns,	C. H. Dilley.
Leonard D. White,	

Other members have been personally solicited to attend the meeting, especially those who never visit the club, but are in harmony with its purposes. Even the members out of the city have been requested to send proxies that they may vote.

The meeting Tuesday night will be spirited as shown by a set of resolutions recently passed by members, who would not abandon the social side of their club. In these it is called to the attention of the club that the certificate of incorporation states that in order to promote certain political reforms the founders proposed to establish and maintain a clubhouse, having a library, reading room, publication office for the distribution of the publications of the club, "and such other appurtenances and belongings as are usual in clubs and in clubhouses and publishing offices."

It is further stated that the certificate of incorporation has been printed in each annual statement and has formed the basis "of the contract made by the club with its new members." Following is the resolution offered by the younger element of the club:

Resolved, That in justice to those members, resident, suburban, or non-resident, who have joined the club for social purposes, the Reform Club should be continued not only as a political, but also as a social organization on its present lines; or, if not, it should be wound up and the assets distributed among those entitled thereto.

The leaders of the movement to preserve the club under its present conditions are:

Francis Bellamy,	Lester O. Peck,
C. B. Beckwith,	Theodore Post,
Henry L. Cargill,	Wm. Ordway Partridge,
Adolph Cohn,	Edward S. Phillips,
Frank E. Davidson,	John D. Scott,
J. A. E. Dilworth,	J. W. Thompson, Jr.,
G. F. Fisher,	G. K. Thorndyke,
Ralston Flemming,	J. H. P. Wharton,
Melville P. Hall,	Lionel Samuel,
J. Stanley Isaacs,	Julian O. Ellinger,
Benjamin Hardwick,	G. A. Von Duhn,
R. T. Maquire,	Henry Coolidge.
Dr. W. O. McDonald,	

Like their opponents they are making every effort to get out a full vote for Tuesday's meeting.

Louis Windmuller, Treasurer of the Reform Club, when seen yesterday afternoon at his office, 20 Reade Street, said:

"After my many years as Treasurer of the Reform Club I should hate to have the social connection of the members dissolved. Including the 300 resident and the 600 suburban members, and about 1,800 non-resident members, there is a sufficient amount for maintenance. Of course, it will be necessary to have active workers for the continuance of the club, and it is my very great desire that they be found."

REJECTS CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

Earl of Rosebery Declares That It Disturbs the Foundations of the Empire.

LONDON, June 12.—Addressing a Liberal meeting to-night at the Hotel Cecil, the Earl of Roseberry described Mr. Chamberlain's preferential scheme as a disturbance of the foundations of the edifice of the Empire in order to promote the stability of the structure. He maintained most deliberately and solemnly that the burden of proof lay with those who were attacking the nation's fiscal policy.

He would not dismiss without examination any proposition for the promotion of the closer union of the Empire, but it was with pain and grief that he found himself unable to support the scheme proposed by the Colonial Secretary, who, he believed, was sincerely anxious to benefit the Empire.

American's Body Found at Ostend.

BRUSSELS, June 12.—According to the Petit Bleu, the body has been washed ashore at Ostend, Belgium, of John Newmann, said to have been a broker of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Budget Bill Passes House of Commons.

LONDON, June 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Budget bill was passed without a division.

TO GO TO SPITHEAD.

Reported That United States European Squadron Will Be There in July.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—It is understood here that the United States European squadron, after visiting Kiel, will go to Spithead early in July, and that a grand naval reception will be given in its honor.

CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Questions in Regard to Its Establishment on the Russian Frontier Have Been Settled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the questions in regard to the establishment of the Chinese customs service at Dalny and the Russian frontier of the leased territory have been practically settled. It is an important matter, because in the absence of customs stations China has been losing considerable revenue by the admission of dutiable goods through the leased territory into Manchuria duty free, and indirectly by the injury done to Niu-Chwang by this differential treatment.

Russia had the right, under the Manchuria railway convention of 1898, to appoint a customs officer reporting direct to the Peking Government and not controlled by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and had nominated M. Protasieff, the ex-Finance Secretary at Port Arthur, in that capacity. She now consents to adopt the German Kiao-Chow system, under which a commissioner, who is always German, is appointed by Sir Robert Hart and approved by the Germans. But all the staff, though Germans, are controlled by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

However, while granting the shadow, Russia retains the substance, for she nominates as commissioner M. Protasieff, above mentioned. His staff will be Russians, and though they all nominally will be controlled by the Maritime Customs, the revenues will be paid into the Russo-Chinese bank, which, except at Niu-Chwang, enjoys a monopoly of foreign banking in Manchuria.

CZAR FOR "ARMED PEACE."

His Comment When a French Deputation Presented a Statuette Symbolizing It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that a deputation from the Municipal Council of the French capital has just been to St. Petersburg, where the members presented to the Czar, when he gave them an audience, a statuette representing Armed Peace. The Russian ruler, after saying how much he admired the work of art, added that it was very beautiful, "like everything from France."

"Yes, Armed Peace," he continued. "Peace can be maintained only in that way. One must be ready always."

The correspondent remarks: "Yet disarmament was proposed at The Hague conference, in the organization of which the Czar himself took the initiative."

WANT SAFES TAKEN TO PIECES.

Turkish Customs Officials Cause Trouble to Importers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—On the strength of the Sultan's iradé, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, the Turkish customs authorities have refused to pass six English safes, pretending that the stuffing must be opened in case smuggled goods are hidden in it. As the opening would destroy the safes, the merchants refuse to comply with the demand.

The British Embassy has done its utmost on the merchants' behalf, but orders obtained from the Grand Vizier and the Porte have been ineffective against the iradé.

ANTI-SEMITIC ORGAN AIDED.

Paper Which Paved Way for Kishineff Massacres Received a Government Subsidy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—The Times, in a dispatch from "our Russian correspondents," tells how the Bessarabets, the anti-Semitic organ published in Kishineff, received a subsidy of 25,000 rubles from the Government while it was preparing the way for the massacres by its rabid crusade against the Jews. M. de Plehve, it will be remembered, promised a deputation of Kishineff Jews that he would forbid the sale of the paper except to subscribers. It was assuredly not a very severe measure on the part of the Minister, but such as it was, he evidently was anxious that the journal should not suffer pecuniarily.

The Czar, who was deeply grieved by the Kishineff outrages, is said to have been desirous originally of sending to the scene of the massacre one of his aides-de-camp to conduct an immediate inquiry on the spot, but M. de Plehve represented to the ruler that he already had sent the Director General of the Department of Police in the Ministry of the Interior to carry on an official investigation.

COUNT CASSINI CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Massacre at Kishineff Discussed—Russian Ambassador Affirms His Friendly Feeling for Jews.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had almost an hour's talk with the President this afternoon. Ostensibly the purpose of the Ambassador's call was to take his formal farewell of the President, as he is leaving for Russia on the 23d in accordance with his annual custom of spending his vacation at home.

The Ambassador's call, however, lasted more than forty minutes, and it is known that almost the entire time was consumed in a review of the situation in Russia growing out of the recent Jewish atrocities at Kishineff, though no statement concerning the conference could be obtained subsequently, either at the White House or at the Russian Embassy. President Roosevelt, it can be said, is keenly interested in the representations which have been made to this Government regarding the treatment of the Jews in Russia, but he also is keenly alive to the traditional friendship which the Government of Russia has shown for the United States.

It was learned to-night that the discussion was general in character and that nothing definite resulted.

Count Cassini feels that he has been misunderstood and misrepresented in the Kishineff matter, and in a talk he had with Abraham N. Sadler of New York, who called at the Embassy yesterday to discuss the affair, this feeling was made apparent. Mr. Sadler was much pleased with his reception by Count Cassini. Speaking of the interview with the Ambassador, he said:

"I expected to find a cold, inflexible man. Instead, I met a man of big heart, of wide experience, and liberal views. 'It is absurd,' the Count said, 'to put me down as an enemy to the Jews. I have many warm friends among the Jews, both here and in Europe. There are a great many commendable people among the Jews in Russia. In Hamburg, Germany, where I was stationed ten years, I became acquainted with a number of prominent Jewish citizens, and found them to be exemplary people. In Paris, my family physician was a Jew—the eminent Dr. Springer.

"'To further illustrate that I have no antipathy toward the race, I am on good terms with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern of New York, and my daughter has been at their home. The public meetings that have been held in the United States, the resolutions that have been adopted will be ineffective in my country. Russia, with her 137,000,000 inhabitants, will not be influenced in her internal policy by outside pressure. She will take care of her people. Five millions of Jews, resident there, are but a small minority, and they can and will be protected.

"'As an evidence, there are now more than 500 of the Kishineff rioters in prison, and the guilty ones will be severely punished. We do not desire the Jews to leave Russia. You have directed my attention to the rapid advancement in mercantile pursuits, in the arts and sciences, and in educational and agricultural work of the Russian Jews who emigrate to America. Don't forget that you get the cream of our Jewish population. We regret to lose them. Those who remain in Russia will be cared for. The attitude of my Government since the Kishineff affair attests to this. We have hearts as well as other people. We do not want to see pillage and carnage any more than you do. I insist that the action of the Russian Government from the moment it became acquainted with the facts of the unfortunate occurrences at Kishineff has been all that its severest critics could ask for.'"

Count Cassini was presented by Mr. Sadler with an invitation to visit the Baron Hirsch Settlement and Agricultural School at Vineland, N. J., which is peopled by Russian Jews, and the National Farm School of American Jews, at Doylestown, Penn., and he said he would be glad to accept the invitation.

Americans Presented to King Edward.

LONDON, June 12.—King Edward's last levee of the season was held to-day, and was largely attended. The Americans presented were Capt. Stockton, the new United States Naval Attaché here; Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Prof. Newcomb, J. Pierpont Morgan, and the United States International Exchange Commissioners, H. H. Hanna, Charles A. Conant, and Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks.

Two Hundred Lives Lost in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Novoe Vremya reports that 200 lives were lost at Azoff on June 9 as a result of the collapse of a gangway there while a pleasure party was landing from the steamer Moskva.

STOCKS CONTINUE TO RISE.

Foreign Buying Continues and Bulls Score Again.

There was another field day for the bulls in the stock market yesterday. On transactions involving over 1,000,000 shares prices made further and rapid progress upward, with active stocks advancing on an average about 2 points each, while in inactive issues there were many substantial gains under the leadership of Westinghouse, which rose 12 points, and of Brooklyn Union Gas, whose gain was 9¼ points. In the outside market Northern Securities sold up over 2 points and Standard Oil 10 points, with a number of other large gains also recorded there. The especial strength of the Northern Securities and Standard Oil issues was in the financial district regarded as significant, because taken to signify the present market attitude of the dominating interests in those properties.

As on the previous day, so yesterday London and the Continent continued to buy stocks in this market, London's purchases alone totaling fully 25,000 shares. Local banking and corporate interests were also large buyers and continued to advise purchases by their friends, declaring that good stocks were cheap, and, in view of excellent earnings and prospects, were selling at ridiculously low prices.

The bears continued yesterday to fight the advance, but without success, their offerings of stock being readily and easily absorbed—so well, indeed, that closing prices were practically the highest of the day. Some of the lesser bears were forced to cover, but there remains in the market a short interest said to be of greater proportions than any similar interest in the market in recent years.

As indicating the present position of the larger interests in the Street in respect to the market may be presented an official statement put out during the day by one of the Wall Street news agencies, as follows:

Leading financial interests have been working on plans to prevent any temporary tightness in money which might naturally result from the payment for the new Pennsylvania stock. It can be stated that matters have been so arranged that there will be no trouble from this cause.

Inasmuch as expectation of tight money was one of the recent bear arguments, this takes from the bears a part of their ammunition in the campaign of depression.

HOOSAC CLUB'S CIRCUS.

Lively Performance by Well-Known Residents of Hoosick Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., June 12.—The Hoosac Club, a prominent social organization here, gave its second amateur circus to-night before an audience which taxed the utmost capacity of the tent. All the time-honored circus accessories were on hand, including red lemonade and peanuts. The principal hit was made by Charles Grant Wilcox as Boss Platt, with his trained mule Governor. Various prominent clubmen vividly presented life in the West, disguised as Indians, under appropriate titles. Judge Willis E. Heaton, for instance, was Chief Sit-on-the-Bench and Dr. F. R. Hudson was Chief Bad Medicine. Danforth Geer, President of the club, was ringmaster. Will J. Kennedy, President of this place, directed the affair.

RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.

Sword Also Presented to Lieut. U. S. Grant by G. A. R. Post.

A reception was given by the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, at the Germania Club, Schermerhorn Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn, last night, at which Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and his wife were the guests of honor. Col. William A. Harding, Commander of the post, presided, and an address of welcome was delivered by Capt. Harry W. Knight. Gen. Grant responded.

A pleasant incident came in the presentation of a handsome sword and belt to Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, third, who was graduated from West Point Thursday. Commander Harding presented the young man with his equipment. The Lieutenant made a brief reply.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. HEALY.

Wife of John J. Healy of This City Granted an Absolute Decree in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—In Judge Holdom's chambers, this morning, Mrs. Isabella M. Healy was granted an absolute divorce from John J. Healy of New York on statutory grounds. The hearing of the case, in accordance with a prearranged plan to avoid publicity, was conducted with much secrecy. Mrs. Healy appeared as the chief witness in the case, and her allegations were corroborated by a detective.

Nominations for Assembly.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 12.—In the Jefferson County Republican Assembly Conventions held in this city to-day, W. A. Dennison of Ellisburg was nominated in the First District and J. F. Larue of Philadelphia was nominated in the Second.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Saturday and Sunday are passed in the country by every one who can get away from town. There are still a few of the fashionables in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are not going to Newport until next week. Mrs. Henry Clews has been in town to be present at the funeral of her husband's brother. One of the recent departures for Newport has been Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Her husband will leave to-day or early next week for the same place. This evening one of the scheduled events in the suburbs will be the dance at the Morristown Country Club.

The death of the venerable Mrs. Matthew Morgan, the widow of the banker, will place several families in mourning, among these being Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, and her daughter, Miss Natalie Schenck; George Morgan, and Matthew Morgan. Mrs. Morgan was a Miss Hamilton. Matthew Morgan came from New Orleans in 1850, and died about thirty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller have been entertaining a house party at their country place near Staatsburg. Miss Anna Sands has been one of their guests. They will be at Newport in July.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., will go West this Summer, exploring the Yellowstone Park. Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Jr., will be at Blue Point, on Long Island, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have returned to town for a few days from Tranquillity. They are at their residence at Stuyvesant Square.

Miss Jessie Colgate Colby is booked to sail for England July 1 on the Oceanic. While in London she will be the guest of Mrs. Ewen Cameron. Two years ago Miss Colby's engagement was announced to Mr. Cameron, the son of Mrs. Ewen Cameron, but the report was denied by Mr. Colby. Miss Colby is the daughter of Mrs. Robert Colby of 22 East Twenty-third Street, Madison Square, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Colgate.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan have returned from Aix-les-Bains and are in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler will open their cottage, Thuis, at Sharon, Conn., next week. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., who arrived from Russia several weeks ago, will remain in this country during June and July.

Mrs. James Wilson Clark and her daughters, the Misses Catharine and Elisabeth Clark, who sailed for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck Thursday, will be absent several months. Miss Clark has fully recovered from the operation for appendicitis.

Prof. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Dean were booked to sail to-day on the Zeeland for Antwerp, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sheldon are booked on the Minnehaha, sailing to-day from London.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have opened their Southampton cottage for the season. The wedding of Mrs. Ulman's brother, Wright Barclay, to Mrs. Venable is to be celebrated on June 23.

The marriage of Bryant Sloat Fassett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Miss Julia L. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron George Clark, will take place on Wednesday afternoon in All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave one of the largest dinners of the season to-night.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore returned to-night from Cleveland, Ohio, where they attended the McCormick-Hanna wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong are guests of Mrs. David King. Mrs. Armstrong's mother is at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

C. A. Van Rensselear of New York has joined his wife, who has been the guest for several days of Mrs. Harold Brown.

Mrs. J. H. Mahony, Mrs. Lucrie F. Post, and Miss Mahony have arrived at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Griffin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Sidney Webster.

Major and Mrs. Charles Hall arrived today at the Stone cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson has arrived at her cottage at Ochre Point.

Benjamin R. Smith and family have arrived at their cottage on Washington Street.

The Cleveland cottage, on Catherine Street, has been opened preparatory to the arrival of Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, who are expected to arrive to-morrow for the season.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

Among to-day's arrivals were Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, W. Storrs Wells, Frederick P. Garrettson, Louis De Forest, Hugh D. Auchincloss, and Anthony M. Kimber.

William G. Murray is expected next week at his cottage at Price's Neck.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr are at the Shields villa, Ochre Point, for the Summer.

Albert Z. Gray, son of Judge John Clinton Gray, is visiting friends here.

H. B. Anthony of New York has rented the Mann cottage, Ocean Highlands, at Jamestown, for the season.

Judge P. L. Wickes and family of Baltimore and Nathan Taylor and family of Philadelphia are expected at their Jamestown cottages next week.

Charles C. McLeod and family of Philadelphia arrived to-day at their cottage at Jamestown.

C. A. Darling and family of New York are at the Thorndyke, Jamestown.

James J. Van Alen is expected to arrive here to-morrow from his trip around the world. Since he landed in San Francisco several weeks ago he has been working his way leisurely across the continent.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held to-night, to consider O. H. P. Belmont's proposition to close certain portions of public highways about his estate Belcourt, and open other roads, Mr. Belmont presented a letter withdrawing his request because he found it was so generally opposed where he thought it would be favored as a public improvement.

MR. ROEDER WILL GO ABROAD.

He Will Make Various Arrangements for David Belasco.

Instead of making his usual Summer trip to Europe, David Belasco will delegate his general manager, Benjamin F. Roeder, to go to London, Paris, and other Continental centres to arrange various matters. After deciding whether to let Mrs. Carter play in London with Beerbohm Tree or one of two other managers who have made a bid for her, Mr. Roeder will go to Paris and consult Eugene Morand and Marcel Schwob about a production they are preparing for Mr. Belasco.

Thence he will go to Berlin, and after that to Nuremburg, the city of trick toys and odd mechanical devices, where he is to seek certain properties which will be needed in Mr. Belasco's production of "Humpty Dumpty," which will open Oscar Hammerstein's Drury Lane Theatre. The models for the novelties that Mr. Roeder is to procure in the old German city are locked in his steamer trunk.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

As a souvenir of the two hundredth and closing performance of "The Sultan of Sulu" a copy of the opera in book form will be distributed at Wallack's Theatre to-night. On June 27 the play will open at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, there to remain for a fortnight.

After an absence of several years, during which he has pursued a mercantile business, Guido Marburg is to appear before the footlights in New York again next Fall in an adaptation of a Spanish play to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre by Harrison Grey Fiske. While shunning the stage, on which he had been a well-known figure, Mr. Marburg lived in the City of Mexico, and it was there he saw a Spanish actress, Maria Guerrero, play the chief part in the drama to be presented at the Manhattan. In conjunction with Wallace Gillpatrick, an American living in Mexico, he secured the American rights, and the two made the adaptation.

GEN. A. McD. McCOOK DEAD.

Paralysis Ends the Distinguished Career of One of the "Fighting McCooks."

DAYTON, Ohio, June 12.—Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, United States Army, retired, suffered a third stroke of paralysis at 6 o'clock this morning and died a half hour later at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Craighead, on West Monument Avenue.

Gen. McCook came West from Washington a few weeks ago and shortly afterward suffered a mild stroke of paralysis. This was followed a few days later with a second stroke more serious than the first, but, despite this fact, it was believed that the General would recover. He appeared to be steadily improving until this morning, when the end came suddenly. Mrs. McCook, the widow; Mrs. Chauncey Baker of Washington, D. C., a daughter, and Mrs. Craighead were at the bedside at the hour of parting.

Details for the funeral have not been perfected, but it is probable that the services will be held here Monday. The burial will take place at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, where are buried the other members of the McCook family.

Alexander McDowell McCook was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. After receiving a common school education, he entered West Point. In June, 1852, he was graduated, and after some field service in the West he was appointed Assistant Inspector in Infantry Tactics at West Point. On the outbreak of the civil war he went first to Columbus, Ohio, as mustering officer, and entered active service as Colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers. In this capacity he served at Washington during the early Summer of 1861, and was made Captain in the Third Infantry. June and July saw him in the Manassas campaign, and in August, although a Brevet Major by reason of gallantry at Bull Run, he was back at Dayton as a volunteer officer recruiting. For the remainder of the year he commanded a brigade operating in Kentucky, and was made successively Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the regulars, after the capture of Nashville, Brevet Colonel after the fight at Pittsburg Landing, and Major General of Volunteers in July, 1862.

Gen. McCook had commanded a brigade in the Department of the Cumberland and then a division in the Army of the Ohio in the meantime, and had been commended by Gen. Sherman for gallantry at the battle of Corinth. Early in 1862, Gen. McCook was transferred to the command of the Twentieth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. He went through the battles of that year in Tennessee, including Chickamauga.

After having a share in the defense of Washington while awaiting orders there in 1864, Gen. McCook was assigned, in the early part of 1865, to the command of the Eastern District of Arkansas, there remaining until the war came to a close. In 1867 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Infantry and assigned to the Department of Texas. Transferred to the Tenth Infantry in 1869, he was later assigned as Aide de Camp to Gen. Sherman with rank of Colonel in 1875 and made Colonel of the Sixth Infantry in 1880.

After service in Utah, Gen. McCook was ordered to command of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth. He was again promoted to be Brigadier General in 1890 and assigned to the Department of Arizona. In 1895 he was made Major General and continued in command of his department, now known as the Department of Colorado, until his retirement in 1896.

Gen. McCook was one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the Czar of Russia in 1896 and was a member of the special committee appointed in 1898 to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

He was one of the "fighting McCooks." His father and three brothers fell on the field of battle. There were eight of the family who served in the civil war.

Public Service Corporation's Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The Directors of the new Public Service Corporation to-day purchased the lot at Park Place and North Canal Street, in the angle of the Proctor's Theatre structure, on which a building will be erected for the company's offices. The property belongs to the Lawyers' Company, of which Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation, is a member.

IN THE SHOPS.

Armadillo baskets, which cost $5, are the most original things to be seen in the shops. They are made of the entire skin of the animal. The tail, with the end in the narrow pointed head of the animal, forms the handle, and runs lengthwise over it. Every woman who remembers the natural history she studied as a child will know this little animal which curls itself up in a ball when resting or in a state of self defense. One must buy in a hurry; there are not many in stock.

Burnt leather book marks are the latest. There is the Indian head upon some and on others college emblems. On these last are the words: "Smoke ye College Pipe." They cost fifteen cents each.

Indian hand-made jewelry is still popular. This is made from coin silver. Bracelets cost from $1.50 to $3.50, rings, some of them, cost as much or more according to the stones in them, many of them having large pieces of turquois matrix. Silver buttons cost from twenty cents apiece to $1.50, according to size and workmanship. These are regular buttons with a shank for sewing on. They are better and softer in effect the longer they are worn.

Swastika crosses, made of the coin silver overlaid with gold, have big Arizona garnets in the centre and rings at the top that they may be worn as charms. The swastika is a good omen. These pendants, which are perhaps an inch in diameter, cost $5 each.

Mexican linen handkerchiefs with drawnwork cost from seventy-five cents to $5 apiece.

For the woman who needs a rather large wrist bag there are some at inexpensive prices which will hold almost as much as a small traveling bag. They are square, the shape of the automobile bag, and while in some of them the leather is a little papery, in others it is soft and good. They should at least give seventy-five cents worth of service, and that is what they cost. Some have leather, and others chain handles.

The white straw top hats with black bands for coachman's Summer wear are out in the shop windows.

Men's four-in-hand ties are to be found in changeable silk.

Florists now-a-days show large varieties of receptacles for flowers as well as the flowers themselves. Iridescent glass is a favorite and frequently the flowers are put into glass which blends with the color.

One of the prettiest women's hats of the season is of ruffled white horse hair braid, with an edge and under trim of tulle. The top is trimmed with a spray of poinsettia blossoms and the large sharply pointed leaves. There are only five of these leaves and a couple of big velvety red blossoms. The hat is simple as well as effective.

Bathing mittens of German make have the palm set with small pieces of sponge stitched down to give the mitten a tufted appearance. It looks as if it might be satisfactory. The mittens are twenty-five cents each.

Drinking mugs for the children have flowers and a small pink dressed maiden on the outside with a verse of poetry, and cost thirty-five cents.

With the same design are also cups and saucers which cost fifty cents.

Hot water jugs in the white enameled ware come in all sizes, a small one costing fifty-five cents, and a large one holding perhaps a couple of quarts $1.15. These have covers and straw-covered handles.

That book which each traveler writes for himself: "My Ocean Voyage," has in some instances for a frontispiece a page of ocean steamer flags and smoke stacks in colors. It is a clever traveler who can remember the different lines by the colors without assistance.

PRESIDENT OF RADCLIFFE.

Le Baron Russell Briggs, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, Succeeds Mrs. Agassiz.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12.—Le Baron Russell Briggs, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, was elected to-day President of Radcliffe College, to succeed Mrs. Agassiz, resigned. Mrs. Agassiz, the Honorary President, has for some time felt unequal to the responsibilities of the position. Dean Briggs has accepted. He will continue his present duties in connection with Harvard, taking up the new work at the beginning of the next college year. His appointment, it is said, marks a still closer connection of Radcliffe with the university.

The new President was born in Salem, Mass., in December, 1855. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1875, since which time, as tutor in Greek and as instructor and professor in English, he has proved himself one of the most distinguished teachers in the university. In the Spring of 1891 he was chosen Dean.

MERCHANT DIES SUDDENLY.

Philip M. Dale of Brooklyn Stricken with Apoplexy.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 12.—Philip M. Dale, a dry goods merchant of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in bed at his Summer home here this morning.

Mr. Dale came here a week ago for the Summer. His daughter, Mrs. Alfred Smith, was with him. He retired last night apparently in his usual health. When he did not come down to breakfast this morning Mrs. Smith went to his room to call him and found him dead. Death was due to apoplexy.

Philip M. Dale was a pioneer dry goods merchant of the lower Myrtle Avenue business district of Brooklyn. He was born sixty-nine years ago in Cologne, Germany, and came to this country when a young man. About thirty-five years ago he opened a small dry goods store on Myrtle Avenue, near Gold Street, and some years later established himself in a large store at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Gold Street.

His son, Joseph M. Dale, joined him in the business, the firm becoming P. M. Dale & Son. For the past few years Mr. Dale had lived retired, his son conducting the business. His wife died several years ago and he is survived by his son and daughter. His Brooklyn home was at 60 South Elliott Place.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris Ashbury Thomas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Morris Ashbury Thomas, well known in political and railroad circles, died early this morning of heart trouble. He was a son of James Thomas, a banker, and began his business career with his father. He became a prominent figure in Democratic politics. In President Cleveland's first Administration he was an Indian Inspector.

For several years past he had been a special agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was a prominent figure at all sessions of the Maryland Legislature, being there in the interest of his railroad. For a long time he had been on the outs with the regular Democratic organization in this city, but was close to Senator Gorman.

His wife and daughter are in Paris. He is survived by three brothers, George R. Thomas of Philadelphia, J. Sewell Thomas, and Samuel Thomas.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES HILL, for many years a noted negro leader in the Republican Party of Mississippi, and Secretary of State during reconstruction days, is dead at Jackson, Miss.

THOMAS GODSEN, one of the best known members of the Masonic fraternity in New Jersey, died at his home, 88 New Street, Newark, N. J., late Thursday night. He was eighty-four years old. He had been suffering from a stroke of paralysis for several months. Mr. Godsen was born in Warwick, Warwickshire, England, and had been a resident of Newark since 1847. He became a Mason in 1865, and entered Damascus Commandery in 1869. In 1881 he was chosen high priest of Union Chapter and four years later became Eminent Commander of Damascus Commandery. One daughter survives him.

Appeal for Poor Women.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $100 with which to help the families of nine widows or deserted wives, each having from two to four children. The women are making earnest efforts to support their families. Contributions should be sent to the Central Office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

MARRIED.

BROWN—TUCKER.—On Thursday, June 11, at the College Church, Hanover, N. H., by the bride's father, Margaret, daughter of President and Mrs. W. J. Tucker, to Nelson Pierce Brown, Esq., of Everett, Mass.

ENDICOTT—REILEY.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the Sleepy Hollow Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., by the Rev. Alan D. Campbell and the Rev. John Knox Allen, D. D., Elinor Ten Broeck, daughter of Mrs. De Witt Ten Broeck Reiley, to George Endicott.

FOSTER—BENNETT.—On Friday, June 12, 1903, in St. John's Church, Peterborough, Ontario, by the Rev. Canon Davidson, Helen Ada Bennett, daughter of Mr. Henry Bennett of Peterborough, to Frank Pierce Foster, Jr., of New York City.

WAGNER—WALKER.—On Tuesday, June 9, at the Church of the Messiah, Chicago, by the Rev. W. Hanson Pulsford, Frances F. Walker of Chicago to Herbert Appleton Wagner of New York.

DIED.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, June 10, at Royat, Puy-de-Dome, France, Marion Bradford, wife of Dr. John Egerton Brandt and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard.

FTELEY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers on Thursday, June 11, Alphonse Fteley.

Funeral services at his late residence, Alta Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, on Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Train leaves One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

HILLMAN.—At Bethel, Conn., Wednesday, June 10, 1903, Mary Augusta, widow of George W. Hillman, in her 73d year.

Funeral will be held from the residence of her son, William Hillman, 229 East Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, via N. H. & H. R. R., at 1:06 P. M.

HOPKINS.—On Tuesday, June 9, John Hopkins, aged 50.

Funeral from his late residence, Hotel Winthrop, 125th St. and 7th Av., Saturday, June 13, at 2 P. M.

London papers please copy.

INGRAM.—At Ossining-on-Hudson, June 11, 1903, Scott Griswold Ingram, son of Martha M. and the late James A. Ingram of Washington, D. C., and St. Mary County, Md., aged 30 years and 16 days.

Funeral on Saturday at 2:30 P. M., after arrival 2:05 train from New York.

LYON.—At Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., on Friday, June 12, 1903, Robert Moses Lyon, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral Sunday, June 14th.

MORGAN.—On Thursday, June 11, at Newport, R. I., Annie Cole, widow of Matthew Morgan, and daughter of the late William F. Hamilton.

MYERS.—On June 11, Miriam R. Myers, wife of Walter J. Myers.

Funeral services on Saturday evening at 8:15 P. M., from the residence of her father, Edward Allen, 91 South 2d St. Funeral private.

MYERS.—On Friday, June 11, Michael Myers, in his 96th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 1,461 3d Av., on Sunday, June 14th, at 10 A. M.

London, England, papers please copy.

NELSON.—Passed peacefully away on June 11, 1903, Catharine Shields Nelson, daughter of the late William Nelson of New York.

Funeral services from her late residence, 35 East 29th St., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends affectionately invited. Interment at Greenwood.

SHERWOOD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., June 11, 1903, Emma Rumsey, wife of Edwin H. Sherwood, aged 41 years.

Funeral services from the residence of Miss Pryer, 22 Maple Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, June 15, 1903, at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting at New Rochelle on arrival of the 10:04 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

STOKES.—At Amiens, France, on Sunday, May 24, of pneumonia, Henry, elder son of Walter C. and Adele Watson Stokes, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 28 East 56th St., on Sunday, June 14, at 1:30 o'clock.

WOOD.—At St. Louis, Mo., Friday, June 12, Lorraine W. Wood, beloved husband of Cornelia M. Wood.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence
Bank No. 14. A leading pen for Business and Correspondence. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.
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TO-MORROW.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a Summer Resort and Travel Edition to-morrow, Sunday, June 14th. This edition will practically cover the Summer resorts of America. It will form an outing directory and will serve as a guide to travelers. Those who seek information for Summer homes and routes of travel will do well to order a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of their newsdealer today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 12.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. June
ALARDO, Rafaelo, 316 Mott St.	65	11
BODNER, Pauline, 313 5th St.	22	11
BURNS, Charles, Bellevue Hospital	66	9
BUONOMO, Amelio, 37 Spring St.	1	11
BRAUNE, Annie, 1,751 Avenue A	1	11
BUTKENEIT, Herman, 510 W. 29th St	40	11
BAEGLER, Ferdinand, 219 W. 100th	75	11
BRUNO, Maria G., 2,036 1st Av.	33	11
BRINTNAL, Sarah A., 266 W. 107th	58	10
BORCKEL, Samuel J., 1,863 3d Av.	1	10
COHEN, Sarah, 303 Broome St.	1	11
CRAHAN, Mary, 29 Manhattan St.	1	11
CASEY, Thomas, 219 E. 28th St.	1	11
DE FILIPPO, Antoinetta, 313 E. 108th	32	11
DELUCCA, Florence, 2,432 1st Av.	26	8
DUPONT, Harold E., 109 W. 25th St.	1	11
DOUBE, August F., 303 E. 93d St.	37	10
DUGAN, Kate, 46 Manhattan St.	34	9
DE LUCA, Carlo, 60 Oak St.	1	12
EBBRECHT, Max, 2,920 8th Av.	65	11
EGAN, Marion, 306 E. 63d St.	1	11
FREUND, Sarah, 37 Market St.	7	11
FEUERHAHN, F. L. K. M., 312 E. 5th St.	50	11
FOLEY, Mary, 89 Amsterdam Av.	42	10
GRABOSKY, A., 256 W. 122d St.	75	10
GANGER, Adella, 10 E. 8th St.	34	11
GIST, Emma, 20 Morris St.	25	10
GERLAND, Mamie, Ward's Island	30	11
GILMORE, T. H., 144 W. 55th St.	1	11
GLEN, G. S., Park Avenue Hotel	67	12
HOYE, Fanny, City Home for Aged	55	9
HOMER, Julius, City Home for Aged	65	9
HOPKINS, J., Hotel Winthrop	70	11
HUGOT, Jane, 269 E. 22d St.	70	11
HEBBLETHWAITE, Mary, 309 W. 144th St.	40	11
HOPKINS, A., 302 E. 63d St.	1	9
JAFFE, Ida, 219 Henry St.	1	11
KERNER, Leah, 325 Stanton St.	1	11
KENNEDY, Christina, 503 W. 46th	1	11
KETT, Martin, 312 E. 90th St.	65	11
LOCKWOOD, G., 131½ Washington Pl.	3	10
LACATRIA, Salvatore, 446 E. 115th	1	12
MERRITT, Ann J., 729 Amsterdam Av.	62	10
MASULLO, Giovanna, 51 Oliver St.	12	10
MAHER, Elizabeth, 313 E. 70th St.	53	11
MOSSELLY, Sarah E., 230 Bleecker	9	11
MAYERS, Michael, 1,461 3d Av.	95	12
MUSTHAUPT, Annie, 333 E. 70th	47	10
MAHON, Mary T., 446 E. 117th St.	47	11
McCARTHY, Alex. F., 313 W. 79th	55	12
McGARVEY, James W., 403 E. 57th	35	11
McKEAN, John E., 2,520 7th Av.	75	11
NELSON, Kate E., 35 E. 29th St.	76	11
POETO, Rafiao A., 247 E. 30th St.	14	10
POLAK, Samuel, 105 Delancey St.	1	11
PFETZSCHNER, Felix, 107 W. 70th	55	11
RUBEN, Samuel, 112 2d St.	1	11
ROTHJEN, Catherine, 34 Grove St.	73	11
RINGGOLD, John, 245 W. 31st St.	63	11
ROTH, August, 517 E. 85th St.	10	9
STEINBERG, Berti, 151 Allen St.	1	11
SCHELLER, Herman, 646 E. 13th St.	45	12
SCHWARTZ, Bella, 320 Eldridge St.	1	11
SCHWARTZ, Abraham, 75 Norfolk	35	11
SCHWARZ, Henrietta, 351 E. 48th St.	47	10
SMALL, Maurice, 443 Broadway	45	11
SCHWARTZ, Ida, 183 Allen St.	3	12
TROTT, Rose, 251 W. 61st St.	30	12
ULLMER, Joseph, 94 1st Av.	49	11
WHEELER, James H., 34 W. 13th	1	11
WILLING, Mathilde, 1,720 2d Av.	45	11
WILLIAMS, Walter C., 120 E. 82d St.	38	11
WOOLDRIDGE, Elizabeth, 126 W. 98th	53	10
WELLER, Solomon, 218 2d Av.	21	12

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. June
BAY, Reginia, Baychester	41	11
BISCHOFF, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	44	10
DEEGHER, E., Fordham Hosp.	21	11
DORNBUSCH, H. D., 1,526 Brook Av.	90	10
FRESCO, Nicolo, 524 E. 149th St.	1	11
FORREST, John, Seton Hosp.	23	10
HOUSTON, H., 1,223 Woody Crest Av.	6	11
KENNELLY, James L., Jr., 274 Hancock St.	1	10
MOYNIHAN, J., St. Joseph's Hosp.	31	11
O'KEEFE, Mary, St. Joseph's Hosp.	21	10
ORTH, Christian, 664 E. 158d St.	36	9
RICHETSKY, Barbara, 2,706 3d Av.	18	12
SECO, Philip, 2,518 Park Av.	61	10
SHEEHAN, Patrick, Seton Hosp.	35	9
WOELPER, Rose, St. Joseph's Hosp.	23	10
WALSH, Peter, 312 E. 138th St.	26	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. June
ACCETTA, Giovanni, 39 Skillman Av.	1	12
AGRICOLA, Eva, 648 Chauncey St.	77	10
ALBRIGHT, Edna, 580 Marcy Av.	1	11
ANDERSON, Gustaf, St. John's Hosp	39	10
ANDERSON, Mary, St. Peter's Hosp	43	11
AVERY, Thomas, St. Catharine's Hospital	31	12
BEATTY, James, E. D. Hospital	60	11
BIRTHWICK, Elizabeth, Bay 13th St. and Rutherford Place	1	11
BROWN, Maggie, 48th St. and Grant	29	12
BROWN, Mary A., 599 11th St.	62	10
BURTENSHAW, Margaret E., 150 St. John's Place	47	10
BYRNES, Catharine, 364 Hart St.	70	11
CAMERON, Hetta M., 209 Van Buren	80	12
CLINTON, Andrew W., 145 Chestnut	1	11
CREAMER, Mary, 485 Hicks St.	6	12
DAILY, Margaret, 9 Sandford St.	2	11
DALY, Mary F., 738 Carroll St.	70	11
DI TOMASSO, G., L. I. C. Hosp.	34	11
DRAKELEY, J. T., 268 Hicks St.	49	11
DUNN, Kate, L. I. C. Hospital	24	11
ERDMANN, William, 30 6th Av.	70	10
FARLEY, Catharine E., 441 39th St.	1	10
FLOOD, Mary, 22 Jackson St.	1	12
GILMORE, Anne, 459 St. Mark's Av.	34	10
GRAHAM, John, 1,516 Broadway	36	11
HAIGH, Sarah, 733 Decatur St.	81	10
HART, Patrick, 20th Av. and 68th St	60	10
HELFERICH, Jacob, 33 Montrose Av	41	11
HENDRICKSON, Mary A. C., 1,036 Flatbush Av.	57	11
HERMANN, Caroline, N. Y. C. Home.	68	12
HUGHES, Margaret, 252 6th Av.	60	10
HYLAND, Martin, 30 Dikeman St.	1	11
LANGAN, Frank, 652 11th St.	1	10
LENAHAN, Mary, 741 Macon St.	54	11
LICHTENSTEIN, William A., 370 Lafayette Av.	62	11
LOBURTO, Maria, 74 Johnson Av.	1	11
MAUSS, Violet M., 142 Kosciusko St.	1	11
MEAD, Sarah E., 596 Greene Av.	72	10
MYERS, William B. A., 91 S. 2d St.	31	11
McLINDEN, Ellen, 112 John St.	30	10
NEBBE, Harriet, 63 3d St.	2	11
ADORFER, Peter, 161 Boerum St.	85	12
O'MARRA, Johanna, 286 Court St.	76	11
PERKINS, Anne M., 57 St. Felix St.	70	10
PETTERSON, Thomine, Norw. Hosp.	32	12
PHINNEY, Lester, Memorial Hosp.	1	11
RENAULT, Wm., 35 New Jersey Av.	4	11
RICHARDSON, Mary J., 65 Fleet Pl.	26	10
RUPPERT, Anna, 314 Central Av.	90	11
SCHUCK, Cecilia L., 1,060 Liberty Av.	1	12
SQUEGLIA, Aniello, 208 Jackson St.	1	12
SLINGERLAND, Margt., 223 11th St.	65	10
SMITH, Charles J., 548 Franklin Av.	38	11
STUCKART, Margt., St. Cath. Hosp.	80	11
SULLIVAN, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	24	11
SULLIVAN, Thomas, 276 1st St.	1	11
SWEENEY, Helen, 292 Division Av.	1	11
TAVERMINA, Caterina, 150 Humboldt	1	11
THOMPSON, Henry, Conn. Home	22	11
TRUSEWITCH, Mary, 207 Sutter Av.	1	11
TUOHEY, William, L. I. Coll. Hosp.	40	10
VANERON, Burnett, 187 3d Av.	73	11
WALTERS, William, St. Cath. Hosp.	41	11
WICK, Robert A., 145 Eldert St.	1	11
WRIGHT, Thos. H., 215 Prospect Pl.	1	10

FINANCIAL.

40,000 Tons of Ore

Actually Blocked Out and Ready to Take Down.

Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell, General Manager of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, writes under date of May 24th:

"On the second and third level of the Queen we have actually blocked out and ready to take down over forty thousand tons—enough to keep a hundred-ton furnace running for over a year."

This ore is worth $10 a ton as it stands in the mine. There is more than that net profit over and above all expenses in taking it out and smelting it.

The work of blocking out the ore has only just commenced. Six months from now we are likely to have ten times as much "blocked out and ready to take down," and even that will hardly be a drop in the bucket in comparison with what we have waiting for us. Professor Treadwell has already demonstrated that in the Iron Queen and adjacent mines alone we have three miles in length of veins from five to forty feet in width and many thousand feet in depth. The forty thousand tons occurs all within three hundred feet in depth and only a few hundred feet in length. The ore carries high values in gold as well as copper. Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell, as the result of close calculations and many experiments, estimates that the gold values alone will pay the entire cost of mining and smelting the ore, leaving the copper cost-free. That is even better than our neighbor the United Verde does.

Our smelters are nearly ready to run, and the enterprise is close to a self-sustaining and dividend-paying stage. Only a little more of the Treasury stock is for sale to complete the development and equipment of the property.

Prices will be quoted on application.

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MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

2 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manf'g Co. Pref'd.
5 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manf'g Co. Assented.
120 shs. Molecular Telephone Co. of N. Y.
11 shs. Dirigo Roofing Co., Standish, Me.
2 shs. Wescustogo Spring & Park Co., No. Yarmouth, Me.
10 shs. Odorless Gas Stove of West Virginia.
260 shs. Dorothy Gold Mining Co., Montana.
500 shs. Tuscarora Mining Co., N. Y.
ASSIGNMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS BY JOSEPH F. FOGG.
110 shs. La Abra Silver Mining Co.
2,400 shs. Buchanan Farm & Oil Co.
10,000 shs. A. M. Esler Mining Co. of Montana.
3,282 shs. N. Y. & Mont. Mining & Discovery Co.
85 shs. Empire Silver State Mining & Milling Co.
1,650 shs. Huron Silver Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Shawmut Mining Co.
40 shs. Connecticut Silver Steel Co.
500 shs. Manhattan Petroleum Co.
200 shs. Hiland Petroleum Co. of Venango.
10 shs. Washington and Mutual Coal Co.
2 shs. Brooklyn Daily Union.
$500 N. Y. & Mont. Min. & Discovery Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
10 shs. Sanitary Boat Co.
500 shs. Copper King of Arizona.
25 shs. United Verde & Union Copper Mining Co. All right, title and interest in and to 1 share New York National Building & Loan Association.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
7 shs. Stuyvesant Heights Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
48 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
230 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Long Island R. R.
$5,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Income A Mtg. 5 per cent. Bds.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000

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John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

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Frank H. Platt,	Albert G. Jennings,
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William Halls, Jr.,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James D. Layng,	Charles V. Fornes,
William R. Grace,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles T. Barney,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1903, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of the "Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds" of UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for Directors of the BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of that Company on the 18th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and that the holders of a majority in amount of the above-described bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company are entitled to nominate three (3) of such Directors. You are, accordingly, requested to forward to the undersigned Trustee the names of three persons whom you wish to serve as Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the ensuing fiscal year.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
46 Wall Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic:

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic will be held at the office of the company, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $500,000, to consist of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, June 12, 1903.
WINTHROP E. SCARRITT, President.
THEODORE F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

Mielck's Stone & Terra Cotta Co.
Annual Meeting of the "Mielck's Stone & Terra Cotta Co." will take place on the 27th day of June, 1903.
Maritime Building, Room 909. Mielck's Stone & Terra Cotta Co.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

J. S. HARRIS & CO.,
BROKERS,
LORD'S COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Members New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

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STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New York, June 10, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Bronx River, East Chester Creek, Huntington Harbor, Flushing Bay, and Canarsie Bay, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. July 10, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information on application. AMOS STICKNEY, Col. Engrs.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.
SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING COMPANY,
No. 160 Broadway.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable July 1st to all stockholders of record of June 18th at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books of the company will close June 18th at 12 o'clock noon and reopen July 1st.
C. H. WARDWELL, Secy. and Treas.
June 10, 1903.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 38.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of 8% was declared, payable on June 26th, 1903, out of Earnings for the six months ending June 30th.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on June 20th, and reopened at 10 A. M. on June 27th, 1903.
Dated New York, June 10th, 1903.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New York, June 10th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1903, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1903. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 16th.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1903.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.
The 16th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1st, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1903. The transfer books will close on June 15, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on July 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. E. GRAVES, Assistant Secretary.

THE GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., June 8th, 1903.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY have this day declared the 9th semi-annual dividend of 3½% on its PREFERRED STOCK, payable at the company's offices, Spring and Varick Sts., New York, on July 1st.
Transfer books will close June 15th and reopen July 6th. GEORGE MACLAGAN, Treas.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1903, and will open July 2, 1903, at 10 A. M.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1903.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 17, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1st, 1903, and will reopen July 20, 1903, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, June 13, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered Bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1 1903, and will open July 2, 1903, at 10 A. M. R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 17, 1903, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1903, and will reopen July 2, 1903, at 10 A. M.
W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1903.

Corporation Liquidating Company,
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 6.
The 6th Semi-Annual Dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1st, 1903, to all stockholders of record June 24th, 1903. Transfer books will close June 24th, 1903, and reopen July 23, 1903.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SHEPPARD, KNAPP & CO. has this day declared a dividend of 3% on the preferred stock of this Company, payable June 20th, 1903, to Stockholders of record. Transfer books close June 10th, and reopen June 20. HIRAM M. KNAPP, Sec'y.
June 4, 1903.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 5112.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,841,739.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		55.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		600,000.00
N. Y. City bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,897,219.03
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		212,740.00
Due from State banks and bankers		3,232.63
Checks and other cash items		30,484.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		115,352.75
Notes of other National banks		21,025.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,107.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$739,031.10	
Legal-tender notes	8,085.00	
		748,316.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		17,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		9,000.00
Total		$6,696,919.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$350,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		156,379.75
National banknotes outstanding		350,000.00
Due to other National banks	$47,665.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,205.15	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,968,090.59	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,848.55	
Certified checks	14,560.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,969.34	
United States deposits	640,000.00	
		4,689,539.39
Borrowed bonds		800,000.00
Total		$6,696,919.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1903. CHARLES GRAFF, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ALEX. H. STEVENS, CHARLES A. PEABODY, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

[No. 2,[illegible].]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,217,312.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,496.75
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,443.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		941,923.40
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		14,257.00
Due from State banks and bankers		130.00
Checks and other cash items		137,773.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		395,082.69
Notes of other National banks		32,113.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,950.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,988,290.10	
Legal-tender notes	607,708.00	
		2,596,098.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		2,200.00
Total		$12,667,011.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		681,594.08
National banknotes outstanding		273,250.00
Due to other National banks	$470,570.50	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	121,911.73	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,530,857.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	463,774.27	
Certified checks	62,871.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	16,182.91	
		10,662,167.84
U. S. bond liability account		150,000.00
Total		$12,667,011.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
CHAS. CLYDE WALL, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. AITKEN, JOHN J. SINCLAIR, ISAAC STERN, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,352.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$37,906,931.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,062.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,150,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		5,211,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		249,100.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		141,470.98
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,470,668.42
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,324,350.35
Other real estate owned		75,276.20
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,050,168.39
Due from State banks and bankers		1,027,703.71
Internal revenue stamps		18.20
Checks and other cash items		124,442.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,294,760.41
Notes of other National banks		24,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		234.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$7,285,790.00	
Legal-tender notes	6,799,121.00	
		14,084,911.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		107,500.00
Total		$85,840,755.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,398,763.18
National banknotes outstanding		2,150,000.00
Due to other National banks		19,474,227.36
Due to State banks and bankers		10,535,895.07
Due to trust companies and savings banks		8,551,876.01
Dividends unpaid		1,780.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$16,087,200.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,559.67	
Certified checks	12,003,975.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	822,940.94	
		28,929,676.80
United States deposits		5,225,027.76
United States bond account		1,573,500.00
Total		$85,840,755.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD, VERNON H. BROWN, CORD MEYER, } Directors.

[No. 1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,105,028.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		45,385.22
United States bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,053,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,184,209.59
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,270,000.00
Other real estate owned		37,841.76
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,885,925.14
Due from State banks and bankers		281,570.18
Internal revenue stamps		168.08
Checks and other cash items		170,356.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,502,409.09
Notes of other National banks		1,233.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,777,518.07	
Legal-tender notes	1,408,000.00	
		4,185,518.07
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		184,000.00
Total		$45,156,596.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,531,405.75
Reserved for taxes, 1903		112,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		4,442,547.50
Due to other National banks		6,427,748.51
Due to State banks and bankers		2,060,204.55
Due to trust companies and savings banks		820,773.32
Dividends unpaid		7,842.50
Individual deposits subject to check		18,050,136.42
Demand certificates of deposit		55,407.13
Certified checks		2,691,433.79
Cashier's checks outstanding		4,006.14
United States deposits		1,053,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated.—U. S. bonds		250,000.00
Total		$45,156,596.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, New York Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY, J. R. MAXWELL, DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[No. 1,39[illegible].]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,649,314.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,980.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,187,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		12,500.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		55,130.21
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,671,913.28
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,218,532.06
Due from State banks and bankers		305,346.52
Checks and other cash items		87,297.34
Exchanges for Clearing House		13,122,339.90
Notes of other National banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,060.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,377,879.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,037,667.00	
		4,415,546.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,375.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		75,000.00
Total		$35,383,871.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,465,505.56
National banknotes outstanding		1,187,500.00
Due to other National banks		5,298,122.28
Due to State banks and bankers		1,318,361.81
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,027,962.17
Dividends unpaid		430.00
Individual deposits subject to check		11,043,026.04
Demand certificates of deposit		160,446.65
Certified checks		9,897,758.43
Cashier's checks outstanding		505,258.43
United States deposits		200,000.00
Laid aside for taxes		20,500.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Bonds borrowed		250,000.00
Total		$35,383,871.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. I. S. JENNINGS, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
D. O. MILLS, WM. A. READ, HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Directors.

[No. 345.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,628,161.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,687.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		121,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,455.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		50,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		166,266.69
Due from State banks and bankers		43,245.29
Checks and other cash items		9,795.03
Exchanges for Clearing House		285,732.86
Notes of other National banks		5,410.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		108.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,115,317.75	
Legal-tender notes	477,035.00	
		1,592,352.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		20,000.00
Total		$8,463,275.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		141,685.01
National banknotes outstanding		484,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,645,876.28
Due to State banks and bankers		132,185.65
Due to trust companies and savings banks		627,850.93
Dividends unpaid		308.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,751,410.86
Demand certificates of deposit		80,228.06
Certified checks		70,209.53
Cashier's checks outstanding		94,550.01
United States deposits		121,000.00
Reserve for taxes		2,771.24
U. S. bond account		50,000.00
Subscription for increase of capital and surplus		509,200.00
Total		$8,463,275.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1903.
GEO. W. SIMPSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND, JAMES E. NICHOLS, D. W. WHITMORE, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,329,682.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,308.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		935,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		135,000.00
N. Y. City bonds		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,256.25
Premiums on N. Y. City bonds		5,367.70
Stocks, securities, &c.		973,754.44
Furniture and fixtures		39,228.53
Other real estate and mortgages owned		86,435.09
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,310,120.58	
Due from State banks and bankers, trust co.'s and savings banks	104,944.39	
Checks and other cash items	97,826.96	
Exchanges for Clearing House	349,095.53	
Notes of other National banks	70,850.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	10,031.49	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $1,122,598.50; Legal-tender notes 935,220.00	2,057,818.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	46,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	68,600.00	
		5,676,127.44
Total		$16,724,105.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid		211,162.75
National banknotes outstanding		935,000.00
Due to other National banks	$4,474,552.22	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	799,813.80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	589,068.07	
Dividends unpaid	2,963.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,260,824.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,742.06	
Certified checks	187,919.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,400.35	
United States deposits	400,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	25,097.12	
Bond loan act	400,000.00	
		14,177,942.76
Total		$16,724,105.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. DAN'L A. SLATTERY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN P. MUNN, RALPH L. CUTTER, EDWIN LANGDON, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,017,851.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		59.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
Municipal bonds to secure U. S. deposits		400,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,834,488.14
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		507,772.77
Due from State banks and bankers		17,555.85
Checks and other cash items	$12,912.95	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,406,012.57	
Notes of other National banks	30,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	619.88	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	1,722,278.70	
Legal-tender notes	300,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	40,000.00	
		4,609,824.10
Total		$14,217,052.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		858,011.97
National banknotes outstanding		795,800.00
Reserve for taxes, 1903		7,500.00
Anticipated interest on U. S. bonds		4,615.40
Due to other National banks	$1,960,572.94	
Due to State banks and bankers	278,960.57	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,480,705.46	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,801,996.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	44,436.77	
Certified checks	73,674.78	
Cashier's checks outstanding	464,708.95	
United States deposits	440,000.00	
		10,551,124.86
Total		$14,217,052.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER, J. R. MAXWELL, E. C. CONVERSE, } Directors.

[No. 2,[illegible].]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,068,012.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,809.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		972,811.80
Other real estate owned		97,896.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		337,497.65
Due from State banks and bankers		21,117.17
Checks and other cash items		46,504.16
Exchanges for Clearing House		284,930.14
Notes of other National banks		82,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		16,366.41
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,541,522.50	
Legal-tender notes	356,947.00	
		1,898,469.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$10,470,485.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		301,348.88
National banknotes outstanding		48,650.00
Due to other National banks	$690,296.36	
Due to State banks and bankers	31,588.02	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	286,568.72	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,024,369.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,708.50	
Certified checks	61,929.76	
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,067.85	
		8,114,491.67
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserved for taxes		6,000.00
Total		$10,470,485.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
W. CORNELL BENJAMIN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
R. W. POOR, JAMES McCUTCHEON, SAMUEL ADAMS, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$862,318.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,741.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		237,783.22
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		114,250.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		121,037.36
Due from State banks and bankers		999.40
Checks and other cash items		28,837.20
Exchanges for Clearing House		57,641.18
Notes of other National banks		1,675.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,991.36
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$277,705.50	
Legal-tender notes	93,264.00	
		370,969.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,497.50
Total		$1,872,762.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		108,914.21
National banknotes outstanding		49,500.00
Dividends unpaid		5,584.08
Individual deposits subject to check		1,390,040.08
Demand certificates of deposit		9,556.70
Certified checks		11,166.41
Total		$1,872,762.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1903. RUFUS W. FROST, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS, VINCENT LOESER, RAYMOND JENKINS, } Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$88,847,627.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,520,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		12,937,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		2,016,730.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,033,698.77
Stocks, securities, etc.		17,984,454.46
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		5,177,449.48
Due from State banks and bankers		752,775.74
Checks and other cash items		434,981.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		22,247,188.03
Notes of other National banks		123,950.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		503.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$22,162,325.00	
Legal tenders	8,593,342.00	
		30,755,667.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		276,000.00
Total		$188,257,436.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		15,328,394.84
Tax reserve		200,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		5,388,150.00
Dividends unpaid		1,031.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	73,236,184.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	128,960.00	
Certified checks	13,400,945.53	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,539,541.82	
	88,335,631.43	
Due to other National banks	$25,181,295.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	11,108,983.96	
	36,290,279.60	
United States deposits	12,937,000.00	
		137,562,911.03
United States bond account		5,277,000.00
Total		$188,257,436.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1903.
GEORGE H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE W. PERKINS, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, JAMES H. POST, } Directors.

[No. 2,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,166,117.71
Overdrafts, secured		336.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,850,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		17,962.41
Bonds and stocks		11,121,189.05
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,690,278.34	
Due from State banks and bankers	117,656.77	
Checks and other cash items	27,122.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,169,494.90	
Notes of other National banks	223,250.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	963.71	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	9,254,208.85	
Legal-tender notes	2,156,451.00	
		17,658,516.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		50,000.00
Total		$54,891,652.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,690,500.35
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$17,251,251.36	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,873,713.16	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	10,851,929.42	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,269,257.92	
Demand certificates of deposit	112,243.76	
Certified checks	1,567,702.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	414,983.34	
		48,221,152.32
United States deposits		1,850,000.00
Total		$54,891,652.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
GORDON F. SMITH, Notary Public for New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN T. WATERBURY, JAS. J. HILL, A. B. HEPBURN, } Directors.

[No. 4,851.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,262,255.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,930.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,590,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		510,000.00
City bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		192,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		406,958.39
Other real estate owned		1,046,062.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,594,448.53
Due from State banks and bankers		287,607.16
Checks and other cash items		36,189.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,355,111.17
Notes of other National banks		11,379.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		807.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,510,979.20	
Legal-tender notes	946,792.00	
		3,457,771.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		79,500.00
Total		$26,089,005.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,070,587.03
National bank notes outstanding		1,529,250.00
Unearned discount		29,339.55
Due to other National banks		6,491,942.12
Due to State banks and bankers		1,404,396.76
Due to trust companies and savings banks		4,629,439.46
Dividends unpaid		8.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,027,493.95
Demand certificates of deposit		55,297.95
Certified checks		1,090,032.51
Cashier's checks outstanding		184,551.40
United States deposits		1,560,000.00
Reserve for taxes		16,666.66
City bonds borrowed		1,000,000.00
Total		$26,089,005.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 78.
Correct—Attest:
R. L. EDWARDS, J. H. FLAGLER, E. T. BEDFORD, } Directors.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New York.
Condensed report to Comptroller, June 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,108,577.57
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	238,794.44
Real estate—banking house	465,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	3,475,754.94
Total	**$9,333,127.25**

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	368,234.94
Taxes anticipated	5,000.00
Circulation	45,200.00
Deposits	7,910,692.31
Total	**$9,333,127.25**

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
GILBERT B. SAYRES, Assistant Cashier.
ALFRED J. McGRATH, Assistant Cashier.
AUGUSTUS C. CORBY, Assistant Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, N. Y.
June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,121,307.58
United States bonds	500,000.00
Due from banks	219,364.20
Cash and reserve	847,794.54
	$3,689,466.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	375,041.17
Circulation	243,647.50
Deposits	2,820,718.05
	$3,689,406.72

[illegible] S. Kelly, President. K. B. Kelly, Vice President. A. Thompson, Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$80,312,472.78
Overdrafts, secured		8,265.37
United States bonds to secure circulation		8,404,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		400,000.00
United States bonds on hand		93,350.00
Premiums on United States bonds		70,515.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		30,583,183.[illegible]
Banking house		1,600,000.00
Other real estate owned		2,050,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,382,237.00	
Due from State banks and bankers	150,029.72	
Checks and other cash items	250,231.94	
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,530,140.07	
Notes of other National banks	13,106.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	225.35	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	12,719,247.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,406,300.00	
		24,[illegible]
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		573,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		57,927.30
Total		$108,613,1[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		3,174,103.25
National bank notes outstanding		8,222,000.00
Due to other National banks	$24,194,693.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,094,947.05	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	9,637,860.79	
Dividends unpaid	375.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	27,569,430.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	24,043.57	
Certified checks	2,169,956.09	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,772,896.82	
United States deposits	2,672,000.00	
		70,153,0[illegible]
United States bonds borrowed		4,013,000.00
State and municipal bonds borrowed		3,050,000.00
Total		[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. F. BAKER, Jr., Acting Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. F. BAKER, Jr., Acting Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903.
THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY T. DAVISON, FRANCIS L. HINE, JAMES A. BLAIR, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9th, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,243,920.00
Overdrafts, unsecured		21.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		74,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,224,237.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		120,897.52
Due from State banks and bankers		13,697.97
Checks and other cash items		19,479.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,654,288.80
Notes of other National banks		16,140.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		164.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$884,426.85	
Legal tender notes	589,398.00	
		1,473,824.85
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		20,000.00
Total		$14,425,681.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,142,338.78
National banknotes outstanding		982,647.50
Due to other National banks		1,136,124.44
Due to State banks and bankers		140,001.51
Due to trust companies and savings banks		489,724.80
Dividends unpaid		2,235.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,909,527.91
Demand certificates of deposit		2,808.50
Certified checks		4,226,271.72
Cashier's checks outstanding		200,156.85
United States deposits		74,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: United States bond account		74,000.00
Total		$14,425,681.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, FREDERIC W. STEVENS, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., } Directors.

[No. 5,900.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,979,863.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		678.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		13,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		83,810.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		32,967.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		109,308.10
Due from State banks and bankers		33.03
Checks and other cash items		11,622.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		70,956.16
Notes of other National banks		10,420.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		171.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$189,771.80	
Legal-tender notes	54,389.00	
		244,060.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$2,755,491.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		8,617.24
National banknotes outstanding		99,000.00
Due to other National banks		23,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,184,999.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	34,257.25	
Certified checks	10,161.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	455.31	
United States deposits	100,000.00	
		1,329,873.87
Liabilities other than those above stated		95,000.00
Total		$2,755,491.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, W. W. WARNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1903. ROBERT C. FULTON, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
CHRISTOPH F. BODE, HENRY W. GENNERICH, HENRY C. STRAHMANN, } Directors.

STATEN ISLAND BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF STATEN ISLAND,
New Brighton, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$768,700.86	
United States bonds	25,000.00	
Due from banks	104,871.05	
Cash and reserve	42,604.54	$939,176.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	105,354.04	
Circulation	23,700.00	
Deposits	700,122.38	$939,176.42

C. H. Ingalls, Pres. F. L. Rodewald, Vice Pres. T. H. Spratt, Cash.

CONNECTICUT BANKS.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK,
Norwich, Conn., June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,695,683.41	
United States bonds	1,050,000.00	
Due from banks	42,643.90	
Cash and reserve	476,920.23	$4,265,247.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits	846,422.48	
Circulation	988,595.00	
Deposits	1,430,230.06	$4,265,247.54

Stephen B. Meech, President. William N. Blackstone, Vice President. Charles W. Gale, Cashier. Henry L. Bennett, Assistant Cashier. Nathan A. Gibbs, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE.

Public Sale on Premises of
NO. 4 CEDAR AVENUE,
WEST END, N. J.,
Saturday, June 27, at 3 P. M.
House, 3 stories, 16 rooms, large stable; grounds 100x250, stable adjoining, 45x21 ft. Apply to J. E. Green, Agent, West End, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

TRADESMENS
National Bank
Philadelphia, June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES

Loans	$3,696,180.41
Due from banks	911,678.35
Exchanges for Clearing House	887,575.80
Cash and reserve	914,600.04
	$6,320,037.64

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	500,853.61
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	5,269,184.03
	$6,320,037.64

H. D. McCARTHY, Assistant Cashier.
George H. Earle, Pres. A. B. Loeb, Vice Pres. B. S. Hubbard, Cash. H. D. McCarthy, Asst. Cash.

THE
GIRARD
NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1903.

Loans and investments	$19,705,530.48
Due from banks	3,187,511.11
Exchange for Clearing House	1,436,738.01
Cash and reserve	4,362,762.53
	$28,692,511.13
Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	2,578,402.33
Circulation	1,487,650.00
Deposits	22,626,458.80
	$28,692,511.13

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
June 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,309,767.41
United States bonds	529,834.36
Banking house and real estate	173,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	22,500.00
Cash and due from banks	997,938.18
	$4,043,539.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	410,518.61
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	2,633,021.34
	$4,043,539.95

OFFICERS.
CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President. SAM'L R. SHUMAKER, 2d Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier. H. C. BURCHINAL, Asst. Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Altoona, Pa., June 9th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,317,520.91	
From other banks	213,059.09	
U. S. bonds	130,000.00	
Cash and reserve	870,285.12	$2,530,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00	
Surplus and profits	225,407.21	
Deposits	2,155,457.85	$2,530,[illegible]

John Lloyd, President. J. M. Skyles, Cashier. R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cashier. Directors—Davison Lloyd, M. H. Canan, H. B. Ferguson, John Lloyd, Jr., John Lloyd.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

[No. 1,188.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank of Morristown
at Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business June 9, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,0[illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		116.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		554,423.40
Banking house		70,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		14,542.48
Due from State banks and bankers		147,463.99
Due from approved reserve agents		475,540.61
Checks and other cash items		3,240.73
Notes of other National banks		80.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		130.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$81,344.80	
Legal-tender notes	47,204.00	
		128,548.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250.00
Total		$2,457,319.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		138,068.94
National bank notes outstanding		24,300.00
Due to other National banks		33,010.23
Due to State banks and bankers		5,449.03
Due to trust companies and savings banks		2,082.61
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,035,436.36	
Certified checks	18,753.24	2,054,189.60
Total		$2,457,319.00

State of New Jersey, County of Morris, ss.:
I, J. M. VAN DOREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1903.
EDWARD K. MILLS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ALBERT H. VERNAM, ROBERT H. McCURDY, RUDOLPH H. KISSEL, } Directors.

THE NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.,
June 9, 1903.

Loans and investments	$5,510,288.60
Due from banks	1,257,546.71
Cash	587,751.41
Real estate	155,067.99
	$7,510,644.71
Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,089,020.22
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits, individual and bank	5,371,624.49
	$7,510,644.71

E. S. CAMPBELL, President.
D. H. MERRITT, Vice President.
A. H. BALDWIN, Second Vice President.
H. W. TUNIS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PATERSON, N. J.,
June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Time loans	$1,485,080.26	
Demand loans	396,003.89	
U. S. bonds	502,000.00	
Other bonds, &c.	363,070.37	
		$2,746,154.52
Real estate		211,271.78
Due from banks		406,176.56
Due from Treasurer U. S.		12,400.00
Cash and cash items		244,204.05
Premium on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
		$3,641,207.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus, and profit and loss	452,195.56
Circulation	228,000.00
Deposits	2,336,011.45
U. S. bond account	225,000.00
	$3,641,207.01

EDWARD T. BELL, President.
JOHN REYNOLDS, Vice President.
ROBERT J. NELDEN, Cashier.
WHITFIELD W. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

SARATOGA BANKS.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,296,069.37	
From other banks	112,048.40	
Cash	98,504.78	$1,5[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	66,547.24	
Circulation	89,650.00	
Deposits	1,262,455.31	$1,5[illegible]

John Foley, Pres. J. H. De Ridder, Cash.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
54 William St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK
28 STATE STREET BOSTON

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia. Baltimore.
31 South Fifth St. 12 South Street.
Washington Office,
1301 F St., N. W.

Bank and Trust Co.
Stocks
DEALT IN BY
F. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CURB SECURITIES
ORDERS EXECUTED
FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Members New York Metal Exchange.
Receive deposits subject to draft.
Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

National Railroad Co. of Mexico

To the Holders of Common Stock (Voting Trust Certificates) of the National Railroad Co. of Mexico:

A sufficient amount (OVER 90 PER CENT.) of above Certificates has been deposited in accordance with the terms of our Circular of May 28th, 1903, to enable us to consummate the Agreement referred to in such Circular. The time for further deposits of such certificates has been extended TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 25TH, 1903, after which date deposits will be accepted only on such terms as may be fixed by the undersigned.

SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
SPEYER BROTHERS, LONDON.
New York and London, June 12, 1903.

THE
Union Exchange Bank
135 Fifth Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 20th Street,
will be open for business on
Monday, June 22, 1903
HENRY S. HERRMAN, President.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

"PRACTICAL WALL STREET"
Our pamphlet. Explains manipulation. Free.
MALLETT & WYCKOFF, 10 Wall St., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost or Stolen—Bankbook No. 396,804 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to No. 51 Chambers St.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of June showed increases:

Colorado & Southern	$22,200
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	4,336
Grand Trunk	94,064
Kanawha & Michigan	9,623
Louisville & Nashville	82,360
Mexican Central	109,185
Mineral Range	1,256
Norfolk & Western	70,390
Southern Railway	60,015
Total increase 9 roads	$453,329
Increase previously reported	480,687
Total increase 26 roads	$934,016
Decrease:	
Chicago Great Western	$22,720
Decrease previously reported	501,069
Total decrease 8 roads	$523,788
Net increase 34 roads	$410,228

First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., has resolved to recommend an increase in the capital stock from $400,000 to $500,000. Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe for one share of the increased stock for every four shares held at the date of the closing of the transfer books, on June 22. The subscription price will be $500 per share.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 1½@2½ per cent.

This week's events well illustrate the part played by sentiment in Wall Street. Lack of buying power and lack of a leader, so far as mere facts and figures go, are the same as they were. There is no one bull leader, and the bank surplus, measuring loan capacity, is not different from the last report. But there has been a transformation scene. Lord Rothschild has lent his name to an encouraging expression of opinion, and local bankers have almost as authoritatively expressed similar sentiment. Accordingly, the brokers' offices are thronged and everybody is buying just as though there never was any flood or crop damage nor any misgiving about the working of the money market in the near future. The advance has now continued two days, and the aggregate rise is five points, more or less. It cannot continue at that rate, although it may continue somewhat further. Obviously, whoever buys now buys that far from bottom, and has just that much less chance of profit before him. If the buyer is one who buys upon value he should have had the courage of his opinions, and bought several days ago before the cream was skimmed. If he is one who buys because "they say" they are going higher, he belongs to the class which sells upon the same authority, and usually loses both ways, starting to buy too late and being frightened into selling too early. Neither value nor conditions have changed since Wall Street was such a cave of gloom. Even those who upon conviction thought prices were shrinking below values have not changed their opinions, and one of them is that this is pre-eminently a time for conservatism of thought and action and continuance of the rest cure in the stock and money markets. Those who refused to be frightened by the bears are those who will best remember that there was truth enough even in their exaggerations to carry everything down through several months, and that essential conditions do not alter over night nor disappear like a Summer's cloud. The storm can gather as quickly as it clears, and there is no lack of material for caution about commitments. This is known to all, and is in fact part of the attraction of the game. There would be no thrills were it otherwise, and such cautions are wasted upon those who need them most.

It is inspiriting to run down the list of the day's advances, unbroken by even one fractional decline among stocks representative of the day's doings. Pennsylvania was the most active stock, and also the one with narrowest range. Missouri Pacific's advance is worth noting because it was slated for the bears' last attack, but enjoyed an advance of 2⅜. There was reason enough for Baltimore and Ohio's improvement. For May its net increased 23.63 per cent., showing a surplus for eleven months exceeding 10 per cent. on its entire common stock. Its increase in net exceeds its preferred stock dividend. However, plenty such facts were neglected when idle fears allowed the entire list to fall, this stock going below 80. Perhaps those who are bold in company will now buy it, as it approaches 90, or, maybe, par, and will part with it in semi-panic at the next new low. The coal stocks also had good reason for improvement in the decision that their coal business is not Inter-State in its character, and hence is so far free from irrelevant inquisition in the inquiry regarding their transportation affairs. The industrials were also strong with the rest, and the improvement extended to many investment properties selling at premiums which make them hard to raise upon any but a genuine demand. The market was broad as well as active, the improvement extending to all classes.

With the bank surplus at its present modest proportions, and the market in a state of convalescence rather than robust health, considerable importance attaches to to-morrow's bank statement. It will reflect the selling movement of the earlier portion of the week rather than the buying movement later on. There has been a liberal movement of money from the interior and the smaller exports of gold. The money market reflects no unpleasant anticipations, but it remains to be seen what the loans will show. Heretofore they have declined to shrink because, it was said, domestic loans replaced foreign loans paid off upon sales of stocks. Possibly purchases of stocks will be carried in the trust companies to extent sufficient to protect the surplus. The ease of the money market is as welcome as unusual under many conditions now prevailing, and can scarcely be prolonged without a renewal of the foreign loans so recently liquidated. It is in this connection that Lord Rothschild's interview has a significance not hitherto attached to it.

* * *

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy.	2⅝	Mex. Central	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅞	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	5¼
Am. Hide & L.	⅝	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1⅛
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2	Mo. Kan. & T.	2
Am. Locom.	2⅜	Mo. Kan. & T. pf.	3⅛
Am. Locom. pf.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	2⅜
Am. Smelting pf.	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1⅛
Am. Sugar	1⅜	Nat. Lead	1⅛
Anaconda Cop.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1
At. Top. & S. F.	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
At. Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	3⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
Bklyn Rapid	1⅜	N. Y. On. & W.	1⅝
Bklyn Un. Gas	9¼	Norfolk & Western	1⅛
Buff. Rock. & P.	3	North Amer.	1¼
Canada So.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1¼
Canada Pac.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Cent. of N. J.	3	People's Gas	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Pere Marquette	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅛	Pitts. C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Gt. Western pf.	1	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi. M. & St. P.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	Reading	3⅛
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	2
C. C. C. & St. L.	1	Rep. Steel	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Rock Island	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	2	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rubber Goods	1
Consol. Gas	4½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Con. Tob. pf.	3⅝	St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	1½
Corn Products	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Corn Products pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Del. Lack. & W.	2⅛	Sloss Sheffield	2½
Den. & Rio G.	1⅝	So. Pacific	1⅛
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅝	So. Railway	1⅝
Des M. & F. D.	1	So. Railway pf.	1⅛
Des M. & F. D. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅞
Detroit So.	1	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Detroit Un. Ry.	5⅝	Tol. Rap. & L.	1⅝
Dul. S. S. & A.	1	Tol. St. L. & W.	1
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	1	Twin City	2⅛
Erie	1⅞	Un. Bag & P. pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	2	Union Pacific	1⅛
Erie 2d pf.	2⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1⅛
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Express	7
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Hock. Valley	4	U. S. Rubber	2⅜
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Illinois Cent.	3⅝	U. S. Steel	⅞
Int. Paper	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Int. Paper pf.	1	V. Car. Chem.	1⅛
Int. Power	3	Wabash	⅞
Iowa Cent.	2½	Wabash pf.	1⅛
Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅛	West. Union	⅞
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	1⅛	Westinghouse	12
Kan. City So.	1⅛	Wheel. & L. Erie	1⅛
Kan. City So. pf.	2⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4¼
Lake Erie & W.	2	Wis. Central	1½
Long Island	2	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	2¾		
Manhattan	1		
Mer. Securities	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	5¼	Keokuk & D. M.	4½
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	¾
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Pacific Coast	1

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. T. & S. F. adj. 4's	1¼	Mob. & Ohio new 6's	1½
At. T. & S. F. adj. 4's, sta.	2	N. Y. Cent. L. S. Col. 3½'s, reg.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. In.	1	Peo. & East 1st	2
Chi. R. I. & Pac. col. 4's	1¼	Peo. & East In.	2¼
Mex. Cent. con. 4's	1	St. L. & I. M. 5's	1
Mo. K. & T. 2d	1¼	Seaboard A. L. 4's	1
		Union Pac. conv. 4's	1⅛
		Wabash deb. B	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Mil. L. S. & W. 1st	1½	N. Y. Cent. L. S. Col. 3½'s	2
Mo. K. & T. ext. 5's	1	Rio Gr. W. 4's	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 12	1,084,521
To date this year	75,536,585
Corresponding date last year	82,480,370

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 12	$2,880,500
To date this year	$310,075,650
Corresponding date last year	$449,078,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago & Alton Railway preferred stock.
International Paper Co. preferred stock.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.

ANNUAL MEETING.

United States Machinery Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The continuing and exceptional strength of the stock market yesterday was in no sense a surprise to close observers of the situation or to those people who knew how strongly bullish sentiment is now running in bank parlors and among the larger financial interests generally. It is pointed out that it is not reasonable to suppose that the great interests which are now in control of and extending active support to the market would have sent cable advices to the principal bankers of London and the Continent, urging the purchasing of stocks if it were intended that there should be merely a rally. Instead the point is made that the market has finally and surely turned the corner, and that the tendency for some time to come will be upward. It is not expected, however, that this advance will be continuous and without reaction. Rather, reactions are to be expected and will be welcomed because giving opportunity for purchases by interests who wait for such recessions, and because also such reactions will prevent any wild or runaway market. But that higher prices are inevitable is the testimony of every interest in Wall Street whose opinion is worth the having. These are better authorities to follow than the loud-talking individuals who were the biggest bulls at the top and the greatest bears at the bottom.

It is a fact, interesting no less than significant, that the speculative disposition and attitude have altogether changed in the last day or two. Formerly the cry everywhere was to sell on every sign of strength, or even the least rally. Now the advice is to buy on every reaction—that the market is going up, not down, and that the money is to be made on the long side. The argument is that if the greatest banks and banking houses in the country are confident enough of the future to buy stocks in volume at going prices, it is not bad policy to follow in their wake. Heretofore the trouble had been that no one knew with any certainty how these larger interests felt, for up to this week they have preserved a silence, dignified it may be, but certainly not encouraging or inspiriting in the face of the persistent and enormous market decline, unexplained by any specific development.

Yesterday's market, strong as the figures indicate it to be, was really stronger than on the surface appears. Not only had it to stand up against bear attacks from time to time during the day, but it had to stand also the test of heavy realizing sales by certain speculative interests, which had bought merely "for a turn," and which on yesterday's rise were desirous of converting paper profits into tangible cash. The buying throughout the day was of a sterling character—a fact attested by the strength of stocks not affected by the taint of speculation, such, for instance, as Brooklyn Union Gas, which rose 9¼ points; Consolidated Gas, with a gain of 4½; Continental Tobacco preferred, with a gain of 3⅝; Lackawanna, which rose 2⅛; Westinghouse, with a gain of 12, and General Electric, whose advance was 1½.

Thursday's wide and higher opening so effectually took the market away from the shorts that they decided not to cover on the advance, but wait and work for a reaction. The reaction did not come. Yesterday's higher opening was again followed by the same policy and the same line of reasoning—and again it was ineffective, for no reaction worthy of the name came. Hence it was that after the close yesterday the larger shorts were beginning to take serious counsel one with another and wonder whether or not the wisest policy may not be to take their medicine gracefully and without further delay. The prediction yesterday was that the first failure to be announced will be on the bear side, and not on the bull, as the bears on Monday were so confidently predicting.

Where as for some weeks past bad news has seemed to predominate, it was generally commented upon yesterday that good news now appears to be the order. The unexpectedly good crop report, the favorable decision for the coal roads in the United States Circuit Court, the heavy inflow of money from the interior, the expected early arrival of Klondike gold, the announcement that banking interests had arranged that the Pennsylvania subscription payment should not disturb the money market, the Rothschild interview, and the outspoken bullishness of the big banking interests, to say nothing of the continuing excellent reports of railroad earnings—these are declared to emphasize this changed order of things.

Of particular stocks there is very little to be said, for yesterday all moved up. Continued inside buying showed in Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific, with the talk of a probable increase in the Baltimore dividend given added color by the published statement showing more than 10 per cent. earned on the stock. Standard Oil buying showed conspicuously in Copper and St. Paul. The coal stocks were helped by the favorable court decision, with Morgan brokers open buyers of the Eries. Better crop news helped all the Grangers. The Gould stocks were taken by Gould brokers, while Keene buying appeared in the Steel Trust stocks and Southern Pacific.

Notwithstanding the good gain in cash made by the banks during the week, bankers say that it will be well not to build too strongly on expectation of a favorable bank statement to-day—certainly not in respect to the loan account. While undoubtedly the recent liquidation has tended to reduce loans, it is declared that maturing foreign loans have been taken up here, in continuation of the policy that has been going on now for some weeks, and that for this reason loans may not decrease as greatly as might be desired or as some people seem to expect.

THE UNION EXCHANGE BANK.

The Union Exchange Bank, the new bank in which some of the largest financial interests of this city and elsewhere are interested, will open for business on June 22. It is located at 135 Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Twentieth Street, and is therefore near the heart of the district in which many of the large department stores now have their establishments. The capital and surplus of the new bank is $1,125,000.

The Board of Directors has among its members James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company; Joseph B. Bloomingdale, President of the Vulcan Detinning Company; Benjamin N. Duke, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company; George G. Haven, Jr., of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; James H. Hyde, First Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company; Emil S. Levi, William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Robert H. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Maximilian Morgenthau, President of the Hudson Realty Company; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company; Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank of the United States; Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Interurban Street Railroad Company; Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Harry Payne Whitney, David Wile of H. B. Claflin Company, and Henry S. Herrman. The officers of the bank are Henry S. Herrman, President; William H. McIntyre, Vice President, and John I. Cole, cashier.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the principal movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $4,287,100. They received from the interior $7,497,200 and sent to the interior $1,596,100, of which $170,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $5,901,100.

Receipts of new gold amounted to $1,042,600, of which $782,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $267,800 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $11,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $851,800, in bars, to Berlin. The $1,850,000 gold coin to be sent to Argentine will appear in next week's report of the currency movement.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,408,400. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,960,700. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,455,300.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $6,943,700; deducting the loss of $2,706,600 on gold exports and Sub-Treasury operations, the net gain was $4,237,100.

The feature this week is the large gain in currency from the interior, coming chiefly from near-by and Eastern points, and in considerable amounts also from the West and South. Some currency was received from Canada. The shipments were very light and mostly to near-by cities. Several hundred thousand dollars were sent to the South.

The increased loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was not caused by an increase in collections, but by a diminution of disbursements. Pension payments for the week were only $435,000. Customs collections were $2,704,000, a daily average of $540,000. The daily average of customs collections for the preceding week was $570,000.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

As though in keeping with the improved tone of the stock market, trade reports to the several commercial agencies this week are essentially hopeful and encouraging. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Weather, crop, and labor conditions all show improvement this week, and the feeling has grown that damage from the foregoing sources has been overestimated. The feeling in the flooded districts of the West is also better, although freight business has been and still is largely suspended, while the breaking of the drought in the East has put an end to forest fires, helped the crops materially, and led here also to the feeling that crop damage has been exaggerated. Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet, but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the rather better outlook agriculturally. In the Northwest the situation, of course, has been without flaw, but Southern advices are better, and a large movement is looked for in the West when the present high water recedes. Iron production is at the highest point ever recorded, but the late weakness in quotations has given way to a rather firmer tone, though advance buying is still the exception. Stocks of iron are not accumulating very much. Tinplate production at present is of enormous volume. Railroad earnings are good as a whole, though, as expected, Western floods have curtailed June gross receipts somewhat. May gross receipts show a gain of 12 per cent., as against a gain of 14.3 per cent. in April, but follow a gain of 8 per cent. in May, 1902, over 1901. Clearings all show good gains over last year, and export trade for May reflects a gain. The case in money, accompanied by reports of fair to good collections, is regarded as significant in view of the heavy speculative liquidation in progress for some time past.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

It has been another eventful week. Floods caused great destruction at East St. Louis, while the drought on the Atlantic Coast was broken and crops greatly benefited. Labor troubles decreased materially, especially in this city, where it became possible to resume activity in the building trades. Although some of these factors exerted a baleful influence on the trade situation, the net result for the week is encouraging. Except in those branches of trade which are always quiet at this season, there was a steady demand, and prices of commodities are firmly maintained. Manufacturing returns are irregular, idleness in textile lines partially offsetting the good effect of activity elsewhere. Retail trade in seasonable merchandise is active at Boston, dry goods jobbers report larger sales than in preceding years, and there is a gratifying absence of bargain sales. Baltimore reports the usual Summer dullness in wholesale business, but manufacturers are busy and collections prompt except where affected by floods. Scarcity of labor causes accumulation of orders with carriage builders at Philadelphia; textile plants are resuming, and renewed activity is anticipated in the building trades. Disorganized mail and railway facilities have restricted trade at Chicago, but crop prospects have improved and local business is steady. Manufacturers are busy, but structural operations are not resumed as extensively as expected. Bank exchanges at New York for the week surpassed those of 1902 by 28 per cent., but were 17.1 smaller than in the same week two years ago. At other leading cities there were gains of 9.2 and 8.4 per cent., respectively.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that business is fairly active at St. John and payments satisfactory. Forest fires have done much damage, but lobster and salmon fishing is good and prices firm. Wholesale trade is satisfactory at Toronto, while groceries, hardware, metals, and dry goods move freely. The trade situation at Quebec has greatly improved, as the prolonged drought has been broken and vegetation has received a much-needed impetus. Light rains have fallen in the Montreal district, but not sufficient to relieve the situation appreciably. Old crop hay has doubled in price, and it is believed that smaller farmers will be compelled to sacrifice some of their stock. Forest fires received a check, and the end of the strike epidemic has improved the trade outlook, while there is little complaint as to collections. There is no change in the trade situation at Winnipeg or Vancouver. The Yukon outlook is satisfactory, but high water on the Fraser River is causing some apprehension.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Albany dispatches, the business done on the canals for the first week of June was greater than for the corresponding week of any previous year for several years, the total being 147,277 tons this year, as against 88,212 tons last year.

Reports from New Bedford, Mass., that a new corporation, to be capitalized with $1,000,000, will erect cotton mills in the vicinity of the Whitman Mills.

Statement that the iron works of Springfield and Aurora, Mo., and Iola, Kan., have been consolidated under the name of the United Iron Works Company, with a capital of $650,000.

Buffalo advices that the George Urban Milling Company, which turned its mill over to the Standard Milling Company, is to build a new one with 1,000 barrels' capacity to be completed by August.

Charters have been issued at Harrisburg, Penn., for three small traction lines necessary to complete the line from New York to Philadelphia. The incorporators are all interested in the existing lines.

Altoona (Penn.) advices that the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken options on land at Burket Station and is contemplating building its own wheel foundry, with a capacity of 800 wheels a day.

According to Indianapolis dispatches, the Appleyard syndicate intends to complete a trolley from Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio, within sixty days, and within a year will have a through line as far as Pittsburg.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list Norfolk and Western Railway Company $2,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1996.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 70 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 330@330.

Increase of $179,783 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week and increase of $136,595, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1½@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent. for four to five months, 5¼ per cent. for six months, and 5¼@5 per cent. for seven and eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $210,915,457; balances, $12,789,442; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $867,960.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.8745@4.8755; cables, $4.88. Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. St. Louis—50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 13.—In its city article to-day The Times says money was still abundant yesterday. Discount rates declined, especially for short-dated paper.

The Paris and Amsterdam exchanges moved against London.

The Bank of England bought 59,000 bar gold and received 8,000 sovereigns from Australia.

The Stock Exchange was less active, but was cheerful, prices finishing with a pretty general advance. Consols rose ⅛ to 91¼ for cash and 91⅜ for the account. Transvaal 3s rose 3-16. Home rails generally improved.

Americans rails were markedly firm, showing an all-round improvement. The final quotations were the highest of the day. Canadian Pacifics rose 2¼.

The chief feature in the foreign market was the recovery in Turkish and Brazilian bonds. The general mining market was rather more active and prices were harder. South Africans were firm.

Bar silver was 5-16d per ounce higher at 24½d spot and 24 5-16d forward, owing to the receipt of higher prices from India and the Far East.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 12.—The demand for money was somewhat increased in the market to-day. Discounts were easy.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerful, which was mainly attributable to the absence of important failures and to occasional signs of public interest, though the trading was mostly professional. Consols were firm on the promise of easier money, and home rails were more active and higher. Americans opened firmer on good buying for bear covering, eased slightly, recovered, and closed firm. Canadians improved. The Kafir section was the most active, nearly everybody being a buyer.

One small failure, that of F. H. Glover, was announced.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 91 3-16; consols for account, 91 5-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 70⅝; Atchison preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 87; Canadian Pacific, 126¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39; Chicago Great Western, 19¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 156; De Beers, 21⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 29⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 86; Erie, 33⅜; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 137¼; Louisville and Nashville, 113; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22⅞; New York Central, 131; Norfolk and Western, 66; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 23⅝; Pennsylvania, 64⅛; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28⅞; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 32⅝; Southern Railway, 25⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91¼; Southern Pacific, 51⅝; Union Pacific, 82¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 31⅝; United States Steel preferred, 83; Wabash, 24; Wabash preferred, 44¼.

Bar silver, firm at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.40; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but business was slack and stocks closed rather weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, June 12.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, Canadian Pacifics advanced.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—It was another cheerful day in the stock market, as further substantial rallies placed the entire list materially above last night's closing level. Besides the improvement in prices the market showed a distinct broadening tendency. The dealings were likewise more spirited, accompanied by an appreciable influx in the outside business. There seemed to be a disposition to await further developments at the opening, but the stability of the market imparted renewed confidence and before the end of the first fifteen minutes buying orders were sent in for all active local stocks, and the demand continued good up to the close. Net advances were general. American Railways gained ½; Cambria Steel, ⅜; Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, ½; Electric Storage Battery, 2; Lehigh Valley, ⅝; Lehigh Navigation, ¾; Philadelphia Traction, ½; Philadelphia Company, 1⅛; Reading, 2⅜; United Gas, 2½, and the Warrants 2⅝. Reading, United Gas and Pennsylvania Railroad warrants were the active leaders.

Total sales, 61,007 shares, and $146,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Rys. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Am. Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Atchison	70	[illegible]	70
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Cambria Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
502	Cambria Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,500	Con. Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 7-16
1,105	Con. Lake Superior pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Consol. Traction, N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,340	Electric Co. of Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Electric Stor. Battery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,010	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	260	260	260
500	Hunt. & Broad Top	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Lehigh Valley R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	Marsden Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,320	National Asphalt Co.	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,614	Nat. Asphalt Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,020	Pennsylvania R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,268	Penn. R. R. warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,148	Philadelphia Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,345	Philadelphia Co.	42¼	41¼	42¼
24	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
22,634	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Reading 1st pf.	40 15-16	40 15-16	40 15-16
100	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Southern Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
890	Susquehanna Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	United Cos. of N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,046	United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,270	U. S. Gas allotments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
274	Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,020	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Union Passenger Ry.	245	245	245
200	Warwick Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 24½d per ounce, and in New York at 53⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 41¼@42c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 2.00, 100 Brunswick at .04½, 1,000 Comstock bonds at .06, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 300 Elkton at .44, 1,000 Isabella at .17, 500 Leadville at .03, 200 Mexican at 1.25, 100 Union at .90, and 500 Work at .02.

The State Banks and Their Condition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued in pamphlet form the statements of the condition of State banks in New York City at the close of business May 23. The pamphlets include reports of banks in other cities of the State. Copies may be obtained at the Publication Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES without charge.—Adv.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

How completely the character of the market was changed on Thursday was shown by the further advances which occurred in nearly all stocks yesterday. With very few exceptions, the prices recorded in the outside market represented substantial gains over the closing figures of the previous day, and although the volume of business was still somewhat limited the improvement was sufficiently decided to be the cause of much satisfaction. Naturally, the stocks which were most prominent in the upward movement were those which had been most depressed during the period of weakness, which came to an end with the close of the market on Wednesday. Just as a few sales had early in the week resulted in sharp declines, so yesterday and the day before the purchase of a similarly small amount of stock brought about large advances. The ease with which quotations recovered from their depression seemed to indicate that the liquidation that had been going on was fairly complete.

* * *

NORTHERN SECURITIES, which closed on Thursday at 89, advanced more than 2 points and closed within a fraction of the top price of the day. The transactions in the stock were somewhat larger than on the first day of the present upward movement. At yesterday's closing price Northern Securities was selling about 6 points above its low price, which was recorded just at the close of Wednesday's market.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE showed one of the largest net gains of the day, the preferred stock closing at 31¼, which was an advance of 2⅝ points. The situation in this stock was similar to that which existed in most of the other active issues. During the weakness which culminated on Wednesday such stock as came into the market could be sold only at a great sacrifice, and the quotation was unduly depressed. With the return of confidence, which resulted from the turn of the market on Thursday, there was renewed buying of the stock, but the buyers found little or no stock for sale near the prices recorded during the early part of the week. Between 25 and 30½ only a few hundred shares of International Mercantile Marine preferred were traded in, the amount of stock changing hands being entirely out of proportion with the importance of the change effected in the price of the stock.

* * *

STANDARD OIL was again active, but no stock was secured until the price had been bid up 10 points from the closing sale of Thursday. Barring a few odd lots, all the sales of Standard Oil yesterday were made at 650. Within two days the stock has shown an advance of 14 points.

* * *

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6	6	6
500	American Can pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Am. Light & Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
500	Brooklyn City Railroad	237	237	237
100	Brooklyn Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Compressed Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Fuel Oil Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Gold Hill Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,175	Greene Con. Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Hackensack Meadows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Havana Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	International Salt	12	12	12
225	Inter. Mer. Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	31¼	[illegible]	31¼
500	Light Fuel & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Manhattan Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Mex. Nat. 2d pf. w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,820	Mon. & Boston Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	N. Y. Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,100	Northern Securities	91¼	[illegible]	91
150	New Orleans Ry. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Otis Elevator pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	101	101	101
400	St. Louis Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Standard Milling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Standard Milling pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182	Standard Oil	650	650	650
500	Tennessee Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Tonopah Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,100	Union Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	United Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	White Knob Copper	14¼	14	14¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Brook. R. T. new 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Lack. St. 5s, full paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	June 12. Bid.	June 12. Asked.	June 11. Bid.	June 11. Asked.
American Banknote	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Chicle	112	118	112	118
Amer. Chicle pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American De Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Diesel Engine	13	17	13	17
American Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Malt. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Sparklets pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Typefounders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Typefounders pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Writing Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Writing Paper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Writing Paper 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamberger De Lamar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	118	115	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	109	107	109
British Columbia Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California Copper	1-16	[illegible]	1-16	[illegible]
Camden Land	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cassin Co. of America	..	10	..	10
Cassin Co. of Amer. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry pf.	14	18	14	18
Central Foundry 6s	60	65	60	65
Compressed Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Refrigerating	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	10
Detroit & Mackinac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Boat pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Lead Reduction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Lead Redu. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Vehicle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Vehicle pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Steel	..	13	..	13
Empire Steel pf.	..	51	..	51
Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Hill Copper	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	108	112	108	112
Guggenheim Exploration	110	120	110	120
Hackensack Meadows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oil pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interu. Rap. Tr.	101	103	100	101
Inter. Mer. Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100
International Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Salt 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inter. Silver pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kitchener Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackaw. Steel full paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackaw. St. 5s, 60% paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackaw. St. 5s, full paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine Steamship	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine Steamship 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marconi Wireless of Can.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Nat. 2d pf. w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Nat. C. 6.17 pd. off.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mont. & Boston Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Eng. Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Am. L. & Pulp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elevator pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Dec. & Evansv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100	101	[illegible]	101
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	174	178	177	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seminole Mining	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson-Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson-Crawford 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Coupler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Coupler pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Milling pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Milling 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storage Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tonopah Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Potteries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Potteries pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Potteries deb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Typewriter	105	110	105	110
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	118	114	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	114	118	114	118
United Box Board	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Box Board pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Cotton Duck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Rubber col. ref. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia & Southwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Knob Copper	14¼	14½	[illegible]	14
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	[illegible]	120	140

Street Railways.

	June 12. Bid.	June 12. Asked.	June 11. Bid.	June 11. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107	105	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	116	110	114
Broadway Surface 2d	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brook. R. T. new 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Park, N. & E. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Traction of N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Traction 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth Av. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City, H. & P.	17	19	17	19
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark Electric 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Rys.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Rys. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth Avenue R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Jersey St. Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Tr. 6% notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	118	115	118
Sixth Avenue R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse Rapid Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Railway 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Traction, Prov.	100	102	100	102
United Traction bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash. Ry. & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gas Companies.

	June 12. Bid.	June 12. Asked.	June 11. Bid.	June 11. Asked.
Amer. Lt. & Tr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer. Lt. & Tr. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consum. Gas (J. C.) 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis Gas 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Union Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Indiana Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ferry Companies.

	June 12. Bid.	June 12. Asked.	June 11. Bid.	June 11. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	3	6	3	6
East River Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Ferry 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	[illegible]	104	[illegible]
Union Ferry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Ferry 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—The money market continues quiet, with rates unchanged. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¾@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c premium; clearings, $26,612,077; balances, $1,830,025. The foreign exchange market is weak. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼c all around.

Rumors again were current to-day of important developments in connection with Amalgamated and its price on the strength of this, together with the excellent character of the buying, lifted it to 57. Copper Range, after showing some hesitancy, climbed gradually to 54⅝. The other issues likewise rallied easily and sharply. Wolverine was something of a feature in advancing to 67⅛.

The Directors of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company at a meeting this morning decided unanimously to defer action on the dividend until the end of the year. The last dividend was $3, paid Dec. 28, 1901.

In the general market the Dominion issues were much in the foreground. Both Steel and Coal recorded good gains, the former advancing to 14 and the latter lifting six points to 85¼. The same buying of the Gas securities that was in evidence on Thursday lifted the price of the common stock to-day to 43⅞ and the preferred to 82. American Telephone continued to be well bought for investment account, particularly in the late dealings, and sold as high as 150.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Atchison	70	[illegible]	70
156	Atchison pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Boston Elevated	145¼	[illegible]	145¼
1	*Boston & Albany	257	257	257
1	*Boston & Maine	167	167	167
81	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	*C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	*Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
660	*Mass. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
695	*Mass. Electric pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
305	†Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Penna. rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pere Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	*Pere Marquette pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
243	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	West End	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,001	American	150	149	150
100	Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	New England	130	130	130
51	Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Ag. Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
410	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
170	Am. Pneu. Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	American Sugar	121	[illegible]	121
[illegible]	*Am. Sugar pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	American Woolen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
207	American Woolen pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,375	Dom. Iron & Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Edison rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mass. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mass. Gas pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mergenthaler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	*Mergenthaler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Eng. Cot. Yarn pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nova Scotia Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Planters' Compress pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pullman	210	210	210
[illegible]	United Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United Shoe Machine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United Shoe Machine pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Rubber pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,006	*U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	Westinghouse	91	91	91

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
510	Adventure	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allouez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,572	Amalgamated	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Arcadian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,057	Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	*Cal. & Hecla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Centennial	21	[illegible]	21
400	Trimountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Trinity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Coal & Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wolverine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

British Columbia, 3¼ bid, 4¼ asked.

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—New York exchange to-day was at 25c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

There was a firmer tendency on the local Exchange, following the sentiment expressed in New York transactions. Biscuit shares rallied appreciably, in the absence of definite strike news of an adverse nature. Metropolitan Elevated was in good demand. The talk of an improved motor for express service may have had an effect. The common spurted up early from 22½ to 25, and the preferred sold at 67½ before noon. Case also was firmer. Trading, although somewhat improved in quality, was still far from active.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	American Can pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	American Shipbuilding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
112	Chicago Telephone	138	138	[illegible]
15	Chicago Title & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Chicago Union Traction pf.	34	34	34
150	Diamond Match	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Lake Street Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Metropolitan Elev. com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	67½	67	67½
100	Mil. & Chi. Brew. com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Northwest. Elev. com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
325	National Biscuit com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	National Biscuit pf.	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
25	National Carbon com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
475	Quaker Oats com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Quaker Oats pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	South Side Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Street's Stable Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Street's Stable Car pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Swift & Co.	109¾	109¾	109¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—The sharp advance in Seaboards and the consequent profit-taking on the bulge was the day's feature in the stock market. There was a heavy rush to buy at the opening of the market owing to the general belief that prices had been unduly depressed. The upward turn was so sudden and wide that those who bought at the low figures on the slump took profits and then rebought on the resultant reaction. United Railways likewise caught the recovering tendency, though its forward movement was not so vigorous and pronounced. Sentiment generally showed marked improvement.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions [illegible]

amounting to 5,204 shares of stock and $77,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,320	Seaboard Railway com.	24	22¾	22¾
550	Seaboard Railway pf.	39	38	38¼
100	Cotton Duck tr. repts.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
82	Consolidation Coal	68	67½	67½
1,156	United Rys. & El. com.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
25	Maryland Casualty	51	51	51
100	Int. Mer. Marine	21½	21½	21½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101¾	101¼	101¾
10,000	Seaboard Railway 4s.	80	79½	79½
15,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	64¾	64⅝	64¾
29,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s.	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛
3,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s.	84	84	84
1,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	33½	33½	33½
14,000	Atlan. C. L. 4s. (new)	93	93	93
200	Virginia Mid. 5th 5s.	113	113	113
3,000	Cons. Gas 5s.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1,000	Traction Cons. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 12.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ally. Valley pf.	25	25	25
310	Brewing	32	32	32
45	Brewing pf.	46	45⅞	46
925	Crucible Steel	15⅞	15	15⅞
586	Crucible Steel pf.	83⅞	81	83⅞
15	Fireproofing	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
55	Fireproofing pf.	36	36	36
1,000	Mfrs. Light & Heat	89⅞	89½	89½
52	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42½	42½
180	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42½	42½
200	Pittsburg Coal	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
232	Pittsburg Coal pf.	86⅞	86	86⅞
600	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
175	River Coal pf.	40	39⅞	40
520	U. S. Steel	31½	30⅞	31½
410	U. S. Steel pf.	81½	80⅞	81½
123	West. Air Brake	159	158	159
718	West. Elec. 2d	95⅞	92	95⅞
260	American Trust	540	535	540
160	Colonial Trust	650	600	650
10	Commonwealth Trust	240	240	240
5	Home Trust	*140	140	140
51	Iron City Trust	155	154	154
5	Mer. S. & T.	69	69	69
40	Real Estate Trust	287	287	287

*New high mark.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 12, 1903.

Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs
26,000........ 7¼
Adams Express 4s
3,000......104
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000...... 89
3,000...... 89⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
28,000......100
22,000...... 99⅞
10,000...... 99⅞
Adjustment 4s
2,000...... 90
Stamped
15,000...... 88⅜
Atlan Coast L 4s
3,000...... 92⅜
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
500...... 94⅜
P L E & W V 4s
5,000...... 96⅜
S'w'n div 3½s
10,000...... 89
1,000...... 89¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
10,000......104
B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000......100⅜
Canada South 1st
3,000......104⅜
Cent of Ga con 5s
14,000......105
1,000......104⅞
1,000......105
1st inc 5s
10,000...... 73
2,000...... 72½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000...... 98⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000......104⅜
3,000......104
Chi & Alton 3½s
6,000...... 76
1,000...... 75⅜
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
16,000...... 93
10,000...... 92⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000......114⅜
20,000......114⅜
1,000......115
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
118,000...... 80
20,000...... 80⅜
10,000...... 80⅜
30,000...... 80⅜
15,000...... 80⅜
1,000...... 80⅜
124,000...... 80⅜
22,000...... 80⅜
2,000...... 80⅜
5,000...... 80⅜
10,000...... 80⅜
5,000...... 81
10,000...... 80⅜
12,000...... 81
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000......105⅜
Chi & Rock Island 5s, when issued
30,000...... 85⅜
2,000...... 85⅜
4,000...... 86
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000...... 97⅜
Col F & I conv 5s
8,000...... 85
10,000...... 84⅜
Col & South 1st 4s
4,000...... 88⅜
Consol Tobacco 4s
1,000...... 60⅜
7,000...... 60⅜
10,000...... 61
37,000...... 60⅜
3,000...... 61
21,000...... 60⅜
15,000...... 60⅜
10,000...... 60⅜
34,000...... 61
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
10,000...... 99⅜
5,000...... 99
Dist Sec Cor 5s
9,000...... 64
3,000...... 64⅜
3,000...... 64⅜
2,000...... 64⅜
5,000...... 64
10,000...... 63⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000...... 98⅜
5,000...... 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
13,000...... 84⅜
1,000...... 85⅜
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
5,000...... 14⅜
1,000...... 14⅜
10,000...... 14⅜
5,000...... 14⅜
5,000...... 14
2,000...... 14⅜
2,000...... 14⅜
5,000...... 14⅜
Hock Val 1st 4½s
4,000......107⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s
9,000...... 84⅜
Kan City South 3s
2,000...... 68
L S & M S 3½s
5,000......101⅜
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000......100⅜
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
10,000......101⅜
10,000......101⅜
1,000......101⅜
2,000......101⅜
Manhattan con 4s
1,000......101⅜
2,000......101⅜
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000...... 77
Mex Cent 1st inc
8,000...... 22⅜
24,000...... 24
Mex Cent 2d inc
2,000...... 16⅜
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000......129⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
14,000...... 98
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
4,000...... 80
5,000...... 80⅜
Mo, K & T ext 5s
7,000......101
Mo, K & T of T 5s
3,000......101
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000......103⅜
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000......108
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
2,000...... 77
1,000...... 76⅜
18,000...... 77
N Y C & St L 4s
5,000......103⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s
2,000......100⅜
3,000......100⅜
Mob & O new 6s
3,000......122½
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s
8,000...... 86
Registered
12,000...... 89
N Y Dock Co 4s
10,000...... 91¾
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
8,000...... 89¼
Nor & W con 4s
5,000...... 98¾
North Pac 4s
3,000......102
North Pac gen 3s
10,000...... 71½
2,000...... 71½
3,000...... 71½
8,000...... 71½
Oregon Short L 4s, partic bonds
15,000...... 90½
6,000...... 90½
18,000...... 91
10,000...... 90¾
25,000...... 91
10,000...... 91½
1,000...... 91½
2,000...... 91½
Penn conv 3½s
8,000...... 95¾
2,000c...... 95¾
35,000...... 95¾
20,000...... 95¾
1,000...... 95¾
Peoria & E 1st 4s
5,000...... 95
Peoria & E inc 4s
10,000...... 67½
25,000...... 68
1,000...... 69¼
Reading gen 4s
39,000...... 96⅞
10,000...... 96⅞
7,000...... 97
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s
5,000...... 90½
Rio Gr West 1st
41,000...... 97
St L, I M & South gen 5s
2,000......112
St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s
5,000...... 88
5,000...... 87¾
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
24,000s20F...... 85
St L S'w'n 1st 4s
1,000...... 93⅞
2,000...... 93¾
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
11,000...... 79¾
South Pac 4s
4,000...... 87
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000......115⅞
Standard R & T inc
3,000...... 8⅜
7,000...... 7
5,000...... 7⅜
5,000...... 7½
2,000...... 7½
3,000...... 7⅜
Syr, B & N Y 1st
1,000......110
Term Assn of St L 1st 4½s
10,000......111½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
33,000......114
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000...... 73
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000......102½
3,000......102⅞
1,000......102½
10,000......102⅞
Union Pac conv 4s
25,000...... 95
45,000...... 95¼
10,000...... 95¼
20,000...... 95
1,000...... 95¼
15,000...... 95¼
68,000...... 95½
1,000...... 95¼
50,000...... 95¼
12,000...... 95¼
10,000...... 95¼
15,000...... 95¼
25,000...... 95¼
15,000...... 95¼
30,000...... 95¼
29,000...... 95¼
41,000...... 95¼
5,000...... 95¼
1,000...... 95¼
110,000...... 95¼
5,000...... 95¼
16,000...... 95¼
1,000...... 95¼
1,000...... 95¼
1,000...... 95¼
15,000...... 95¼
12,000...... 95⅜
5,000...... 95⅜
10,000...... 95⅜
5,000...... 95⅜
51,000...... 95⅜
1,000...... 95⅜
16,000...... 95⅜
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
3,000...... 78
2,000...... 78½
10,000...... 78¾
4,000...... 78¾
10,000...... 78¾
10,000...... 78¾
U S Leather 6s
3,000......110½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
13,000...... 85½
2,000...... 85⅝
5,000...... 85
8,000...... 85⅝
25,000...... 85⅝
145,000...... 85⅝
19,000...... 85⅝
35,000...... 85⅝
Va Iron, C & C 5s
1,000...... 76½
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000......105
4,000......105½
Wabash deb B
40,000...... 73½
50,000...... 74
5,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74½
12,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
1,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
31,000...... 74
6,000...... 74¼
20,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
5,000...... 74¼
15,000...... 74¼
20,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
10,000...... 74¼
1,000...... 74¼
18,000...... 74¼
14,000...... 74¼
West Shore 4s
1,000c......109⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
15,000...... 91
3,000...... 90¾
Total sales......$2,866,500

Two Seattle Banks Consolidated.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 12.—The Directors of the Seattle National Bank and the Boston National Bank have each adopted resolutions to consolidate their two interests and to form a new institution with a capital and a surplus of $400,000, and taking the name of the Seattle National Bank. The combined deposits of the two banks, according to their last statement, aggregate $3,897,000.

Gold for South America.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. yesterday engaged $250,000 in gold for shipment to South America. This brings the total to be exported to-day to $1,350,000. The total movement of gold to South America since April 30 last now amounts to $4,100,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 12, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
56⅞	56⅝	41,530	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	55½	57	55½	56⅞	+1⅛
..	..	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	−5½
35⅞	37	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+2⅞
88⅝	88⅞	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	88	88½	88	88½	+1½
36	38	220	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	36	35½	36	+1⅛
190	200	85	Am. Express	190	193½	190	193½	...
5⅜	6	950	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅝
26	27	400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	24	26	24	26	+3
7⅜	8	300	*Am. Ice Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
30½	31	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31½	31½	31	31	−½
33	36	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	34	34	34	34	−2
23⅝	24	2,630	*Am. Locomo. Co.	21⅝	24	21⅝	23⅞	+2⅝
90⅝	91¼	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	90⅞	+⅞
46½	46⅝	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+½
93⅞	94⅞	230	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+½
120⅞	121	5,630	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119½	121	119½	120½	+1⅛
148	152	30	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	151½	151⅝	151½	151½	...
74	78	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	73	73	72	72	−3
88	92	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	90	90	90	90	+1½
70	70⅛	135,595	Atch., Top. & S. F.	68⅞	70½	68⅞	70¼	+2⅛
95	95⅛	1,760	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95⅞	+1
85⅞	86	60,360	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅞	86	84⅞	85⅞	+2⅛
91	94	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92½	92	92½	+1⅛
58	58¼	9,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56⅛	58⅛	56	58⅛	+1⅞
214	215	1,025	Brooklyn Union Gas	207	214½	207	214½	+9¼
138	148	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	145	145	145	145	−8
68	69	400	Canada Southern	67	68½	67	68½	+2½
125⅝	125⅞	28,130	Canadian Pacific	122⅝	125⅞	122⅝	125⅞	+2⅞
167	170	225	Central R. R. of N. J.	168½	169⅞	168½	169⅞	+4⅞
38⅞	39⅛	5,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅞	39⅛	37⅞	39⅛	+2⅛
27⅜	27⅞	2,870	Chicago & Alton	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+1
66⅞	67	400	Chi. & Alton pf., x d.	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	+½
19⅛	19⅛	5,585	Chicago Great West.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+1⅛
74⅞	75	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	74⅞	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+⅞
34⅞	34⅞	250	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+1
153⅞	153⅞	56,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	151⅝	153⅞	151½	153⅞	+2
177	180	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	179	179	179	179	+3½
172½	173	1,800	Chicago & Northw.	171⅛	173	171	172⅞	+1⅞
14⅞	15	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	15¼	13	14⅞	...
24⅞	25	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	22⅞	25	22½	24⅞	+1½
88	89	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	87	88½	87	88½	+2½
68⅛	68⅛	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	67½	68⅛	67½	68⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	19	3,400	Colorado & Southern	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+⅞
59⅞	60	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	59⅛	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	+1½
28⅞	29	700	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1½
18	18½	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	18	17	18	+1⅛
197	198	4,220	Consolidated Gas	192½	198⅛	192½	197	+4½
112½	113	500	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	112	113	112	113	+3⅞
29⅞	30¼	740	Corn Products Co.	29½	30	29½	30	+½
79⅞	80½	200	Corn Products Co. pf.	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	+1½
172⅞	173	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	170	172⅞	170	172⅞	+2⅞
252	253	514	Del., Lack. & West.	251½	253	251½	252½	+2½
30¼	30½	3,000	Denver & R. G.	28⅞	30¼	28⅞	30¼	+1½
84½	85	380	Denver & R. G. pf.	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84½	+1½
40½	42	1,400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40½	+2
..	..	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	137	137	137	137	+2
13⅛	13⅞	1,400	Detroit Southern	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+½
24	25	300	Detroit Southern pf.	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	...
73	73¼	1,200	Detroit United Ry.	71⅞	73⅞	71⅞	73⅞	+5¼
27¼	28	300	*Distillers Securities	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+½
11½	12½	180	*Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	+¼
17	17½	900	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16½	17	16½	17	+1⅛
33⅞	33⅞	57,200	Erie	32	33⅞	32	33⅞	+1⅞
66⅞	67	10,995	Erie 1st pf.	66½	67⅞	66½	66⅞	+⅜
56	56½	6,970	Erie 2d pf.	55⅞	56⅞	55⅞	56	+⅞
63	63½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	61½	63⅞	61½	63½	+2
180	181	2,150	General Electric	180	181	179½	180½	+1½
96⅞	99⅞	800	Hocking Valley	96½	99	96½	99	+4
93½	94½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+4½
134½	135	4,597	Illinois Central	134	135	133⅞	135	+2½
16	16½	400	Internat. Paper	15½	16	15½	16	+⅜
68	68½	520	Inter. Paper pf., ex d.	68	68¼	67½	68¼	+1
41	41½	1,000	*Internat. Power Co.	40	41	40	41	+2
27¼	27⅞	2,220	Iowa Central	25	27⅞	25	27¼	+2¼
47	48	600	Iowa Central pf.	45	47⅞	45	47⅞	+2½
76½	77	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+1½
25½	26	1,500	Kansas City South.	24⅛	25½	24⅛	25½	+3½
45	45½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	45	45½	45	45½	+5½
25	32	200	Keokuk & D. M.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	−4½
32	35	700	Lake Erie & Western	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+3½
65	68	200	Long Island	66	66	66	66	+2½
111⅛	111⅞	7,100	Louisville & Nashville	110¼	112	109⅞	111⅛	+1½
137	137½	4,425	Manhattan El., ex d.	136	137¼	136	137	+1½
89	89½	1,900	*Met. Sec., 2d in. pd.	86⅞	89½	86⅞	89½	+3
126⅛	127½	2,200	*Met. Street Railway	125½	127	125½	127	+2⅛
23	23½	4,100	Mexican Central	22	23	22	23	+1
80	82	600	Minn. & St. Louis	80	82	80	82	+2
57⅞	..	2,050	M., Ct. P. & S. S. M.	54¼	57⅞	54¼	57⅞	+5¼
124½	125	1,420	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122½	124⅞	122½	124⅞	+7½
23⅞	23½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+2
51	51½	2,850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	49⅞	51½	49⅞	51½	+2½
104⅞	105	54,300	Missouri Pacific	103	105	102⅞	105	+2⅞
40	40½	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	39½	40½	39½	40½	+1½
16⅞	16⅞	1,550	*Nat. Lead Co.	16⅞	17½	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜
85	91	10	Nat. Enameling pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	...
22¼	22½	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+1
42⅞	43	1,925	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	−½
150	155	100	*New York Air Brake	152½	152½	152½	152½	+1½
128⅛	128⅞	9,990	New York Central	127⅞	129	127⅞	128⅞	+1⅞
29	30	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	28	30	28	30	+2⅞
75	81	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	75	80	75	80	+8
26¼	26⅞	16,215	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24⅞	26⅞	24⅞	26⅞	+1⅞
64⅞	65⅛	15,425	Norfolk & Western	63⅞	65⅛	63⅞	64⅞	+1⅞
88⅞	89	1,125	North American	88	89	87	89	+2⅞
53	55	100	Pacific Coast	53	53	53	53	−1
28	28½	500	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	28	+⅞
126¼	126⅞	48,560	Pennsylvania	125½	126½	125½	126⅞	+⅞
1½	1⅝	34,060	Pennsylvania rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
98	98⅞	6,950	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅞	98⅞	96⅞	98⅞	+2½
85	86	500	Pere Marquette	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+⅞
73	75	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1
98	104	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
55	55⅞	2,610	Pressed Steel Car	54½	55½	53⅞	55½	+1
88	89	410	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	88½	87½	88½	+1
48⅞	48⅞	86,450	Reading	45½	48⅞	44⅞	48⅞	+3⅞
83½	84½	530	Reading 1st pf.	83	84	83	84	+3
65½	67	1,700	Reading 2d pf.	63	66	63	66	+2½
15⅞	15⅞	1,975	*Rep. Iron & Steel	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+⅞
76½	77	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	76½	75⅞	76½	+1½
35⅞	35½	36,250	Rock Island Co.	34½	35½	34	35⅞	+1⅞
72⅞	73	2,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	71⅞	72½	71	72½	+1
24⅞	24½	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+⅞
77	78	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	+⅞
39	41	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	38⅞	40	38⅞	40	+2
..	..	1,626	St. L. & S. F., J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	70	71	70	71	+1⅞
62¼	62⅞	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	61½	63¼	61⅞	63¼	+1½
18	19	1,100	St. Louis Southw	16½	17⅞	16½	17⅞	+1⅞
39¼	39⅞	3,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+1⅞
43½	44	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	41	43½	41	43½	+2½
50⅞	50⅞	28,750	Southern Pacific	50	51	49½	50⅞	+1½
25⅞	25⅞	18,025	Southern Railway, ext.	24½	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+1½
88½	89	831	South. Railway pf., ext.	88	89	88	89	+½
3⅞	4⅞	50	Standard R. & T.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
54	54⅞	4,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	52	54½	52	54	+2½
29	29¼	8,150	Texas & Pacific	28¼	29¼	28¼	29⅞	+1¼
114	116	25	Third Avenue	116	118	116	118	...
27¼	28	200	Tol. Railways & Light	27	27¼	27	27¼	+2¼
24	24⅞	850	Tol., St. L. & West	24	24½	24	24½	+2
44½	45	1,910	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45¼	45½	44⅞	45	...
95	95½	3,770	Twin City R. T.	94½	95½	94	95¼	+2¼
9	9½	500	*Union Bag & P. Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
72	74	300	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	72	72⅞	72	72⅞	+2⅞
82⅞	83	78,325	Union Pacific	81⅛	83⅞	81⅛	82⅞	+1⅞
15	16	500	United Rys. Invest.	14	15½	14	15½	−½
49½	49⅞	900	United Rys. Invest. pf.	49⅞	50	49	49½	+1⅞
110	120	100	United States Express	115	115	115	115	+7
9⅞	9⅞	3,475	*U. S. Leather	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+½
88	88⅞	500	*U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	89½	90	88⅞	88⅞	+¾
17½	17⅞	2,000	U. S. Realty & Con.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅞	...
62⅞	63	110	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+⅞
14	14¼	500	U. S. Rubber	14	14	13⅞	14	+1⅞
47½	48½	450	U. S. Rubber pf.	47	48½	47	48½	+2
31⅛	31½	18,460	U. S. Steel	30⅞	31½	30⅞	31½	+⅞
81½	81⅞	9,671	U. S. Steel pf.	81	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	+⅞
56⅞	56⅞	1,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	55⅞	56⅞	55	56⅞	+1⅞
118	120	10	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	120	120	120	120	...
..	..	300	*Vulcan Detinning	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...
24⅞	24⅞	5,450	Wabash	22⅞	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞	+2⅞
44⅞	44½	10,000	Wabash pf.	42⅞	44½	42⅞	44⅞	+1⅞
84⅞	85	825	Western Union Tel.	84½	84⅞	84	84⅞	+⅞
188	192	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	185½	192	185½	192	+12
22¼	22½	1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie	22	22⅞	22	22½	+2
57	58	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58⅞	57	57	+4½
34	34½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35	35	34	34½	+⅞
20⅞	21½	2,082	Wisconsin Central	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+⅞
43	43½	975	Wisconsin Central pf.	42⅞	43½	42⅞	43½	+⅞

Sales....1,064,521 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 12, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,440	Amal. Copper	55⅞	56⅞	55⅛	56⅞
170	Am. Car & F.	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝
10	Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
30	American Ice	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
190	Amer. Locomo.	22	22½	21⅞	22⅞
1,750	Amer. Sugar	119⅞	121⅞	119⅞	121⅞
17,460	A. T. & S. F.	68⅞	70½	68⅞	70
280	A. T. & S. F. pf.	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95⅞
17,550	Balt. & Ohio	84⅞	85⅞	84	85⅞
1,890	Brook. R. Tr.	56⅞	58⅞	56⅞	58
2,490	Can. Pacific	122⅞	125½	122⅞	125
250	Ches. & Ohio	37⅞	39	37⅞	39
70	Chi. & Alton	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞
620	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞
28,480	C. M. & St. P.	151⅞	153⅞	151⅞	153⅞
270	Col. Fuel & I.	67⅞	68⅞	67⅞	68⅞
70	Col. Southern	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3,070	Erie	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
80	Erie 2d pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
370	Louis. & Nash.	109⅞	111⅞	109⅞	111⅞
550	Manhattan	136	137⅞	136	137
160	Met. Street	125	126⅞	125	126⅞
330	Mex. Central	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
410	Mo., Kan. & T.	22⅞	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞
280	Mo., K. & T. pf.	49⅞	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞
10,880	Mo. Pacific	103	105	102⅞	105
80	Nat. R. R. of M.	22⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
10	N. R. R. of M. pf.	43	43	43	43
440	N. Y. Central	127⅞	128⅞	127⅞	128⅞
670	N. Y., O. & W.	24⅞	26⅞	24⅞	26⅞
250	Norf. & West.	63⅞	65	63⅞	64⅞
4,720	Pennsylvania	125⅞	126⅞	125⅞	126⅞
860	People's Gas	96⅞	98⅞	96⅞	98⅞
20,070	Reading	45	48⅞	44⅞	48⅞
180	Rep. Steel	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3,710	Rock Island	34	35⅞	34	35⅞
3,750	Southern Pac.	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞
2,580	Southern Ry.	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
1,270	Tenn. Coal & I.	53	53⅞	51⅞	53⅞
1,410	Texas Pacific	28	29⅞	28	29⅞
18,080	Union Pacific	81	83	80⅞	82⅞
430	U. S. Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5,410	U. S. Steel	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞
1,030	U. S. Steel pf.	81	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞
160	Wabash	22⅞	24⅞	22⅞	24⅞
1,320	Wabash pf.	42⅞	44⅞	42⅞	44⅞
20	West. Union	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
30	Wis. Central	20⅞	20⅞	20	20
175,960					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
2,000	M. Cent. 2d inc.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4,000	U. Pac. conv. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
$16,000					

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,777,891, as against $1,598,109 for the previous week, and $1,591,298 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $1,713,259, as against $1,620,199 for the previous week, and $1,561,918 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 12.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Strowger Company, Rochester, to manufacture fire extinguishers; capital, $300,000. Directors—W. S. Strowger, A. W. Anderson, and D. Strowger, Rochester.

American and Foreign Trading Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. W. Seeley, C. E. Parsons, and F. A. Royer, New York.

Toilettes Fashion Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Max Jagerhuber and Ernestine Jagerhuber, New York; C. T. Root, East Orange, N. J.

Crossett & Bates, New York, advertising; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. M. Crossett, H. J. Bates, and W. J. Holmes, New York.

Joseph M. Mann Piano Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Emil E. Gabler, Joseph Barenther, and Henry Kuemmel, New York.

Howell & Lawrence, New York, to manufacture fire-proofing materials; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. A. Howell, Jamaica; R. B. Lawrence, Asbury Park; C. A. Leonardi, New York.

Trafalgar Company, New York, to deal in art works; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. W. Dunne, Vincent Parise, and George Perry, New York.

Regal Hat Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Solomon Cohen, C. S. Levin, and Henry Raphael, New York.

Semons Fur Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Rosa Semons and Nathan Solotar, New York; Joseph Kashare, Brooklyn.

Eastman Toilet Company, New York, toilet preparations; capital, $5,000. Directors—B. C. J. Eastman, Marie E. Oakes, and Evangeline Bugenthal, New York.

Brooklyn Repair Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. O. Lesuer, R. H. Mills, and G. P. Butler, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Railway Safety Signal Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William H. Brown, Julian W. Curtis, and Frank Eveland.

Ideal Button Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Richard F. Tully, J. H. Lippincott, and W. V. Toffey.

The Sportsman Company, Jersey City, to publish periodicals and sportsmen's books; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Benjamin A. Block, Charles Ralph, and Harry J. Kile.

National Safety Gas Burner Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Thomas M. Loftus, Archer W. Lang, and Vernon C. Taylor.

Jackson Electric Light Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph N. Mitchell, and Warren N. Akers.

The Guarantee Realty Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Edward B. Snyder, W. Wallace Snyder, and Charles A. Hickman.

The Public Service Power Company, Newark; capital, $1,125,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Greene, Gerald A. Griffin, and Joseph Gerhardt.

The Medric Company, Newark, electrical and mechanical engineering; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Pennsylvania Coal Company of Philadelphia; capital, $150,000.

Rokeby Realty Company, of Wilmington, to deal in and improve real estate; capital, $10,000.

Pennsylvania Tonopah Gold Company of Philadelphia, to engage in gold mining; capital, $1,000,000.

American Tin and Terne Plate Company, to buy and sell copper, iron, steel, and other products.

Seaboard Trust Company of Wilmington, to engage in a general trust and security business; capital, $100,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	106½
2s, c., 1930	106¼	107
3s, r., 1918	107⅝	108½
3s, c., 1918	107⅝	108⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	135	136
5s, c., 1925	135	136
5s, r., 1904	102½	103½
5s, c., 1904	102½	103½
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp.	221	228
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-C.	12½	13½
Allis-C. pf.	80	84
Am. B. Sug.	23	33
A. B. S. pf.	79	82½
Am. Bicycle	..	¾
Am. Bic. pf.	½	1
Am. Coal	210	240
A. C. O. pf.	90	93
Am. Dis. Tel.	27	30
Am. G. Tw.	10	..
Am. Lin. Co.	11	12
A. Malt. Co.	2⅝	4
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19
Am. Snuff pf.	90	120
Am. Snuff pf.	90	98
A. Steel Fds.	11	14
A. S. Fds. pf.	55	60
A. S. Ref pf.	119	119⅞
A. T. & Cab.	76	82
A. Tob. pf.	140	146
A. W. Co.	10	11
Ann Arbor	31½	35
A. Arbor pf.	61½	65
A. M. 1st pf.	90	100
Atl. C. L.	110	125
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
Brun. City	7⅞	8½
B., R. & P. pf.	148	156
Butterick Co.	47	52
C. B. & Q.	170	200
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
C. G. W. d.	88	89
C. & N. W. pf.	205	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	135
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	175	190
C. Un. Trac.	4½	6
C. Un. T. pf.	30	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
C., L. & W.	75	85
C., L. & W. pf.	75	85
Cleve. & P.	183	190
Com. Cable	140	165
Consol. Coal	80	95
D. & S. W.	5	..
D. & S. W. pf.	5	..
Dia. Match	130	133
El. Stge B.	61	68
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90
Ft. W. & D. City	40½	63
Gen. Ch. Co.	65	70
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102
Gt. N. pf.	170	190
Homestake	50	68
Ill. C., L. L.	101	..
In. S. P.	40	42⅞
In. S. P. pf.	78½	80
Joliet & Chi.	185	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Kan. & M.	35	37
K. & D. M. pf.	45	55
Lacl. Gas	85	..
L. Gas pf.	92½	..
L. E. & W. pf.	105	110
Man. Beach	8	10
Md. C. pf.	100	125
Mich. Cent.	115	120
M. & St. L. pf.	105	120
N. C. & St. L.	104	107
N. Bis pf.	100	103
Nat. Enam.	31	32
Nat. Lead pf.	86½	89
N. Cent. C.	47	50
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	195	197
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	106	118
N. Y. D. Co.	20	28
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	49½	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	160	163
N. & W. pf.	89	92
Ont. Mining	..	5¼
P. C. 1st pf.	92	102
P. C. 2d pf.	60	65
Peo. & E.	23	30
Pere M. pf.	75	80
P., Ft. W. & C. ex div.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
Pullman Co.	207	212
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksil'r pf.	6	6⅜
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stock ctfs.	80	81
Ry. St. Spr'g	29	30
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	82	87
Rens. & Sar.	204	212
R., W. & O.	..	137
St. J. & G. I.	9	13
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	170	185
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	130
St. L. & S. F.	70⅞	71
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	74	78
T. P. L. Tr.	34	36
T., P. & W.	18	21
T. C. R. T. pf.	145	150
United Ft.	102	108
Union Pacific pf.	88	88⅞
U. S. R. & R.	30	32
U. S. R. & R. pf.	50	52
U. S. Ship-building	1	4
U. S. Ship-building pf.	3	30
W.-F. Ex.	190	220
Wat'house 1st pf.	186	195

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.01	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.40	.40
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.90
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	1.25	1.45
Challenge Con	.44	.45
Chollar	.22	.27
Confidence	1.35	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.05	.05
Crown Point	.26	.28
Gould & Curry	.42	.45
Hale & Norcross	.60	.60
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con	.04	.05
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	1.15	1.35
Occidental Con	.28	.28
Ophir	1.70	1.80
Overman	.40	.42
Potosi	.25	.28
Savage	.19	.20
Seg. Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.51	.55
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.17	.18
Union Con	.55	.55
Utah Con	.34	.36
Yellow Jacket	.60	.61
Silver bars	.53⅝	.53⅝
Mexican dollars	.40⅝@41	.40⅝@41
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	8	8½	7⅞	8½
American Con.	2¼	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
Anaconda	13⅞	15	13⅞	15½
Blue Bell	5	6	5	6
C. K. & N.	19¼	20⅞	19⅞	20¼
C. C. Consolidated	4½	5	4½	5
Coriolanus	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
C. C. & N.	2	2⅞	2	2⅞
Dante	3	3⅞	3	3
Dr. Jackpot	7⅞	9	8⅞	9
Elkton	40⅞	42	40⅞	42
El Paso	61	61½	61⅞	62
Findlay	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
Gold Dollar Con.	5	5⅞	5	5⅞
Golden Cycle	70	72	70	72
Golden Fleece	5	5½	5	5½
Gold Bond	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	3	4½
Gould	2⅞	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2	2½
Isabella	15	15⅞	15	15⅞
Jackpot	7	10	7	10
Keystone	4⅞	5	4½	5
Last Dollar	30	60	30	60
Lexington	3⅞	4½	3⅞	4½
Little Puck	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Little Bessie	3	4	3	4
Mollie Gibson	6	7	6	7
Mary Cashen	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
Moon Anchor	7½	9	7⅞	9
New Haven	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Old Gold	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Pharmacist	3¾	4½	3⅞	4
Pinnacle	..	..	3⅝	4½
Portland	128	135	128	134
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2¼	3	2¼	3
Sunset Eclipse	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3½
Vindicator	85	91	85	91
Work	5½	6⅞	5½	6⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week June	$103,948	$126,667	$151,015
From July 1	7,217,433	7,109,856	6,453,060
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
1st week June	137,002	114,802	117,196
From July 1	5,718,105	5,160,725	4,369,558
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY (all properties)—			
1st week June	81,991	75,051	60,506
From Jan. 1	1,696,735	1,537,767	......
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
1st week June	59,895	55,559	......
From July 1	2,561,914	2,492,702	......
GRAND TRUNK System—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
1st week June	635,497	540,533	518,547
From July 1	31,065,215	27,665,546	26,100,000
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week June	28,408	18,765	18,024
From July 1	1,147,250	1,040,053	860,841
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,328	3,190
1st week June	698,855	616,535	542,090
From July 1	33,051,364	28,696,582	26,294,027
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,015	2,686	2,135
1st week June	480,224	380,030	330,441
From Jan. 1	10,891,008	8,833,101	......
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	137	127	127
1st week June	11,521	10,065	......
From July 1	520,020	556,375	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,673	1,660
1st week June	417,222	346,832	314,978
From July 1	19,524,340	16,495,264	15,204,707
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,920	6,728
1st week June	756,290	691,275	642,790
From July 1	39,747,220	35,644,639	33,532,564
BALTIMORE & OHIO for May—			
Gross earnings	5,720,696	5,113,456	4,007,106
Op. expenses	3,483,679	3,304,028	2,634,811
Net earnings	2,237,014	1,809,428	1,372,795
Ratio op. exp.	60.9%	64.6%	65.7%
Gross, 11 months	57,613,773	52,801,215	43,061,303
Op. expenses	36,125,048	33,799,332	28,529,763
Net, 10 months	21,488,725	19,001,932	14,561,540

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. M. Umbdenstock & Co. of Chicago have been appointed surplus line agents of the Atlantic City Fire Insurance Company and the Tidewater Insurance Company of Maryland for the Western States.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an interlocutory judgment overruling a demurrer to the complaint in the suit brought by Bruce Price against James N. Stout. The two men had made arrangements to pool funds and purchase the capital stock of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company. Subsequently Price affirmed that Stout had falsely and fraudulently claimed to have paid out some $47,- as taxes on the St. James Building, and he sued to recover. The Appellate Division holds that there was no good reason for sustaining the demurrer, and the interlocutory judgment is, therefore, affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the determination of the Appellate Term, and the judgment of the Municipal Court for the Third District, Manhattan, in giving Dr. Edwin V. Brendon a judgment against the Traders and Travelers' Accident Company of New York. The judgment was for $80 a week for about three weeks, while the plaintiff was laid up in consequence of injuries received while on a Lexington Avenue street car. Dr. Brendon did not take to his bed until the third day after the accident, a sprain of the knee. The company refused payment on the ground that the disablement did not follow "immediately" after the accident. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Laughlin, holds that this contention cannot be sustained. All the Justices concur.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$225,869,951
Gold	107,197,723
Silver	25,020,911
United States notes	8,278,434
Treasury notes of 1890	37,554
National banknotes	12,131,001
Total receipts this day	1,460,065
Total receipts this month	21,762,683
Total receipts this year	532,296,024
Total expenditures this day	1,050,000
Total expenditures this month	16,320,000
Total expenditures this year	457,946,852
Deposits in National banks	155,206,101
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,015,147
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	536,318
Customs	770,803
Miscellaneous	152,864

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$411,644,869
Silver dollars	462,508,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,841,431
Silver bullion of 1890	17,854,569
Total	$893,848,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$411,644,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,508,000
Treasury notes outstanding	19,696,000
Total	$893,848,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$71,972,338
Gold certificates	35,225,390
Silver coin and bullion	18,736,668
Silver certificates	6,284,243
United States notes	8,278,434
Other assets	22,802,003
Total in Treasury	$163,299,078
Deposits in National banks	155,206,101
Total	$318,505,174
Current liabilities	92,615,222
Available cash balance	$225,889,951

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, July 10, for the purpose of passing upon examination papers of officers of the line who are applicants for detail in the Ordnance Department. Detail: Capts. Ormond M. Lissak, William S. Peirce, and Tracy C. Dickson.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia State troops at Griffin.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

First Lieut. James R. Church, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the examining board convened at Washington for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City on business pertaining to the manufacture of the Alaskan cable.

Navy.

Capt. W. H. Whiting is ordered to duty as commandant of the naval training station at San Francisco, July 10.

Lieut. S. M. Strite's sick leave is extended two months.

Assistant Naval Constructors L. B. McBride, S. M. Henry, W. B. Ferguson, W. B. Fogarty, J. A. Furer, W. McEntee, and J. A. Spilman are detached from the Wabash and will report to the commandant of the Boston yard for special course of instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Arrived—The Vixen at Caimanera, the Fortune at Bremerton, the Leonidas at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Wisconsin at Yokohama, the Bennington at San Francisco, the Oregon at Tong-Ku, and the Illinois at New York yard.

Sailings—The Panther, from San Juan for Culebra; El Cano, from Kow-Kiang for Wu-Hu; the Albany, Cincinnati, and Raleigh, from Aden for Colombo; the Vicksburg, from Shanghai for Che-foo; the Hannibal, from Lambert's Point for Frenchman Bay.

The Ranger was placed out of commission yesterday at the Bremerton yard.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; John D. Davis, St. Louis; Dr. W. W. Seely, Cincinnati; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago; C. R. Spence, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—J. H. Read, United States Army; Sir C. Rivers Wilson and Lady Rivers Wilson, London; W. W. Grier, Washington; W. H. Gale, San Juan, P. R.

IMPERIAL—Percy Galbraith, Memphis; George Ripley, Duluth; A. N. Briggs, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. Welham, United States Army; Capt. S. D. Rochenbach, United States Army; Irby Bennett, Memphis, Tenn.

MANHATTAN—Alexander M. Hay, London; E. E. Lovell, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. A. Lowris, Aguirre, P. R.; Powhatan Breeden, Richmond; H. B. King, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; Gen. J. Gomez, Santa Clara, Cuba; C. H. Beauchamp, Dallas, Texas; I. T. Poe, Mobile.

GREGORIAN—W. Fraser, London, England; Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Carroll, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Hart, Schoffner & Marx, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Schoffner, clothing; Hoffman House.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; A. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 700 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, silks and ribbons; S. Marks, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

Lewis, A. J., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Woodley, domestics, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Meigs & Co., Springfield, Mass.; W. J. Baird, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Neal, Goff & Inglis Company, Hartford, Conn.; E. F. Goff, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Osborne, L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; L. Osborne, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Neff, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, furnishing goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; V. T. Tobin, upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Baldwin, photograph supplies, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 218, 296, 297, 302, 472, 239, 285, 303.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

William Weidman, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Solomon Banger, suing, &c., respondent, vs. Ernst Thalmann and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

George W. Woodward, plaintiff, vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Central Trust Company of New York, respondent, vs. Manhattan Trust Company, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Edward R. Poerschke, respondent, vs. Philip Horowitz et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed without costs. Opinions by Laughlin, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of Opening Summit Avenue.—Order reversed to the extent stated in opinion; in other respects affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Nathalie E. Baylies, respondent, vs. Violet Ingram and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Bruce Price, respondent, vs. James N. Stout, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

City of New York, plaintiff, vs. George M. Clark, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ. (Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of opening Tiffany Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Brian G. Hughes, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Elizabeth R. Edwards, as administratrix, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Nathan E. Clark, appellant; Hobart D. Betts as assignee, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Edwin V. Brendon, appellant, vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Company of New York, respondent.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed and judgment of Municipal Court modified by reducing the statutory allowance of costs to $10, and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Richard C. Boyd, appellant, vs. Julio Vale, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Robert D. Kent, appellant, vs. Ætna Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs, but with leave to respondent to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Quarry Road.—Order reversed, with costs, and report remitted to Commissioners as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Garrett Reilly, respondent appellant, vs. Charles Q. Freeman and another, appellants respondents.—Judgment reversed and vacated and matter referred back to the same referee as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. Maurice S. De Vries, relator, vs. Thomas L. Hamilton, as County Clerk, and another, respondents.—Determination annulled and relator restored and new hearing ordered, with $50 costs and disbursements to relator. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. John H. Allen, respondent, vs. Bernard J. York et al., appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Philip Waldheimer and another, respondents, vs. Edward M. Grout, as Controller, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and application dismissed. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Adolph Teitelbaum.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding dismissed, with $10 costs.

Susie F. Rockwell, appellant, vs. Charles J. Jay et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company.—Motion dismissed. See memorandum.

Gottlieb Kappus vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.—Motion dismissed.

In the matter of Joseph Bieber.—Motion denied.

Chemical National Bank vs. Amy H. Kellogg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Magnolia Metal Company vs. Edward E. Drew et al.—Motion denied.

E. Martin Black vs. William K. Vanderbilt.—Motion denied.

In the matter of University Magazine Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary M. Johnson vs. Edward Roach.—Motion denied.

Minnie Grube vs. Hamburg-American Steamship Company.—Motion granted.

Amos L. Prescott vs. Helen G. Le Conte.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Julius Levine vs. Gustavus A. Goldsmith.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tompkins McIlvaine vs. George Steinson.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs. See memorandum.

New York Calendars—Saturday, June 13

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate, at 10 A. M.: John Porcher; at 10:30 A. M., Henry J. Holmes, John P. Kohler, Ann E. McLaughlin.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Open at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Robert Sanford vs. Emma Condit-Smith—Job E. Hedges. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. George Clarke et al. (two cases)—Mesamore Kendall. Anthony Bassler vs. William H. F. Doerr—Armitage Matthews.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—William Ghormley vs. Demetrius Kazis—Frank McCoy, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Standing vs. Standing—J. Edward Weld.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Hart—Maurice Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Stevens vs. Solomon—William C. Davis. Hamilton vs. Hamilton—Abraham Hershfield. Hungerford vs. Tyler—William R. Willcox. Dillenbeck vs. Morse—John Jerolomon.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Morrissey vs. Burr—Bruce R. Duncan, to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Smith vs. Smith—Ferdinand S. Lyke, to ascertain rights.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,752.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN KALLENBERG, ANDREW J. NAUER, and H. HENRY PULLEN, doing business as Kallenberg, Nauer & Co., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Herman Kallenberg, Andrew J. Nauer, and H. Henry Pullen were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., June 12, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FLORENCE KROEBER, doing business as F. KROEBER & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Florence Kroeber, doing business as F. Kroeber & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1903, the said Florence Kroeber, doing business as F. Kroeber & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
June 12th, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. LINCOLN, bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of John J. Townsend, Esquire, referee in bankruptcy, the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Nos. 143-145 East Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of the said day; the said property consists of the stock in trade of the bankrupt, comprising surgical instruments and appliances, showcases, fixtures, office furniture, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from the sale unless it shall be at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

The property can be inspected on the above premises on the 22d and 23d days of June, between the hours of two o'clock and five o'clock P. M.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or his attorneys.

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Trustee,
67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City, N. Y.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC H. NEWMAN and BERNARD ROSENBERG, as copartners, doing business under the firm name of Liberty Electric Supply Company, bankrupts. No. 5,556.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac H. Newman and Bernard Rosenberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 22d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1903.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application for a Voluntary Dissolution of the EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY, a Domestic Corporation.—Notice of Appointment of Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court, State of New York, in the County of New York, the receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Export Lumber Company, the corporation above named, and that he has this day duly qualified as such receiver, and does hereby require that:

First—All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at his office, in the Whitehall Building, Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to such receiver, and to pay the same to him on or before the 1st day of August, 1903.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation, deliver the same to the said receiver on or before the said 1st day of August, 1903.

Third—All the creditors of such corporation deliver to the said receiver their respective accounts and demands on or before the said 1st day of August, 1903.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation present the same in writing and in detail to such receiver at his office as aforesaid on or before the said 1st day of August, 1903.—Dated Whitehall Building, Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., June 10th, 1903.

WATERMAN A. TAFT, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 2330—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 569 et seq., of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 623 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1884, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book 3, pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at two white oak trees, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,122, for 1447 acres from State of Tennessee to W. C. Napier, and the northwest corner of Lovelace's land; said corner being about one mile west of Centreville, the county seat of Hickman County, and running thence west with Cake's line, passing a sycamore, his corner, and crossing Little Piney Creek, at 130 poles, and continuing with Porter's line, in all 270 poles to a stake, his corner, in Lewis Campbell's east line; thence south with said Campbell's line 146 poles to a stake, his corner; thence with said Campbell's line west 164 poles to a hickory, his corner, in the line of the 141 acre entry the name of W. C. Napier; thence with the same north 166 poles to a beech; thence west crossing Bear Creek, 61 poles to an elm and pointers on the east bank of Duck River; thence down said river south 10° east, crossing the mouth of Bear Creek at 24 poles, in all 30 poles to a stake; thence south 26½° west 16 poles to a chinquapin oak on the south bank of Duck River; thence south 52 poles to a stake on the top of the river cliff; thence west with the same 16 poles to a stake; thence south 48½° west, along the same bluff, 55 poles to a chestnut oak; thence south 112 poles to a chestnut oak; thence east 110 poles to a stake in Peeler's line, in all 153 poles to a black gum and chestnut; thence south 112 poles to a stake, Peeler's southeast corner; thence west 94 poles to a dogwood, Bate's corner; thence south along Bate's east line, crossing the public road at 154 poles, in all 179 poles to a white oak and red oak in Mileham's line, Bate's corner; thence continued further south 168 poles, in all 347 poles to a stake in the north line of grant No. 18,765 for 85 acres; thence west 74 poles to a stone, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,765; thence south with its west line 73 poles to a point in Beaver Dam Creek; thence up said creek in a southeast direction 50 poles; thence in an east direction 10 poles to a white oak on the east bank of said creek; thence east 52 poles to a white oak, the corner of Young's land; thence north along the east line of grant No. 18,765 22 poles to the southwest corner of Young's 190 acre tract; thence east with the south line of said tract 76 poles to a double white oak, the northwest corner of M. C. Napier's grant of 2,169 acres; thence south with the west line of same, passing a corner at 84 poles, and continuing the same course with Langford's tract, in all 160 poles to a white oak, corner to same; thence west with the same 84 poles to a white oak on the east bank of Beaver Dam Creek; thence south 60 poles to an elm and sweet gum; thence west, crossing the creek, 4 poles west of the sweet gum, to a stake 12 poles; thence south 75 poles to a stake, the southeast corner of Blackford's 75 acre entry in the northeast corner of grant No. 18,709 and the northwest corner of Hick's tract; thence west 356 poles, crossing a branch of Wade's Branch, to a post oak and chestnut oak pointers; thence south with Adkinson's east line 68 poles to a red oak on a west hill side, east of small drain, corner to Wade's tract; thence with it west 40 poles to a hickory and black oak pointer; thence south 78 poles to a small hickory, poplar and chestnut pointers on an east hill side, near the top of ridge; thence west, at 114 poles, passing a black walnut, the northwest corner of grant No. 18,706, in all 169 poles to a stake and pointers; thence west, crossing the east fork of Wade's Branch, 94 poles to a black gum; thence south 112 poles to a black oak; thence west 118 poles to a white oak corner; thence south 15½ poles to a white oak; thence west 42 poles to S. C. Smith's corner; thence south 57 poles to a stake; thence west 80 poles to a stake in James Bate's field, in the east boundary line of Smith's 173 acre tract; thence south 540 poles to a black oak with hickory and white oak pointers on east hill side, lettered E. F., near a drain, corner to Joel Morrison's land; thence south 60 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence west 80 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence south 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence east 212 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner; thence north 132 poles along Joel Morrison's line to his corner on the north boundary of grant No. 19,123; thence with the north boundary of said grant 594 poles to a corner in the west boundary of a 574 acre tract; thence south with said west boundary line 116 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 120 poles to a corner in the west boundary line of the Baker tract; thence south 16 poles to Harder's corner, near Piney Fork of Beaver Dam; thence with Harder's line west 84 poles to his northwest corner; thence 64 poles to the northeast corner of the Morrison tract; thence west with the north boundary of said tract 156 poles to the northwest corner of said tract; thence south 156 poles to the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 156 poles to the southeast corner of said tract adjoining the Harder tract; thence north 80 poles along the eastern boundary line of the Morrison tract to the southern boundary line of the Harder tract; thence east with the southern boundary of the Harder tract, and the northern boundary line of the Parry and Warren survey, 814 poles to the eastern boundary line of grant No. 19,121; thence with the eastern boundary of said grant, north, passing at 632 poles to a small white oak, hickory, and dogwood, the northeast corner of grant No. 19,121, and in all 1,604 poles to a stake about 60 poles north of Indian Creek, with chestnut and post oak pointers, it being the northeast corner of grant No. 28,913 and the northwest corner of Bakely and others 5,000 acre survey; thence west, crossing two branches of Indian Creek, 160 poles to a stake in the old coaling, the northwest corner of grant No. 19,123 to M. C. Napier for 1,447 acres; thence north with east line of said grant 90 poles to two white oaks in the south line of an occupant entry in the name of A. Hickman; thence west 112 poles with the same to a chestnut the southwest corner; thence north with the same 222 poles to a stake with chestnut post oak and black gum pointers in Warford's south line, just north of a branch of Indian Creek; thence west 24 poles to his southwest corner; thence north with the same 170 poles to his northwest corner; thence east with the same 6 poles to Lovelace's southwest corner in his north line; thence north with said Lovelace's west line, crossing the Centreville road at 52 poles, in all 308 poles to the beginning, containing 15,000 acres.

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract, and all the forests, timber, materials, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company upon January 29th, 1884, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof.

Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK,
Master Commissioner.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
STOKES & STOKES, Church and College Streets, Nashville, Tenn., Complainants and Solicitors.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Receiver's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered at Special Term, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1903, of which the following is an extract: "Ordered that leave be and the same hereby is granted to Arnon L. Squiers, as receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, to publish a notice once a week for three weeks in The New York Times and Evening Sun, newspapers published in the City of New York, of his intention to present his account at a day to be named in said notice." Also, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I, Arnon L. Squiers, of 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, do hereby give notice that in and by the order of this Court, duly made and entered at Special Term, on the 12th day of December, 1902, I was appointed receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, in the place and stead of Jacob R. Telfair, deceased, with the usual powers and duties of receiver; that I have duly executed, acknowledged, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the bond required by law and by said order, which bond was duly approved by a Justice of the said Court as to its form and manner of execution, and that I have taken possession of the property of said Company and entered upon the discharge of my duties as such receiver.

Pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, and to the order above referred to, notice is hereby given that I shall present my account as receiver of the said the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company at Special Term, Part I. thereof, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1903.

ARNON L. SQUIERS,
Receiver of Pacific Mutual Insurance Company,
34 Nassau Street, New York City.

FRANK W. GORETH, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,953.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FELDSTEIN & LAMBERT, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Feldstein & Lambert, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, the said Feldstein & Lambert were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

[illegible]
June [illegible], 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS G. TUCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that all the stock of the above-named bankrupt, consisting in the main of office and household furniture, will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale on competitive written bids, which bids shall be sealed and be sent to the attorney for the Trustee at his office, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that such bids will be publicly opened by the Trustee at his attorney's office, on the 23d day of June, 1903, at 11:30 o'clock noon, and the property hereby offered for sale is opened to the public for inspection at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Trustee shall not accept any bid unless it is sealed and at least equals the appraised value of the said property.

Notice is further given that if the Trustee shall reject all bids submitted to him, the said property shall then be sold at public auction on the 25th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon upon the premises, at Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1903.
JACOB B. GREENSPAN, Trustee.
MORRIS WALZER, Attorney for Trustee, 61 Park Row, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of OSBORNE & BURKE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Osborne & Burke Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1903, the said Osborne & Burke Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
June 12th, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. DISBROW, Bankrupt.—No. 5,906.

To the creditors of Charles R. Disbrow of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1903, the said Charles R. Disbrow was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 12th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE JUDSON A. GOODRICH COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of steam specialties and fixtures, is offered for sale by Lewis S. Haslam, receiver in bankruptcy.

The stock and fixtures may be inspected at the place of business of said bankrupt, No. 284 Pearl Street, New York City, on the 18th day of June, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of that day. The said stock will be sold at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at the place of business of said bankrupt, No. 284 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. LEWIS S. HASLAM, Receiver, 22 Liberty Street, New York City.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attys. for Receiver, 30 Pine Street, New York City.

WHEELER & SCHULTZ.—Notice is hereby given that I will cause to be exposed for sale at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the uncollected accounts of Harry D. Wheeler and Paul C. Schultz, trading as Wheeler & Schultz, in bankruptcy, and such other assets remaining in my custody on such date.

Dated June 12th, 1903.
FRANK S. HYATT, Trustee.
GEORGE C. DE LACY, Attorney for Trustee, 200 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"THE SUMMER BOARDER"

Contains names of 3,000 summer hotels and boarding houses on the New York Central lines and connections.

It will help you to settle the question as to where you will go for the summer.

Call at a New York Central ticket office or send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK INN AT SACANDAGA PARK

in the SHADE OF THE SHELTERING PINES, on the banks of the picturesque Sacandaga River, in the famous Adirondack Mountains. You will find

SACANDAGA PARK

a charming place for a Summer home, or to spend a few weeks, a place where one can really "REST" and enjoy life. Modern hotels, boarding houses, and cottages. Beautiful cottage sites to rent. E. W. Prouty's famous Band of Boston and Magnolia Beach will give daily concerts. The new

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has every modern appointment. Handsome suites, with connecting bath. Recently enlarged. Capacity doubled. SUPERB GOLF LINKS, FREE TO GUESTS. Boating, bathing, bowling, trout fishing, driving. Grand pine and balsam groves. Complete modern water system; electric lights; sanitary plumbing. NO PULMONARY INVALIDS TAKEN.

"The Only Nearby Adirondack Resort." Six hours from New York via the N. Y. Central to Fonda, thence by Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Station on the hotel grounds. Send for illustrated booklet to the INN, at the PARK, or to the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., Gloversville, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

MORLEY'S In the heart of the ADIRONDACKS. Two large hotels and cottages overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. Excellent trout fishing, bowling, boating, bathing, music; GOLF, tennis; sanitary plumbing. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Send for artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, on Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

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ST. HUBERT'S INN Keene Heights. HEART OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION. *ADIRONDACKS* Most select family resort. Private cottages, Golf, Casino, &c. Opens June 16th. New York Office: P. O. Beedes, N. Y. Room 902, St. James Bldg. W. H. TRACY, B'way & 26th St. Manager.

Saranac Inn, ADIRONDACKS. Beautifully situated on Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. *Open from May to Nov.* Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. B. MARSHALL, Manager, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

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Hotel AMPERSAND And Cottages LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 20th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music, Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS—LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD. Opens early in JUNE. Private preserve of 6,000 acres, cottage colony and camp sites adjacent; casino sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat; only two cottages now vacant are for rental. Golf, Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, HOTEL IMPERIAL, N. Y. C.

The Algonquin On Lower Saranac Lake **Adirondack Mountains.** Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

"THE ANTLERS" On Raquette Lake OPEN FROM JUNE 1ST TO NOV. 1ST. A LEADING FAMILY RESORT. WRITE FOR BOOKLET, ADDRESS C. H. BENNET, Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.

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LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
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THE CASCADE, On Cascade Lakes, Adirondacks, Cascadeville, N. Y. E. M. WESTON, 1123 BROADWAY.

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GROVE HOUSE and eleven cottages; select family resort; attraction, golf links. A. D. BROWN & CO., GROVE P. O., N. Y.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE, HOMELIKE.
WILLEY HOUSE, HURRICANE, N. Y. Special rates in June. WILLEY & MOTISHER, Props.

HESS' HOTEL, Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain. Refitted, Refurnished, throughout. Comfortable rooms. Varied Table. Fishing. Boating. W. KENWELL, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

THE BALL HOUSE.—Accommodates 75; shady, extensive lawn; large rooms; rates, $7 to $10. Further particulars of P. H. Sheehy, Prop., Schroon Lake, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRING CAMP.—On Fourth Lake of Fulton chain; accommodates 30; fishing, boating, &c.; good table; delicious spring water in Camp. Gus. Syphert, Old Forge, N. Y.

The Brown Potter cottages, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; in Adirondacks; cuisine varied and excellent; rooms large, light, and airy; latest improvements. Mrs. G. A. Potter.

INWOOD.—4TH LAKE OF FULTON CHAIN. Accommodates 20; varied and excellent table; comfortable rooms. Address C. C. Baum, Inwood, Old Forge, N. Y.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. H. B. ISHAM. In 500-acre Park. Altitude, 2,200 feet.

LAKE BOMOSEEN. Glenwood & Cottages. W. C. Mound, Prop. Rates, $8 to $14. Hydeville, Vermont.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House In the Shawangunk M'tns. Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

OTGLENTO PARK HOUSE, WALKER VALLEY, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; 75 acres; large lawns; excellent table, fresh vegetables. OTTO DIERKING.

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Kingston Point Park. The finest excursion grounds on the Hudson River. For information and booklet address Kingston Consolidated R.R., Kingston, N. Y.

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LONG ISLAND FOR THE SUMMER. Ideal Place for Health, Rest and Recreation. *Cooled by Ocean Breezes.* "Summer Homes," a booklet describing hotels and boarding houses, free upon application at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, Astor House, 120 and 1,383 Broadway, 95 Fifth Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., and 43 West 125th St., N. Y., or send 4c. in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

EDGEMERE HOTEL EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 35 minutes from New York City, via Long Island R. R. Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Opens June 25th. Hotel newly decorated this season. Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath. Elliott & Carrigan, Mgrs. Thomas C. Ward, Booking Agent. Care of RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

THE INN LONG BEACH, L. I. NOW OPEN. 200 feet from Ocean. Advance engagements. Send for circular. A. H. WRIGHT, Prop'r.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 20. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 2 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE Bay Shore.—Cottages open June 11; hotel, June 25; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hotel Imperial.

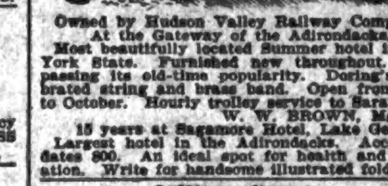
AMITY INN, Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, Amagansett, L. I. A modern Hotel overlooking the Ocean; large, airy rooms; superior cuisine. For terms and booklet apply to W. M. TERRY, Prop.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. S. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

Lake George.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.



Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks. Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga. W. W. BROWN, Mgr., 15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George. Largest hotel in the Adirondacks. Accommodates 800. An ideal spot for health and recreation. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes' walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y. Accommodations for 250; fishing, golf, tennis, and bowling. WM. P. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1123 Broadway, Room 617.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

RAYVELLA HALL, Hasbrouck, Sull. Co., near Fallsburgh. Accommodates 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

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WHITE SULPHER SPRING HOUSE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SULL. CO., N. Y. For terms and booklet address R. B. Moffett.

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HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets at Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

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HOTEL ARLINGTON, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N.Y. Largest hotel at this popular resort; accommodates 200; thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and up-to-date sports; orchestra; will open June 25th. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Sixth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS, Prop.

Come and spend your Summer in **LIBERTY,** Sullivan County, New York, IN THE MOUNTAINS, where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 129 West 125th St. or Room 50, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS, First-class accommodations for 100. Shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1¼ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

SUMMIT HOUSE. 1½ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros., Liberty, N. Y.

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Westchester County.

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The Hotel Beautiful of the Westchester Hills.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK, THIRTY MILES FROM TOWN.
An exquisitely appointed and perfectly kept hotel.
The most varied range of picturesque Hudson River and hill-country scenery.
Near the well-kept golf links of the Mt. Pleasant Club.
Perfect roadways and superior stable equipment.
Indoor attractions include fine music, billiard room, Dutch and Japanese rooms, swimming pool, etc.
Telephone No. 1 Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE BELVEDERE, Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.—Special rates for season guests; appointments, cuisine, and service of the highest order; grill room. Tel., 166—Larchmont. Illustrated booklet. BYRNES & WELCH, Props.

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GRANT HOUSE JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The Best-Known House Along Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. FRANK N. ROGERS.

MAPLE COTTAGE Union Society P. O., N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Strictly Elite. Accom. 50. Amusements. Shady Lawns. Modern Improvements. Pure Water. NEWCOMB & SON.

Pine Grove House Gayhead, N. Y. Catskill Mts. 1,800 ft. Beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; $7-$9. D. Feeney.

Summit Hill House, Catskill, N. Y. (Open all the year.) Rates $6.00-$8.00; Artesian Well. Write for circular. F. E. Becker.

Stamford.

STAMFORD, NEW YORK. "QUEEN OF THE CATSKILLS." Elevation 1,800 feet. Free from fogs, mosquitoes and malaria. Golf, Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Bowling, Dancing, etc. Delightful drives. Booklets at Room 317 Temple Court; 952-1404 and 1135 (Room 1817) Broadway, and 129 West 125th St., New York; Eagle Building, Brooklyn. Particulars and list of Hotels in Sunday Edition.

THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN. HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation, 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains, direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps at CHURCHILL PARK. Apply E. R. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 50; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS B. CORNELL.

INGLESIDE, Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. J. R. MARTIN & SON.

MAPLE REST, Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements. A. W. L. PARSONS.

Green Lake House, Beautifully situated on lake. Rebuilt and Refurnishel. Boating; first-class table. J. Day, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

WESTHOLM. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. S. PRESTON.

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THE COLUMBIAN. Finest Location in Eastern Catskills. House and Grounds Greatly Improved. Every amusement. Desirable Family Resort. Send for BIRCH-BARK BOOKLET. New York office, 34 Park Row. Low rates for June, July, $8.00 to $10.00. H. LYON, CAIRO, N. Y.

GLEN FALLS HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Finest Location. Eastern Catskills. Pure spring water. Beautiful Pine Groves. Table supplied from Farm. (Illustrated Booklet.) S. E. WEBSTER, Proprietor. H. P. CRUM, Manager.

BUTTS HOTEL. East Windham, N. Y. (Top Catskill Mountains.) Elevation, 2,900. (View over five States.) Booklet. JOHN BARRY.

THE BECKWITH, Situated amidst Large Pine Grove. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Baths, Toilets; $7.00-$9.00. E. BECKWITH, PURLING, NEW YORK.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y. HIGHEST Location. Airy Rooms. Spacious Lawns. (Always Cool.) $8.00. LEVI B. MOORE.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE. Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. B. SCHERMERHORN.

BECKER HOMESTEAD, CAIRO, N. Y. Delightful location, cheerful rooms, shady grounds, cuisine unsurpassed, $6. (Booklet.) Milton Becker.

Acra.

THE SOUTHERN, Acra, N. Y. Everything first-class; good rooms, $6-$8. W. L. Hoffman.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S. Booklets, Henry W. Buckell, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

Arkville.

THE PAKATAKAN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts. Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

Haines Falls.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y. FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEWS IN AMERICA. CHARLES E. LELAND, Mgr. Formerly Windsor Hotel, New York, and Childwold, Adirondacks.

Laurel House, Haines Falls, N. Y. Finest Location. Unobstructed Mountain Scenery. Famous Kaaterskill Falls on Grounds. Improvement. High-class Cuisine. Capacity, 300. Herbert E. Legg.

The Antlers, Haines Falls, New York. Catskill Mountains. Now open. Elevation, 2,000. Finest hotel in section. Golf, tennis, music. Booklet. Louis Schutt.

Lox-Hurst, Haines Falls, N. Y. Elevation, 2,000. High-class service and cuisine. (Always cool.) C. E. MARTIN.

Haines Corners Hotel, Haines Falls, New York.—Catskill Mountains; first-class table; central location; popular rates. A. B. Christian.

The Kenwood, Haines Falls, N. Y. Now open. Strictly elite. Modern improvements; spring water; spacious verandas. Elmer Pelham.

Hunter.

RIPLEY HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y. Kosher. Sanitary plumbing; excellent accommodations. MRS. B. ATKINS.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Highest Location on Catskill Mts. Modern Improvements. Beautiful Outlook. High-class Cuisine. (Handsome Booklet.) B. GROSSMAN.

Hunter House, Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodates 150. Elevation 1,800 ft. Excellent cuisine; billiard rooms, bowling alleys, tennis, &c. Terms on application. M. Spark.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL and cottages, Hunter, N.Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity, 200. Delightful location. S. R. Epstein.

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THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

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STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7 to $10. Henry Peters.

MAPLE GROVE. PALENVILLE, N. Y. (Catskill Mountains.) Finest location. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

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MOUNTAIN INN, Pine Hill, N. Y.—Catskills. Healthiest spot in Mountains. Electric lights, baths, bowling alley, music. New pleasure grounds. New system of drainage, best in that section. High-class table and service. T. R. MOORE.

BONNIE VIEW and MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSES. Pine Hill, N. Y.—Capacity, 100. Sanitary improvements. Vegetables from our own farm. Now open. Booklet. R. D. Smith.

CORNISH HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE. N. P. RYDER.

DEAN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Old Summer resort pleasantly located; commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy; $15 to $20 per week; transients, $3.50; will mail booklet on application. A. H. DEAN, Prop.

HILL CREST HOUSE, Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. M. Hillenbrand.

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Messrs Earle and Son announce the opening of the Hotel Earlington, Richfield Springs, N.Y. Thursday June 25th St James Saturday June 20th. New York Office: Hotel Earlington 27th St. West near Broadway. Booklets, transportation schedules, rates, upon application.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. BOOKLETS AND INFORMATION AT 429 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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FRONTENAC HOTEL, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Eight hours from New York City via New York Central R. R. from 42d Street. Cool breezes; only twenty miles from Lake Ontario. Finest Summer climate. Boating, fishing, canoeing, tennis, golf links; no mosquitoes. Excellent orchestra. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank of palatial Summer hotels for comfort, convenience, and modern appointments. Open June 20th. C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager. Also Manager of Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. GANANOQUA INN, The only brick and stone hotel on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing, Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoque, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN, 1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 13. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y. The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. For particulars and booking apply 1,364 Broadway, N. Y.

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DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. 90 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. Located among the hills in Dutchess County; elevation, 700 feet; WELL-KEPT GOLF LINKS; tennis, bowling, billiards, music, and all the comforts for health and recreation, with pure spring water from the mountains. For terms and booklet address R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y., or 1,364 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent train service. Golf. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

The MOHICAN Hotel and Apartments NEW LONDON, CONN. American and European Plan. 3 minutes' walk from RR. and steamboat stations. Up to date in every appointment. Bright, airy rooms with the breath of woods and ocean about them. The MOHICAN HOTEL was newly furnished this spring with a view to comfort and attractiveness. *Write for booklet.*

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN. High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitos; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

BEACHSIDE INN, Greens Farms, Conn. Forty-seven miles from New York; beautifully located; directly on Long Island Sound; golf, tennis, bathing, boating; excellent drives; send for booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

Massachusetts.

THE RED LION INN, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. In Berkshire Hills. Now open. Modern equipment. Beautiful surroundings. Golf. ALLEN T. TREADWAY.

NEW MARLBORO INN, New Marlboro, Mass. Berkshire Hills. For terms and booklet address J. A. DILLIARD.

New Hampshire.

Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire, the Summer paradise for health, rest, and recreation. See Sunday's New York Times.

Isle of Shoals, N. H.—The Appledore and the Oceanic; 10 miles at Sea. See Sunday's N. Y. Times.

Vermont.

HYDE MANOR SUDBURY, VT. Capacity 250 guests. In the part of the Green Mountains. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE. For illustrated booklet address A. W. HYDE & SON, Owners and Mgrs.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE Heart Green Mountains, fronting lake; delightful climate; fine drives, fishing, boating, bathing, outdoor sports; opens June 25th. H. J. Fisher, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, scenery; 3 lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks, drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Penn.

THE PROSPECT AND COTTAGES, Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt. All attractions. Rates, $15 to $25 a week. H. E. ELLIS, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.
Beach Haven.

Beach Haven, New Jersey ON THE COAST. JERSEY'S MOST FAMOUS FISHING, YACHTING AND BATHING RESORT

The two leading hotels are:
THE ENGLESIDE, The Engleside Co., Owners. R. F. ENGLE, Mgr.
—AND—
HOTEL BALDWIN THE ESTATE of CHARLES T. PARRY, Owners and Managers.

The Engleside Opens June 13, The Baldwin, June 22. BOTH ESTABLISHED FOR MANY YEARS.

Beach Haven is delightfully located on the beach, with a bay six miles wide on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other.
The patronage is of the finest class.
Two hours and forty minutes from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey, leaving Liberty St. Ferry 3:40 P. M., arriving in Beach Haven shortly after 6.
Write either of the above hotels for booklets and all information.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STERLING. Fireproof. Ocean and Kentucky Ave. Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths. Electric light, elevator, steam heat, and in every way modern and up to date. Table and service not excelled anywhere. $12.50 to $21.00 weekly; $2.50 up daily. Special for May and June. Free coach meets trains. S. A. MANUEL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J. American and European plans. Open throughout the year. Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL LENOX, Ocean Av. and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 100 rooms. 50 private baths. High class. European plan. White service throughout. Café attached. C. GENET & SONS, Props.

THE GARDEN HOTEL Open throughout the year. American and European Plans. The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout. W. I. FINCH, Prop. H. J. PEARSON, Mgr.

HOTEL SEABRIGHT. Rhode Island Av. 2d house from beach. Steam heat. O. C. MILLER.

Hotel Strand.—Ocean front; fireproof; sea water baths; pure water from our own artesian well. Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

Point Pleasant.

Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Beautifully located; river and ocean combined; boating, golf, bathing; terms reasonable. Apply early. Walter P. Beers, Manager.

The Riviera.—Combines ocean, river, and pines; open all year. Mrs. G. A. Mangold, Point Pleasant, N. J. Booklet.

Budd's Lake.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, New Jersey's coolest lake; modern imp'ts; all amusements; music; circular. E. T. Jones. Jones's stages or livery are always at station.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, Budd's Lake, N. J. Excellent table; airy rooms. J. W. Jerolaman.

Spring Lake.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean. Opens June 20th. Extensive improvements. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Morristown.

MANSION HOUSE, Morristown, N. J.—Open all year round; $2 day up; special rates to Summer guests; excellent table, and service; thoroughly modern. F. TROXELL, Prop.

NEW YORK.
Greenwood Lake.

DEGRAW'S WILLOW POINT HOTEL, Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. M. S. Hazen.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Glen Summit.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL Luzerne Co., Pa., W. H. Crosby, Mgr. A MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN RESORT. 2,000 feet elevation. Four hours from New York via Lehigh Valley R. R. All outdoor and indoor sports. FRED'K V. WISHART, New York representative, at HOTEL SOMERSET, 150 West 47th St., from 2 until 5 P. M. daily; other hours by appointment. Correspondence is invited. Telephone 4006—38th.

Delaware Water Gap.

Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania. 2¾ hours from N. Y., (Lackawanna R. R.) Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

Delaware House. Water Gap, Pa. (Open all year.) Improvements. Cuisine excellent; boating, fishing, golf. Booklet. John Yarrick.

Mountain House. Water Gap, Pa. (Now open.) Highest, coolest elevation. Large rooms. Superior table. Booklet. Mrs. HAUSER & SON.

WILLOW DELL, Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Entirely new house.) Handsomely furnished; first-class cuisine; finest location. OZENBAUGH & SAYAR.

Riverside House, North Water Gap, Pa. Grand location; $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Cataract House.—(Strictly Elite.) Tennis! Golf! Boating! Bathing! Coaching parties daily; elevation, 1,600. L. T. Tucker, Water Gap, Pa.

RIVER FARM HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Delightful Summer Resort. Fresh vegetables. Good table. $10. H. A. CROASDALE.

Water Gap and Pocono.

POCONO AND BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN RESORTS. In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Pocohasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; cottages for rent. Wm. Dowling & Son.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. Modern improvements. G. J. Fanseen.

The Meadowside, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Unsurpassed location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. I. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant; homelike. S. A. Cornish.

Milford.

Crissman House, Milford, Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1818; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel, (Open all year.) Terms moderate. P. A. Beck, Milford, Pa.

Stroudsburg.

PROSPECT HOUSE, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Dearr.

Highland Dell. Capacity 150. Elevation, 1,300 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. FOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

Highland Inn, Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged, Refurnished. Electric lights. Steam heat; golf, open May 1. C. H. PALMER.

Tobyhanna.

Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Highest resort Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; substantial table. R. Cornish.

Bushkill.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Bushkill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 200.) Every improvement; amusements; fishing, bathing. M. BACH.

Dingman's Ferry.

Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

Beach Haven.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY. A Model Resort by the Sea. New Boardwalk—Enlarged and Beautified. New Promenade along the ocean front, 75 feet wide. Daily Band Concerts on the Beach. Boating, Sailing, and Canoeing on Deal and Wesley Lakes. Safest Surf Bathing Beach. Golf Links. Deep Sea Fishing from Ocean Pier and Sea-going Yachts. Personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information can be secured.

HOTEL COLUMBIA AND COTTAGES. Maintaining a Refined Patronage. CAPACITY, 400. BOOKLET. W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

MINOT HOUSE. Elevator, baths; evening dinners; select service; booklet on request. Capt. J. Minot.

SUNSET HALL. 27th season under same liberal management. Booklets. JOHN ROCKAFELLER'S SON.

THE VICTORIA, 3rd Av. and Ocean Av. All modern improvements. Sun Parlor. 18th Season. S. KEMPE.

BEAUTIFUL
DEVONPORT INN. Directly on ocean front. Every room an ocean view. S. C. Lindsay.

COLEMAN HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J. Opens June 20th. A whole square on the ocean. Booklet. FRANK B. CONOVER.

HOTEL NEW YORK 304 4th Ave. Reasonable rates. Wood & Beer.

THE BURRINGTON.—Now open, under management of responsible hotel caterers. Full particulars by addressing R. J. Garner, Mgr. 317 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

PROSPECT HOUSE and Cottages. Only Kosher hotel. Lake Av., Ocean View. Booklets. Ph. Atkins.

THE YORKSHIRE. 6th Ave. Full Ocean view. H. Duffield. Prop.

GRAND AV. HOTEL. Open all the year. Rooms en suite, with bath. Capacity, 200. M. Sill.

RAVENSWOOD INN, 5th and Grand Avs. Henry Roberts, Mgr.

WILLARD, 2 Av. Block from ocean. A. F. NEWKIRK.

THE LEADLEY 4th Av., one block from ocean. 23d season. Probst & Leadley.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, 2d Av. Block from ocean. E. L. BALLARD.

THE DELORAINE. ASBURY PARK. No. 218 Fourth Avenue.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END HOTEL & COTTAGES. Situated on bluff facing ocean. Unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling. COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH. HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 25th. New York Office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.) W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, WEST END, N. J., OPENS IN JUNE. White service throughout. Absolutely first class. Advance booking at N. Y. Office, 346 B'way. Telephone, 1,686 Franklin. ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

THE SCARBORO, LONG BRANCH, WEST END. SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. Directly on the ocean front. Opens June 30th. Mansion House. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor, Brooklyn Heights.

THE CHALVIN, 2nd Av., Long Branch, two blocks from Ocean, new house, newly furnished; ample grounds; plenty shade.

Summit.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE SUMMIT, N. J. 20 MILES FROM N. Y. ON D., L. & W. R. R. ELEVATION 500 FEET. Remodeled; newly furnished throughout; private baths; open plumbing; electric lights. Cuisine and service absolutely first-class. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Prop.

Elberon.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. HOTEL ELBERON, ELBERON, N. J. will open for the season June 15. For rooms and full particulars address HAMILTON P. BURNEY, Manager.

Seabright.

LOW-MOOR, (SEABRIGHT, N. J.) For Rent for the Summer—The Cornell cottage, situated fronting on the ocean, in the choicest part of the entire coast. The dwelling is fully and handsomely furnished; it contains 11 sleeping rooms, 4 bathrooms; is lighted with electricity, and is ready for immediate occupancy; large stable, &c. D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J. 17th season. Special June rates. Every room a full ocean view. S. Hinkson Woodward.

Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, MT. ARLINGTON HOTEL. Overlooking lake; auto parties accommodated; large, shady grounds; all amusements; excellent cuisine. F. M. DURYEA, Mount Arlington, N. J.

Ocean Grove.

Highland House.—When going to Ocean Grove stop at the Highland, 25 Atlantic Av.; enlarged, improved; liberal table; good service; reasonable rates. F. D. Rosecrans.

THE PALISADES, Centrally located. Block from ocean. $1.00 per day up. Special June rates.

Cape May.

CONGRESS HALL, THE WINDSOR, Cape May, N. J. Opens June 27. Now Open. H. HALPIN.

Mount Tabor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Mt. Tabor, N. J.; elevation 900 ft.; pure water, iron and sulphur. Box 5.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

BAD-GASTEIN—DER KAISERHOF First-class Hotel in Every Respect. HEINRICH HIRT, Proprietor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Express Company Buying on East Forty-second Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The American Express Company is negotiating for the purchase of 217 to 223 East Forty-second Street, four-story buildings, on plot 90 by 100.5, together with the abutting property 212 to 222 East Forty-third Street, a five-story factory, on plot 150 by 100.5. The present owner is John N. Stearns. Francis F. Flagg, Vice President of the American Express Company, said yesterday that the transaction had not yet been closed, and that he was not prepared to make any statement as to what the company intended to do with the property.

The property of D. H. McAlpin & Co., at the southwest corner of Avenue D and Eleventh Street, 103.6 by 125, has been conveyed to the John J. Crooke Company.

Richard M. Montgomery, who recently took title to the six-story building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, 23 by 100, is said to have represented George C. Boldt in the transaction. The seller of the property was Zelah Van Loan.

Foreclosure proceedings, affecting the Bennett Building, at Fulton and Nassau Streets, have been begun by the New York Life Insurance Company. One of the defendants named in the action is John Pettit, whose disappearance about six years ago caused a sensation in real estate circles.

Albert Tilt has sold to a Mr. Devine the plot on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5.

J. Lowenstein has sold the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 25.11 by 87.6.

Herman Cohen has sold the five-story flat 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 27 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought and resold 115 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Silverman & Levy have sold 1,463 Fifth Avenue, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 83.

Marks & Mendelson have sold to Gussaroff & Steindler the five-story flat 76 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 24.6 by 100.11.

Morris Uhlfelder has sold, through S. Blitz, the five-story flat 67 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Henry Wallach the three-story dwelling 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 99.11.

Henry B. Bates has sold, for about $17,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 250 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 15 by 100.11.

L. Solomon has sold 351 East Tenth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9, for S. Klingenstein, to S. Wacht.

Harris Sokolski & Son, in conjunction with S. Sindeband, has sold 145, 147, and 149 Orchard Street, three six-story double tenements on plot 77 by 87.

Rosansky & Rapaport have sold, for about $45,000, the six-story tenement 100 Columbia Street, 26 by 100; also, for about $81,000, the two six-story tenements 118 and 120 Cannon Street, on plot 50 by 100.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Bertha S. Korn to a Mr. Rabinowitz the four-story tenement 114 Ludlow Street, 25.1 by 87.6.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the private stable 9 East Fifty-second Street, for the Real Estate Security Company.

Tucci & Co. report that they have effected five-year leases of the following five-story tenements: 59 Marion Street, for Mrs. Catharine M. Hennessey to Michele Scangarello; 71 Thompson Street, for Andrew J. Ott to F. Coronato, and 330 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for Margaret C. Magan to Carmine Stamato.

S. Steingut & Co. have leased for Dr. Sidonia Weiss to the estate of Anna Cohen 113 Second Avenue, a four-story building, with store, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $2,400; also, 111 Second Avenue, a four-story dwelling, for Dr. Sidonia Weiss to the Hesper Club, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $1,800. The lessees of the latter property will make extensive alterations.

The E. H. Kahrs estate has sold, through Charles Cohn, to Frankel & Hand the six-story eight-room tenement with basement stores, 81 East Third Street, 25 by 96.2.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Perry Avenue, east side, 58.4 feet north of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, 66.8 by 200, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to B. F. Higgins....$4,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 4 West Ninetieth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 101; H. W. Gennerich of 147 West Forty-second Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, southeast corner, for a three-story brick hotel, 23.9 by 100; D. Nugent of 18 West Sixtieth Street, owner; Hoppin & Koen of 244 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 25 and 27 Broome Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 50 by 62; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 247 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Levy, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 112 and 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a one-story brick synagogue; Congregation Agudath Jesharim, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 153 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Levenstein of 140 Henry Street, owner; G. A. O'Rourke, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,246 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; T. Dwyer of 309 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; J. J. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement with stores; H. S. Thompson of 157 East Broadway, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 237 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling with stores; J. E. Minchen, premises, owner; A. Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 380 West Avenue D, corner of Tenth Street, to a frame dwelling, 15.2 by 20.10; William Heinrich of 380 West Avenue D, owner; B. Ebling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 16, s w corner of 60th St, 25.5x100; the Home Circle Building and Loan Association to Home Circle Realty Corporation, (mtg $22,000)....$1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 7th St, 216x255; the Dane Piano Company to John Bambey, (mtg $10,500)....23,500

AVENUE C, 6 and 8, e s, 40x64.5x irregular; Home Circle Building and Loan Association to Home Circle Realty Corporation, (mtg $15,000)....1

AVENUE D, s w corner of 11th St, 103.6x125x irregular; D. H. McAlpin & Co. to the John J. Crooke Company, (mtg $75,000)....1

BOWERY, 334 and 336, w s, 35.2x85.11x 33x86.4; Marie True to Apartment Realty Company, (mtg $40,000)....Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 55.7 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 44.6x35.6x42.5x34.2; Myron T. Townsend to Francis Trainor and another....Nom.

BROWN AV, e s, 300 ft from Sagamore St, 25x100, Van Nest Station; Frederick Reulein to Thomas H. Fitzpatrick....1

BROWN AV, e s, 275 ft from Sagamore St, Van Nest Station, 25x100; Frederick Reulein to James Lamb....1

CARMINE ST, 2 and 4, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane, runs s e 67.3x n e 51.4 x n w 45.11x s w 17.8; Carmine St, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane, runs s e 95.1x s w 20.1x n w 95.1x n e 20 to beginning; Frederick Knubel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and....100

CHRYSTIE ST, 203 and 205; Stanton St, 17 and 19, s w corner, 50x100; Henry Riffel to Jacob Lunitz....90,000

COLUMBUS AV, 929, e s, 25x75; the Home Circle Building and Loan Association to Home Circle Realty Corporation, (mtg $13,000)....1

CROTONA AV, w s, 161.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Smith Williamson to Johanne M. Muxoll....100

DUANE ST, 112 and 114, s s, 50x86.1x irregular; 70 and 72 Reade St, n s; Lucie A. Bliss, widow and devisee of William M. Bliss, to John Boyle....Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 20x68; Samuel B. Manning to Emanuel Lehman, (mtg $18,000)....Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 137th St, 20x68; John J. Egan and others to Samuel B. Manning, (mtg $18,000)....Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 220.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 35.6x87.6; Augusta H. Beyer to Mary A. Costello, other consideration and....100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 89.6 ft s of 11th St and 125 ft w of Avenue D, runs s 4.9 x e 25 x n 4.9 x w 25; D. H. McAlpin & Co. to the John J. Crooke Company, (mtg $75,000,) quitclaim....Nom.

KOSSUTH AV, s w s, Lot 82, map of South Washingtonville, 36.6x137.8; Matilda Feth to Frank J. Vey and another, (mtg $2,000)....3,800

LEWIS ST, w s, between Houston and Stanton Sts, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Dodge and John Philips, 25x100; Abraham Berkowitz and another to Jacob Weinstein, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and....100

LOT 104, map of 372 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward; John Hunter, Jr., referee, to George Ehret....5,000

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 48d St, 25x85; Robert H. Coleman, as trustee, to Anne C. Rogers, ½ part....32,500

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 48d St, 25x85; Robert H. Coleman to Anne C. Rogers, ½ part....1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 116th St, 60x100; Henry G. Atwater to Apartment Realty Company, (mtg $113,000)....1

MONROE ST, 270 and 272, s s, 50x77.8 x irregular; Ephraim Adler and others to Isidor Hirshman, (mtgs $51,500,) other consideration and....100

MOUNT MORRIS AV, 2, w s, 20x85; Margaret Kilpatrick to Clara E. Jerger, (mtg $23,000)....Nom.

MOUNT MORRIS AV, 2, w s, 20.11 ft n of 120th St, 20x85; Thomas Kilpatrick to Margaret Kilpatrick, (mtg $23,000)....1

PLATT ST, s w s, 151.7 ft s e of William St, 103.3x27.2 to Gold St x irregular; Robert H. Coleman, trustee, to Anne C. Rogers....90,000

PLATT ST, s w s, 151.7 ft s e of William St, 103.3x27.2 to Gold St x irregular; Robert H. Coleman to Anne C. Rogers, Ca. G....1

PRESCOTT AV, w s, 624.10 ft s of Emerson St, runs w 122.5 x s 100 x e 117.5 x n 115.8 to beginning; Annie E. Brown to Charlton W. Crane....100

PRESCOTT AV, w s, 624.10 ft s of Emerson St, 115.8x117.5x100x122.5; Charlton W. Crane to Kate Hill Soria, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and....100

SHERMAN AV, n s, 235 ft e of Dyckman St, 25x150; Charles Lehmann to Louis Goldsticker....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x100; Joseph F. McDonough, referee to Charles Forster....5,700

SULLIVAN ST, 144, w s, 25x100; Aaron Jacobs to David L. Katz and another, (mtg $30,000)....100

WALL ST, 116, n e s, runs n w 21.11x n e 56x s w 5.11x s w 6.8x s e 14.8x s w 49 to beginning; Louise Theriott to James O'Donnell, (mtg $82,000)....Nom.

1ST AV, 1,121, w s, 19x70; the Home Circle Building and Loan Association to Home Circle Realty Corporation....1

33D ST, 207 West, 15x98.9; James Rothschild to Adeline Phillips....100

72D ST, s s, 405 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Jane Oakes to Patrick A. Nolan, (mtg $12,000)....500

73D ST, n s, 352 ft w of 3d Av, 17x102.2; Daniel B. Freedman to Henry Goodman, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and....100

78TH ST, 120 West, 16x97.6x16x97.10; Charles Hecht to Nathan L. and Leon Ottinger, (mtg $16,000)....1

83D ST, s s, 340 ft w of West End Av, 60x102.2; Marie True to Apartment Realty Company, (mtg $95,000)....1

84TH ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; Marie True to Apartment Realty Company, (mtg $22,000)....1

84TH ST, 131 East, 25.11x102.2x irregular; Josephine C. Rorbach to Simon Myers, ½ part, (mtgs $29,000,) B. & S....Nom.

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Frederick Weis to Louis Wannemacher....1

111TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11, with all title to land in old lane; Nelson D. Stilwell to Jacob Lawson, Ca. G....100

117TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Jessie Adler to Reuben Lester and others, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and....100

120TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.10; Abraham Wolff to Jacob Schwam, (mtgs $17,000)....Nom.

122D ST, 203 West, 20x100.11; Sylvanus H. Conklin to Simon Lewald, (mtg $15,000)....1

128TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of 2d Av, 20x99.11; David Sturmwald to Eliza Lustig, (mtg $13,000)....1

133D ST, 8 East, 25x99.11; Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, to Agnes Ernst and another....11,300

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles Kremer to Louis Cohen, (mtg $20,000)....Nom.

136TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Robert H. Coleman, as trustee, to Anne C. Rogers....16,000

136TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; R. H. Coleman to Anne C. Rogers, Ca. G....1

139TH ST, 140 West, 26x99.11; John Franz to Henry Lubiang and another, (mtg $20,000)....100

143D ST, 239 West, 25x99.11; Nathan Sussman to Max Rosenbaum and another, (mtgs $20,760)....Nom.

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Nathan Mayer to Sophie Mayer, (mtg $10,000)....Nom.

239TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Keppler Av, 40x100; Jane F. Swallow to W. Shelton Swallow....100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Beaver St; the New York Produce Exchange to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 10 years, (renewal of lease)....$12,000

GRAND ST, 558; Eveline A. Hitchcock to James Olwell, 5 years....780

MULBERRY ST, 165; Caterina Cirnino to Giuseppe Scolellaro, 5 years....720

PIKE ST, 24; Charles Huber to the George Bechtel Brewing Company, 5 years....840

SUFFOLK ST, 96; Henry J. Wirth to Nathan Messing, 2 6-12 years....1,080

2D AV, 126; Nathan E. Bloch and another to Veron Ligety, 3 years....3,360

4TH AV, 91; Edward G. Byrnes to Rosa Dressel, 6 years....2,100

8TH AV, 333; Charles E. Appleby and another, trustee, to Peter H. Ohlckers, 8 years....2,600

11TH ST, 102 to 106 East; Jennie Loewenthal to Rosa Dressel, 4 years....2,400

40TH ST, 316 East; Christiana M. Bohm to Dominick T. Savello, 5 years....1,200

81ST ST, 227 and 229 West; Leon Sobel and another to Sophie Knepper, 10 1-12 years....3,300

106TH ST, 315 and 317 East; Max Tischler and another to Isaac Isaacson and another, 3 10-12 years....$4,600 and 4,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAKER, John O., to Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, bounded w by Audubon Av, s by 175th St, n by land of New York Juvenile Asylum, 1 year....$45,000

BAKER, John A., to Chelsea Realty Company; plot bounded n x land of New York Juvenile Asylum, s x 175th St, e x Amsterdam Av, w x Audubon Av, prior mtg $45,000, 1 year....3,000

BLOCK, Louis, to Henry M. Block and another; 8th St, 318 and 320 East, building loan, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent....15,000

BROGUE, Stephen B., to Louis Marcus; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent....500

BROWN, Edward P., to Harriet Boas; 107th St, 318 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold....27,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Hughes Av, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, prior mtg $16,700, due July 10, 1906, 6 per cent....1,071

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Continental Trust Company; Hughes Av, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, (5 mtgs ——,) 3 years, each....2,800

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Continental Trust Company; Hughes Av, e s, 300.8 ft n of Pelham Av, 3 years....2,700

CRANE, Charlton W., to Annie E. Brown; Prescott Av, w s, 624.10 ft s from e s Emerson St, 5 years, 4 per cent....2,500

ERNST, Agnes, and another to Theo. C. Zerega; 133d St, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, gold....10,000

FREEDMAN, Jacob, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent....11,500

GIGLIO, Providence, widow, to North River Savings Bank; Leroy St, n s, 318.9 ft e of Hudson St, known as St. Luke's Place, 15, 3 years, 4½ per cent....8,500

GLICK, Morris, and another to Joseph Stickney; Ludlow St, 86, 3 years....24,000

GLICK, Morris, and another to Herman Fichter; Ludlow St, 86, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent....6,750

HANLEY, Mary B., widow, to Frances L. Loring; Broadway, e s, 91.4 ft s of 33d St, 1 year, 4 per cent....100,000

HIRSHMAN, Isidor, and wife to Louis Breslauer; Monroe St, 270 and 272, prior mtgs $49,000, installments, 6 per cent., each....3,000

JACKSON, Samuel, to Victor Weichmann; 7th Av, 421 and 423, n e corner of 33d St, 1-5 part, prior mtg $10,000, due April 1, 1905, 6 per cent....12,000

JAEGER, Clara E., to Stephen Kelly; Mount Morris Av, 2, 1 year....1,500

JOHNSON, Ella F., to Robert S. Bradley; 46th St, 26 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent....20,000

JOHNSTON, William F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 91st St, s s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year....17,000

KATZ, David L., and another to Aaron Jacobs; Sullivan St, 144, prior mortgage $30,000, installments, 6 per cent....6,000

KESTERGREN, Mauritz F., to Dollar Savings Bank; 144th St, n s, 175.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year....22,000

LA MONTAGNE, Louise, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 30th St, 114 East, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent....20,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Frederick Knubel; Carmine St, 2 and 4; also, Carmine St, s s, 17.8 ft s w of Minetta Lane, 3 years....21,000

LUNITZ, Jacob, and another to Henry Riffel; Christie St, 203, 5 years, 4½ per cent....16,500

LUNITZ, Jacob, and another to Henry Riffel; Christie St, 205, 5 years, 4½ per cent....40,000

LUNITZ, Jacob, and another to Henry Riffel; Stanton St, 17, 3 years, 4½ per cent....10,500

MARTIN, Owen T., and wife to Charles McSorley; Weekes Av, n w corner of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent....500

PHILLIPS, Adeline I., to James Rothschild; 33d St, 207 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent....26,000

POMERY, Silas H., to Harriet A. Purdy; Hughes Av, 2,156, 3 years....2,300

SAYRE, Julia A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 129th St, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent....7,500

SCHWAM, Jacob, to Abraham Wolff; 120th St, 122 East, 2 years, 6 per cent....750

SEIDER, Jacob, and others to Abram Bachrach; Broome St, 25 and 23, building loan, due May 14, 1904, 6 per cent....30,000

STEWART, Mary M., to James M. Stewart; 87th St, n s, 235.6 ft w of 4th Av, due Dec. 12, 1905, 6 per cent....4,000

THE JOHN J. CROOKE COMPANY to D. H. McAlpin & Co.; Avenue D, s w corner of 11th St; also interior lot, begins 89.6 ft s of 11th St, and 125 ft w of Avenue D, runs s 4.9x e 25x n 4.9x w 25, 10 years....75,000

TRAINOR, Francis, and wife to Margaret Knox; Brook Av, w s, 55.6 ft n of St. Paul's Place, due Nov. 10, 1906, 6 per cent....1,050

UNDERHILL, Fannie M., and another to Greenwich Savings Bank; Lafayette Place, 42, 1 year, 4½ per cent....18,000

WALSH, Catherine, widow, to Harlem Savings Bank; Forest Av, w s, 219 ft s of 166th St, prior mtg $1,800, 1 year....450

WEHRENBERG, Dietrich W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123d St, 116 West, 5 years, 4 per cent....10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to General Memorial Hospital....$12,000

BARNARD, Lucy G., to Almira Lawrence....138

BLACK, Edward E., to Julia A. Sill....1,000

BROWER, John L., executor, to Hugh Getty....1

CAMERON, Lucy A., to William A. Cameron....1

EMERSON, Bernice D., to Alfred G. Clark....2,500

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, to Mabel Rusch....8,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company....28,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the House of Rest for Consumptives....6,000

RAMSDELL, Harry D., to Edward B. Ramsdell....800

SILBERBERG, Solomon, executor and trustee, to Edward Bauman....1

SILBERBERG, Solomon, executor and trustee, to Martha Simon....1

SILBERBERG, Solomon, executor and trustee, to Martha Simon and another....1

SOUTHARD, Almira J., executrix, to First Church of Christ, Scientist....1

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company....10

THE HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company....30,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mercantile Trust Company....45,000

TRAGESER, Augusta, to Maria A. Trageser....1

TRAGESER, Augusta, to Augusta E. Werrick and others....1

TRENCHARD, H. Seymour, Jr., to Levi Downing....1,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, and another to John V. Everett....1,700

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Frederick Less....1

Mechanics' Liens.

JAMES ST, 67; Baerlocher & Ohman against Clara Maas, owner and contractor....$90

54TH ST, 43 West; Geneva Electric Equipment and Construction Company against John McE. Wetmore, owner and contractor....150

89TH ST, 7 and 9 East; Empire City Woodworking Company against Charles Glenn, owner and contractor....3,874

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

8TH ST, 318 and 320; Henry M. Bloch and another loan to Louis Block....$15,000

56TH ST, 146 and 148 East; Genevieve S. Page loans to David H. Taylor....28,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FREEMAN and Chisholm Sts, n w corner, 170x100; Patrick F. Guiden and another against Nellie A. Lavelle and another, June 9, 1903....$447

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Catharine St, junction of, runs n w along King's Bridge Road 100.6 to 1st St x s w 158x s e 100 to Catharine St x n e 140.7 to beginning; Christian Vorndran against Thomas E. Finucane and another, Aug. 19, 1902, by bond....268

PARK AV, 4,440 to 4,446; Solomon Lehrer against Henrietta E. Lockwood and another, April 15, 1903....75

RIVER AV and 135th St, n e corner, 71.10x50; James Riley and another against Carrie Marx and another, March 5, 1903....134

RYER AV, 2,083; William S. Schorer against Marie A. Treutler and another, Sept. 30, 1901....247

WATER ST, 542 to 548, and 297 to 303 Cherry St; Max Lensky against Leader, Bloom & Meryash, Feb. 28, 1903....1,225

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 137; Adolph M. Bendheim against Joseph O. Clement and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

FOX ST, n s, Lot 300, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x175, Bronx, and Theriot Av, e s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Peter Dascher and another against Christina Reaken and another, (amended petition;) attorney, J. E. Kelly.

LEXINGTON AV, 178; Isaac Davidson against Rube R. Fogel and another, (partition;) attorney, H. M. Solomon.

NASSAU ST, w s, whole front between Ann and Fulton Sts, 117x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company against John Pettit and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hamilton.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 84.3 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; the American Savings Bank against Mary E. Lally and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Irwin.

3D AV, e s, 289.10 ft n of 174th St, 90.11x100x90.1x100; John W. Phelps against James Stanton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

8TH AV and 58th St, n w corner, 80.4x229.8x irregular to Grand Circle; George E. Holmes against Nellie Flake and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse.

23D ST, 430 West; Alice S. Earnshaw against S. Victor Constant and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

28TH ST, 11 West; City of New York against Sarah A. Knight; 72d St, 106 West; City of New York against Henry E. Stevens, two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

30TH ST, 520 West, rear; City of New York against Katie Roedler; Beekman St, 115 to 119; City of New York against Frank H. Brander, two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

32D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Franz W. Moller and another, executors, against Mary N. Petty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

74TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x76; Mary E. Merritt against Charles D. La Marche, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr.

74TH ST, s s, 67 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x76; John T. Willets, trustee, against Charles D. La Marche, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

75TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.1x irregular; Mary W. Pell-Haggerty against Matilda Jordan, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

114TH ST and 7th Av, s w corner, 100x100.11; Anna M. S. Baier against Hugo F. Hoefler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klinke.

117TH ST, n s, 210.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3x100.11; Moses Esberg against Louis Karp and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MANHATTAN VALET SYSTEM.—Schedules in the assignment of the Manhattan Valet System of 1,031 Broadway, show liabilities $1,240, nominal assets $908, and actual assets $260.

JAMES SHIRLEY.—A judgment for $22,365 was entered yesterday against James Shirley, a promoter, in favor of Rudolph T. McCabe, on six notes made by Mr. Shirley between Feb. 1 and Dec. 13, 1902. Mr. Shirley was served with the summons at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 18.

HYMAN GATTLE.—Hyman Gattle, dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 65 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to Franklin Nevins without preference. He began the jewelry business in 1895, and was formerly of the Gattle Jewelry Company, Gattle Brothers, and Treasurer of the Corporation of Gattle, Ettinger & Hammel up to November, 1900, when he began the present business. He had no rating at Bradstreet's. In the trade it was said that the assignment was precipitated by lack of ready money to meet maturing obligations. He traveled much of the time on the road, selling his goods, and was formerly a salesman in this line before starting in business for himself.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM N. TUCKER.—Owing $40,863.54, and with only $900 assets, William N. Tucker, proprietor of Locust Farm at Eatontown, Monmouth County, N. J., filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Tucker, who runs a milk dairy, owes the following amounts to New York creditors: Fourteenth Street Bank, judgment, $6,000; Produce Exchange Trust Company, judgment, $1,200; Charles F. Donnelly, judgment, $365; Keyes & Wilson, Broome Street, New York, $400; Edward Swann, Broadway and Cedar Streets, New York, $600; F. Newton Vanness, 120 Chambers Street, New York, $1,500; Charles A. Heckscher, South William Street, New York, $10,000. H. G. Runkle of New York also holds Tucker's note for $10,000. According to Tucker's schedules, his farm and dairy has shrunk to four cows and three horses, worth $600; three carriages, $175; harness, $100; rakes, &c., $25.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR.—Michael O'Connor, a bartender, of 426 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,290, contracted between 1892 and 1899, and no assets. He has been in the liquor trade for twenty years, and was formerly a partner in the firm of O'Connor Brothers. John and Timothy O'Connor of that firm went through bankruptcy four years ago.

FRANK M. PIERCE ENGINEERING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Frank M. Pierce Engineering Company of 135 Broadway, agent for out-of-town manufacturers of engines, boilers, and machinery, by the following creditors: William R. Pierce, $2,400; Richard Doughty, $300, and William Hillman, $100. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on June 8 transferred accounts and money due it to George F. Tremain, a creditor, to prefer him. Mr. Tremain, it is said, bought a controlling interest in the company over a year ago, and became President. The company was incorporated in June, 1898, with a capital stock of $10,000.

FREDERICK E. BLOCH.—Frederick E. Bloch of 1,276 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a partner with Samuel Vander Wheelan in the business formerly carried on as the Universal Art Publishing Company up to July 7, 1901, when a receiver was appointed for the business. Mr. Vander Wheelan refused to join in the petition. Mr. Bloch's individual liabilities are $17,000, and assets $7 in cash, and the firm's liabilities are $21,186 and no assets. Among the firm creditors are F. Priester & Eyck, Actien Gesellschaft of Berlin, $6,289; Misch & Stock, London, $1,518; Harry E. Bloch, $5,000, and F. Mac D. Sinclair, $2,000. He has only two individual creditors, Edward Bloch of Cincinnati, $15,000, and M. J. Mack of Cincinnati, $2,000, secured by a life insurance policy.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 181 failures in the United States during the week, against 157 for the previous week and 165, 188, 180, and 150 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 46, New England 23, Southern 44, Western 38, Northwestern 16, Pacific 11, and Territories 3. Canada had 18, against 13 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BATES, Charles A.—Gazette Company....$103
BEARDSLEY, Robert E.—A. B. Imber....139
BOHATTY, John—A. M. Kleeman....37
BROWN, Frank A.—F. Rogers....548
COWAN, George—G. Goetting, Jr....45
CENTER, Edward C.—C. J. Collis....277
COSTELLO, Thomas F.—L. Mion and another....140
CAMPBELL, William H.—Alliance Bank....50
COOK, Morris—Old Kentucky Distillery....83
CESSELBERRY, Jacob R., and Robert Fulton—Smith, Gray & Co....288
CASSIDY, James H.—H. W. Schmidt and another, trustees....2,382
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R., and Peter R. Vermilye—Smith, Gray & Co....78
CAVINATO, Charles — United Electric Light and Power Company....69
DAVIS, Henry H.—B. Goldman....1,415
DE WITT, William A.—A. Johnson and another....90
DALTON, Hanora—Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, costs....195
FIFE, John H.—P. Shotland....141
FORNI, Ferdinand—P. W. Cullinan, Com....600
FOLLER, Nicholas—A. Funck and another....7,950
FLANAGAN, William C.—A. Seerbo....32
GREENSTEIN, Nathan—United Electric Light and Power Company....83
GUSTAVESON, John P.—W. F. Krumdieck and another....121
GUSTAVESON, Henry T., and George W. Tarrant—F. A. Olmstead....85
GILMORE, John F.—Second National Bank of Hoboken....4,220
GILROY, John E.—E. S. Griffing, costs....98
GILROY, John E.—J. Senn, costs....157
GLENN, William—F. M. Du Bois and another....74
GREB, Barbara—F. Potash....271
HEIBERGER, Louis G.—J. F. Ward....376
HOLLINGER, William M.—C. W. Goddard....365
HILL, John M.—G. Duchscherer....98
JACOBSON, Jacob, and Michael Marx—B. Ruditsky and another....218
KNAPP, Clyde D., and Clyde D., Jr.—New York Banknote Company....322
KNAPP, Clyde D., and Clyde D., Jr.—W. B. T. Keyser....126
KERR, Anna I.—M. Doyle....1,105
KELLY, George V.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company....39
LORING, Daniel A.—F. J. Pfister....633
LITTLE, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad, costs....84
LIPPOFF, Jacob and David—S. Edman and another....45
MATHESIUS, Alfred and Sophia—C. R. Barnum and another....107
MOCK, Isidor—B. Fitzpatrick....460
McKENZIE, May—Werner Company....75
McDONALD, Jane—J. H. Siemann....97
NEUSS, Bernard—M. Kane and another....176
NAEGLE, Line or Pflugi—W. Wilkening....1,401
OLIVER, Frances V. S.—J. M. Hutton....143
PRILL, Charles F.—J. F. Bach....316
PHELAN, William, and George Adam—A. Raub....244
ROBERTS, Samuel—M. Kane and another....74
RETSKY, Charles—W. Spector....108
SWAIN, Carroll C.—Ronalds & Johnson Company....26
STEARNS, John N., and John N. Jr.; Joseph T. Owings, and Louis Stearns—M. J. Ennemond and another....1,996
STUTZMAN, August—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company....199
SEIDENFRIED, Moritz—H. Schiffer and another....220
STEIERMANN, Simon—A. Seidner....2,182
SIRE, Leander S.—Smith, Gray & Co....120
SEIDENFRIED, Moritz—H. R. Claflin Company....400
SCHECHTER, Reisa—K. Meinken and others, costs....92
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—Larchmont Coal and Lumber Company....107
SCHOEFER, Henry—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner....600
SIRE, Henry B.—H. A. Perkins and another....405
SEARING, Edmund S.—H. A. Perkins and another....31
SOLOMON, Louis—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs....68
STAJER, Mary—G. Lucker....163
SHIRLEY, James—R. L. McCabe....22,365
SMITH, Elmer E.—H. L. R. Edgar and another....72
SMITH, F. Birdsall—C. E. Vessey....65
TARRANT, George W.—W. F. Krumdieck and another....204
TANGEMAN, George P.—C. E. Schuricht & Co....344
TUCKER, William G., and Ida M.—Clarke & White Company....201
WALTON, Francis T.—P. McMorrow, costs....104
WOOLFALL, F. Hartley—G. E. Croscup....363
WAXELBAUM, Charles J. — Waldorf Stable Company....111
WHITE, Charles H.—Mail and Express Company....1,119
WEINBERGER, William—J. Geiger....34
CANADIAN STEEL AND COAL Company—L. Levien....1,316
CANADIAN STEEL AND COAL Company—L. Levien....1,316
WELLINGTON HOTEL COMPANY—J. V. Jordan, costs....97
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. L. Yereance....119
THE MEADE TRANSFER COMPANY—T. B. Gloster....754
AMERICAN ICE MANUFACTURING Company—E. B. Ackerman....874
LOUIS WEBER BUILDING COMPANY—T. McKeon....387
ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY—Smith, Gray & Co....285
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Moran....240
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Nussberger....5,743
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Receiver J. C. Press, costs....219
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Manneschmidt....8,082
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Jackson and another....218
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. A. Toscani....1,815
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Kane & Son....142
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. H. Scully....786
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Benson....505
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. H. Werbelousky....335
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Lawrence....401
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLic Mutual Benefit Association—C. J. Fanning....1,783
SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLic Mutual Benefit Association—C. J. Fanning....504
AKRON BUTTON COMPANY—J. H. Snyder and another....988
ALLAN BATES COMPANY—S. D. Parker....136
UNITED MARINE MANUFACTURING and Supply Company—E. Epstein....113
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Donohue....1,281
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Michaels....125
THE TURNEY DRESS COMPANY—A. Cullen....531
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Jones....1,195

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.85
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	12.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	20.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, June 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@79c; No. 3, 74@78c; No. 2 red, 75½@76c; No. 2 corn, 48¼c; No. 2 yellow, 48¾c; No. 2 oats, 38c; No. 2 white, 39¼c; No. 3 white, 38@38¾c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 45@48c; fair to choice malting, 50@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per barrel, $17@$17.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $8.80@$8.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.20@$9.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8@$8.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.62½@$9.75; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.75.

COTTON.—Of all the notable price movements during this, the most sensational of all cotton seasons, perhaps none have surpassed the right-about-face executed by the market yesterday morning. The trade had gone home Thursday flattering themselves that at last they had picked the top notch of the season. In the morning Liverpool came anywhere from 18 to 30 points higher than had been expected and the shorts immediately rushed to cover. First prices were at an advance of 14@38 points; foreign houses were buyers; the South sent buying orders; commission houses bought in volume; July shot up to 12.30, or to the highest price of the season, while August was not far behind the record, selling at 11.84. On July this was an advance of 45 points, or nearly $250 a contract. At this level the general list was net 16 to 45 points higher. Then there was heavy realizing by room longs; the demand from shorts subsided; trading became less active and prices were forced down under renewed bear pressure until July reached 12.15 and August 11.67, with the new crop months showing a decline of from 5 to 16 points. The attainment of this level was followed by a period of irregularity and the market ruled comparatively quiet, with prices see-sawing within rather a narrow range. In the last hour liquidation became more general, however, and prices declined to the lowest level of the session, July selling down to 12.08 and August to 11.66. Just before the close there was a slight rally, but the market was finally barely steady at a net advance of 13@30 points. Sustaining influences in the market were the insight falling below last year's, small estimates for to-day's receipts at leading points, cool weather in the belt, and rumors concerning a certain large short interest said to exist in the near-by options.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	12.13	12.17	12.13	12.04@12.08
July	12.12	12.30	12.08	12.10@12.12
August	11.82	11.84	11.66	11.68@11.69
September	10.80	10.87	10.71	10.75@10.76
October	9.98	9.98	9.90	9.92@9.93
November	9.84	9.84	9.74	9.78@9.79
December	9.80	9.80	9.69	9.72@9.73
January	9.78	9.75	9.70	9.73@9.75

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
New York, June 12, 1903.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	13,029	27,150
Overland to mills and Canada	5,764	2,333
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	24,000	28,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	7,447	10,998
Brought into sight for week	35,346	47,730
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,613,799	7,415,358
Overland to mills and Canada	1,060,248	1,045,024
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,896,000	1,701,045
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	6,680	14,178
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,576,727	10,175,605

The total crop movement is for 285 days this year, against 286 days in 1901-2.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market on Friday was dominated by weather conditions which proved to be so favorable in all parts of the belt that aggressive selling was prompted, and only once, at mid-day, did the market show any signs of strength, closing easy at ¼c net decline. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86⅞c, both to arrive, and No. 2 red, New York, 84⅛c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, nominal; July, 77⅞c; September, 72⅝c; No. 2 hard, nominal. Corn—No. 2 cash, nominal; July, 48c; September, 46⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, nominal; July, 37¼c; September, 33¼c; No. 2 white, nominal.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Wheat—Close: No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 83@84c; July, 75¾@75⅞c. Rye—No. 1, 53½c. Barley—No. 2, 57@58c; sample, 40@55c. Corn—July, 48½c.

DULUTH, June 12.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; July, 79½c; September, 72¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 12.—Wheat—Cash, 79⅜c; July, 78¾c; September, 71¼@71⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 80⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅜c; No. 3 Northern, 77@78c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.40@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; red dog, $23@$24.50, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $3@$3.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.03@$1.10. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50; Spring bran, middling, $20.40@$23, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50. Linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $20.50, bulk, $21.50, sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $25.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅛	81½	81¼	81 5-16
September	77⅜	77½	77¼	77⅜
December	77⅝	78	77⅜	77⅝
Corn—				
July	56⅛	56⅝	56⅛	56¼
September	54 1-16	54⅜	54 1-16	54⅜
December	53	53	53	53

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75⅝	75⅞	75¼	75⅜
September	72⅝	72 15-16	72⅝	72⅝
December	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Corn—				
July	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛	48¼
September	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
December	46⅛	46¼	46	46⅛
Oats—				
July	37	38	36⅞	38
September	33½	33⅞	33	33½
December	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝
Lard—				
July	$8.87½	$8.87½	$8.82½	$8.85
September	8.97½	9.00	8.97½	8.97½
Ribs—				
July	9.32½	9.35	9.32½	9.32½
September	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.27½
Pork—				
July	17.12½	17.15	17.10	17.15
September	16.80	16.92½	16.80	16.90

COFFEE.—Yesterday's coffee market was a very small affair, the total sales amounting to only a matter of 4,500 bags. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices. At the close it was dull, generally unchanged, to 5 points lower, except September, which was 5 points higher under light covering in the absence of offerings. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	...	...	...	3.65@3.70
July	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.70@3.75
August	...	...	...	3.80@3.85
September	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95@4.00
October	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00@4.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19.25@$19.50; short clear, $18@$19.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$19.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8½c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9½c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10¼c; 10 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8@8¼c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$9.15; city lard, 8@8⅛c; refined lard, South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.25; Brazil, kegs, $11; compound, 7¼@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾@8c; city lard stearine, 10@10¼c.

METALS.—Spot tin advanced £1 15s in the London market, closing at £127 5s, while futures advanced £1 12s 6d, to £125 2s 6d. The gains abroad were reflected in a firmer market here and spot closed at 28.25@28.50c. COPPER—Copper declined 7s 6d in London, spot closing at £58 and futures at £57 5s. Locally copper was dull and nominally unchanged at 14.50@14.75c for lake and electrolytic, and 14c for casting. LEAD—Lead was unchanged at £11 5s in London and at 4.87½c locally. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged at £20 15s in London, but here continued scarce and was nominal at 6.25c. IRON—Iron closed at 52s 9d in Glasgow and at 46s in Middlesborough. Locally iron was quiet and nominal. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $20@$21; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $19@$19.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $19.50@$20.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 49@49½c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.40; oil, barrels, $4.40@$4.45. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.05@$2.10; E, $2.20@$2.25; F, $2.30@$2.35; G, $2.35@$2.40; H, $2.60; I, $3.30; K, $3.40; M, $3.60@$3.70; N, $3.70@$3.80; W G, $3.85@$3.90; W W, $4.10@$4.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 12.—Turpentine, 46c; receipts, 906 casks; sales, 245 casks; exports, 560 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 1,707 bbls; sales, 4,896 bbls; exports, 3,587 bbls. A, B, C, $1.70; D, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.30; I, $2.80; K, $2.85; M, $2.95; N, $3; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12.—Spirits turpentine, 46c; receipts, 148 casks. Resin firm, $1.75; receipts, 202 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.75, $3, and $3.25; receipts, 154 bbls. Tar firm, $1.65; receipts, 66 bbls.

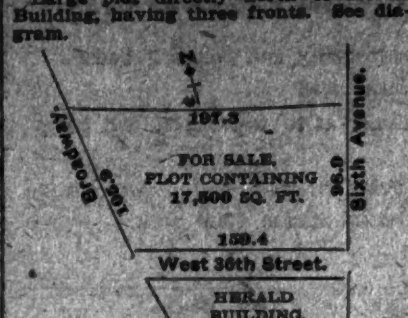
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—Turpentine, 45½c. Resin steady; sales, 100 bbls; A, B, C, $1.55; D, $1.70; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $2.35; I, $2.85; K, $2.90; M, $3; N, $3.05; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.45.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to a shade lower; bulls steady; cows firm; steers, $4.30@$5.60; bulls, $3@$4.25; cows, $1.65@$4. Dressed beef firm at 7@9c per lb. Calves 25@50c higher; veals, $4.50@$7; tail-ends, $4.25; buttermilks, $3.25@$4; city-dressed veals firmer at 7½@10½c per lb; country-dressed, 6@9c. Sheep steady; lambs 25c lower; 3 cars unsold; sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $6.50@$7.70; yearlings, $5@$5.50; dressed mutton, 7@10½c per lb; dressed lambs slow at 10@14c. Hogs higher; State hogs, $6.50; country-dressed hogs steady at [illegible] per lb.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Large plot directly north of Herald Building, having three fronts. See diagram.



Horace S. Ely & Co.,
21 LIBERTY STREET. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

A.—6TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.
25.0x100, FOUR-STORY.
BARGAIN! FULL COMMISSION.
JOHN P. KIRWAN,
1,506 BROADWAY, CORNER 44TH ST.

A neat comfortable home with modern improvements in near-by suburbs; fare 5c; time, 35 minutes; price, $2,100; terms that will suit you. Thomas F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 708.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement, 39th, near 2d Av., 25x98; $16,500; rents, $2,000. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Modern double flat, 95th, near Lexington, 25x100; price $27,500; rents $3,008. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

104th St., Near Madison.—5-story triple flat; 4 rooms and bath each; hot water supply; price, $26,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

107th St., Near Lexington.—Elegant single flat of 7 rooms and bath each; price, $12,500; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

9th Av., Near 50th St.—5-story store property; 4 families on each floor; price, $35,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

5th St., Near 3 Av.—6-story, stores, 4 fam. on floor; fine investment; rent $4,624; pr. $45,500. E. M. MICHAELS, 203 Broadway.

For Sale—Front and rear houses situated at 107 Hester St., on account closing an estate. Inquire John Engels, executor, 80 Watts St.

Bargain!—25th St., east of 8th Av., 4-story dwelling, well rented, $13,750. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

$6,750!—Near 7th Av., above 14th St., brick dwelling; owner anxious to sell. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Double tenement, 48th St., near 3d; 25x100; price, $17,500; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residence, Washington Square to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th, $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Actual bargain, modern double tenement, 25x100; West 56d; $25,500; rents, $2,800. Folsom Bros., 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in the Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for 1, 2, and 3 families; of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St. and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. George F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders. P. O. address, East 156th St., Bronx Borough, New York.

AT $300.—ARDEN ESTATE LOTS, (24th Ward;) near line rapid transit; new Port Chester Railroad to run through property; buy now, before the boom; 5 per cent. cash; balance small monthly payments. Send for full particulars, main office, 149 East 125th St., adjoining 12th Ward Bank.

Choice Decatur Av. lot, 25x100, ready for building, near terminus of L road; $1,500 cash buys it.

Eight-room house, 50x100, block east Pelham Av. L station and trolleys for all parts of Bronx Borough. J. J., 741 Pelham Av.

An ideal spot in Bronx Borough; beautiful homes, $2,500 up; choice building lots, $425 up; 10 per cent. cash, $5 monthly; open Sunday. Polak, 4,060 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES. EXCHANGING. APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.

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Doubtful questions of title are submitted to the most careful scrutiny and are refered to the Committee of Counsel, which is composed of the best known real estate conveyancers in the city. Applicant has selection of counsel should he so desire.

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HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

A booklet describing furnished cottages for rent, farms for sale. Address J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

450 acres upland, lowland, and water frontage; 32d Ward; $600 acre; communicate. Jones, 180 Montague St.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Choicest real estate in Westchester County. Ernest E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains.

Five lots near millionaires' "Ardsley Club," Dobbs Ferry; near depot; trolley passes. Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Plot, 100x105, 12th Av., near 2d; graded, sewered; $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Great Sacrifice.—Farm 55 acres; hour out; north shore Long Island; splendid soil, half tillable; well shaded, fruited, fenced; good buildings; high, healthy, near Sound; price, $3,000; want offer; expenses paid if misrepresented; many other bargains; state wants. G. V. Van Doren & Co., 960 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters for New Jersey and Long Island farms.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to Rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

A bargain, if bought at once, 7 acres, fine house, stable; beautifully situated directly on Sound; within hour of city; good bathing and fishing. Owner, Box 74, 1,364 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—20-ACRE FARM; CHEAP; GOOD buildings; plenty fruit and shade; fine location; near depot. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

Patchogue.—Furnished cottage to rent for season; 8 rooms; all modern improvements; $250. G., Box 162 Times Office.

For Sale—Cheap, 25 acres South Bay shore front; price, $2,700; come, see it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

A part doctor's cottage, ocean front, furnished, $100; red house, 22d St., near Sea Gate, Coney Island.

For Sale.—Now is the time to buy farm lands, $40 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Wonderful.—Greatest sacrifice of nineteenth century; charming country home, 7 miles north of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., 5 minutes from depot; price, $7,500; cost $18,000; fine order; 45 acres, highly cultivated; 14-room mansion, every modern improvement; delightful lawn, grand old shade; high, healthy, and rich in scenic beauty. Photographs, particulars, Coutant, Box 1,056, Kingston, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence for sale, 2,500 elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply G. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Suffern.—Completely and handsomely furnished house to let for the Summer; high and healthful location; plenty of shade and verandas; six bedrooms; all improvements; one hour out. Erie, Box 180 Times.

70 acres of woodland on shore of Mountain Lake, $1,000; also 3 acres, $200; will rent for camp; 50 miles from city; also elegant 20-room villa. Mahopac P. O., Box 32.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Furnished cottages at prices to suit every one. Apply to G. H. Olmsted, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Monticello.—All real estate, hotels, and furnished cottages. Write to Geo. F. George, Monticello, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Cool, breezy Wychmere, (Cape Cod;) seashore cottages, Harwich, Mass.; rented, fully furnished; all conveniences; bathrooms, excellent cold water and hot; delightful climate; rarely 83 degrees; long season; fine bathing. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

Sharon, Conn.—To rent for the season or month, fine 14-room cottage, nicely furnished; bath and improvements; large veranda; shady lawn and garden; 87 miles from New York, on Harlem R. R. Otto Tiedeman, Sharon, Conn.

For Rent—At Indian Neck on Sound, Branford, Connecticut, furnished cottage, modern improvements, $600. Hobart L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale—Superior home, healthful, restful, near pine woods, beach, depot; excellent location; fruit. Box 118 Saugatuck, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Country places and farms; 90 minutes out; prices, $475 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wilton, Conn.—Attractive furnished houses, with stable; rent season, $150 and up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted to Rent—House, nine or ten rooms, with improvements; Tremont or Fordham; must be near L or Harlem station. Address G. H., Box 134 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Grantwood-on-Hudson
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
Have You Seen Grantwood?
If Not, Now Is the Time to Do So.

Grantwood adjoins a beautiful public park, commanding magnificent panoramic views of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills. Elevation 270 feet above the River, on the crest of the Palisades. Health, rest, and pleasure are combined in a Grantwood home.

LOTS $700 TO $1,800.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.
Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.,
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.
'Phone 1847 Madison.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

EAST ORANGE!
NEW YORK'S PRETTIEST SUBURB.
LOTS $175 TO $350.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS—SEWER, GAS, WATER; NEAR DEPOT AND TROLLEY; HIGH GROUND; BEST LOCATION.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Agent on the ground every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday afternoon.
For full particulars write or call.
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO.
OF NEW JERSEY.
203 Broadway, N. Y., Room 406.

For Rent.—Fine cottage, twelve rooms; large grounds; ocean front; North Long Branch; in thorough repair; house open; one door from corner of Ocean and Atlantic Avs., Windermere; also new cottage, eleven rooms; new furniture; Highland Beach; between ocean and Shrewsbury. Apply for key at Highland Beach station or to D. Kay, 23d floor, 220 Broadway, 'phone 2761—Cortlandt.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $750; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

A good chance to rent a handsome, furnished cottage at reasonable terms; all modern improvements; sanitary plumbing; good spring water; fine view of yacht races; surf and still water bathing; boating, fishing; ideal place for sport and comfort. Address C. P. Burroughs, Box 60, Waterwich, Highlands, N. J.

$1,500 cash will buy 11-room cottage and stable, one acre ground, 1¼ miles from Madison, New Jersey; improvements cost $8,000 to replace; accept half mortgage from satisfactory buyer. Henry Hentz, Madison, New Jersey, or 22 William St., New York.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Monmouth Beach.—Attractive house, twelve rooms, two baths; stable, three stalls; near club and station; rent, $1,500. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Dutch Colonial Cottage on Palisades.—Unobstructed view of Hudson for miles; 14 rooms; beautiful decorations; bargain. Eastwood, 228 West 42d St.

For Sale.—One-family house; ten large rooms; on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; ten minutes' walk from ferry; built three years; price, $8,000. 7 1st St., Clifton Park, N. J.

Elberon, N. J.—Cottage, furnished, 25 rooms and stables, &c.; low rent; one of nine rooms, $500. D. W. Willgus, Red Bank, N. J.

Valuable estate near Ridgewood, Jersey; finest spot Erie main line; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Montclair, N. J.—Large home, near depot; fine location; furnished, for Summer; $75 per month. Box G 192 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 33K Tribune Building, N.Y.

MURRAY BAY, CANADA.
To rent for season; fully furnished cottage "Blairvocky," finest situation; 7 bedrooms; rent, $500.
DUDLEY TIBBITS, Troy, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St. 'phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St. 'phone, 380 Cort.

Owners!—If you have anything to sell or rent list with Cloyd L. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.; colored tenements a specialty.

Wanted, tenement; also private house in Harlem for cash purchasers; must be cheap. I. E. Hayman Co., 213-217 West 125th St.

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Wanted—Property for sale or exchange; city or country. Clement H. Smith, 736-738 Tremont Av.

State your wants; city or country exchanging a specialty. Lighston, 1,931 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Entire 6-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. Wm. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your broker.

225 West 49th St.—Handsomely furnished suite rooms, with all conveniences, suitable for doctor or ladies' club.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BULKHEAD, WITH 19 LOTS.
Also, corner lots East 30th; also, large lofts on South St. Brookman Estate; 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Attractive skylight studio and business office, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new modern building. 622 West 54th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

THE ANTOINETTES,
48 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
HERTER REALTY CO.

243 West 135th St.
8 large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $45.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 E. 23d St.

Broadway, Corner 66th St., Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven, bath; $35 to $65; decorate to suit.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments; best locations; rents $50 and up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephone; fine, cool location; Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

Greenwich Av., 32.—Light, airy apartments, 4 rooms and bath; convenient locality; $17-$20. Janitor.

29th St., 108 East.—Attractive apartments at Hatfield House, furnished and unfurnished.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

To Let Until Oct. 1.—Attractive little house, in the Fifties, between Madison and Park Avs.; tastefully furnished; awnings, gas range, &c.; shaded yard; cool. Apply Room 1,506, 27 William St., Manhattan.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Modern four-story highstoop house, 60 West 90th St.; rent, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SUPREMACY IN LEGAL ADVERTISING.
THE NEW YORK TIMES published during the year 1902 348,108 lines of legal advertising. The other New York morning papers combined published [illegible]

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NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All Southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 59 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 25¾ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lighted and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—†BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.) Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.) Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:30 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:00 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*8:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex: (1) at †10:45 A. M.; (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—[illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—[illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—[illegible] 5:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only. [illegible] Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—[illegible]

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—[illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible] *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible] *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible] Reading only), [illegible] Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant [illegible] Sundays, 10:00 A. M., [illegible] P. M. aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington	†9:25AM	†9:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:25PM	*3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*4:55PM	*5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*6:55PM	*7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1,354 and 1,234 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the offices of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-2-1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kaiser....June 16, 10 AM	K.Wm.II...July 21, 1 PM
K.Wm.II...June 23, 2 PM	Kaiser....Aug. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz..July 7, 2 PM	Kronprinz..Aug. 11, 7 AM
Kaiser....July 11, 10 AM	K.Wm.II.Aug.18, 7:30AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 25.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Luise....June 18, 10 AM	Bremen....July 16, 2 PM
Friedrich.June 25, 10 AM	Luise....July 23, 11 AM
Barbarossa.July 2, 11 AM	Friedrich.July 30, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. July 9, 10 AM	Barbarossa.Aug. 6, 10AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

*Weimar, June 13, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, July 18, 11 AM
K. Albert, June 20, Noon	Lahn....Aug. 15, 11 AM
Lahn....June 27, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, Aug. 29, 11 AM
P. Irene....July 4, 1 PM	P. Irene, Sept. 12, 11 AM

*Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Patricia. June 13, 7:30AM	Waldersee.June 27, 7AM
A.Victoria.June 18, 10AM	Deutschland.July 2, 11AM
Pretoria...June 20, 1 PM	Phoenicia....July 4, 2 PM
Bluecher, June 25, 9 AM	Moltke......July 9, 9 AM

THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min. SAILS JULY 2 AT 11 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York, June 17, 10AM	St. Paul...July 1, 10 AM
Phila., June 24, 10 AM	New York, July 8, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland, June 13, 10 AM	Vaderland, June 27, 10AM
Finland, June 20, 10 AM	Kroonland, July 4, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52, North River.

Lucania...June 13, 8 AM	Campania, June 27, 8 AM
Etruria...June 20, Noon	Umbria.....July 4, Noon

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Aurania...June 23, 3 PM | Carpathia...July 7, 3 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.

Ethiopia...June 13, Noon	Columbia, June 27, 10AM
Anchoria...June 20, Noon	Furnessia...July 4, Noon

First saloon, $50 to $100. Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minnehaha, Je.13, 7:30AM	Mesaba, June 20, 9 AM
*Menominee, Je. 19, 9 AM	Minnetonka, Je.27, 7 AM

Only first-class passengers carried. *Passengers disembark at Southampton.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

*Victorian, Ju.16, 9:30AM	Majestic...June 24, Noon
Germanic, June 17, Noon	Celtic, June 26, 6:30 AM
Cedric....June 19, Noon	*Armenian, June 30, 10AM

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, 2nd class only. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

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DAILY SERVICE

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H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North from Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St. Week days Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves New York at 4 P. M.; Sundays 9:30 A. M. (E. 31st St. 10:15 A. M.;) returning, due New York 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE leaves 11 A. M., WM. G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Tickets and staterooms, all lines at 167, 261, 675, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" West 22d St..............9:00 "
" West 129th St............9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE ONLY $2.00
New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone: 800 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days. Direct rail connections to points North, East, and West. Orchestra on each steamer.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 25 (new,) East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. Johns. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYLVESTER N.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie A. Leary, the widow of deceased; Marie Josephine Leary, a daughter of deceased; Sylvester James Leary, a son of deceased; Automatic Supply Company, American Steel Casting Company, George J. Brown, David Barry, Herman Boker & Company, Carborundum Company, Chester Cast Steel Company, Crescent Belt Fastener Company, Crulce, Keelan & Company, M. J. Drummond & Company, J. J. Foster, J. H. Gautier Company, William Gaskell & Son, General Forging Company, Henry S. Hill, Hendricks Bros., H. Holtorf, T. P. Kelly & Company, John Kling, Kennedy Valve Company, James Kelly, Lewis Landsberg, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, J. W. Paxson Company, Charles T. Pretz, Charles E. Ring & Company, George Reeves, Celina Rice, Rose Iron & Steel Company, Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company, Gus Schumacher, Eugene Sutherland, Stephenson Manufacturing Co., Whitehead Bros. Co., Waterbury Rope Company, A. C. Becker, Dalton, Nash & Company, Henry Purvogel, William L. Lewis, Morris & Cumings Dredging Co., Fiske Bros. Refining Co., Francis W. Bennett, M. D.; George Leary, Hoffman House, Philip Albohn, Autographic Register Company, American Ice Company, Bessemer Coke Company, Buffalo Foundry Supply Company, Andrew J. Connick, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Thomas Hogan, Charles F. McKenna, William P. McGarry, Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company, New York Athletic Club, Thomas G. Pringle, Pettinos Brothers, Purk & Tilford, Richard E. Wiessner, John J. Young, J. W. Martin, J. H. Connors, Irvona Coal & Coke Company, John Parkinson, Rogers, Brown & Company, Curtiss & Company Mfg. Co., George N. Robinson, Arnold, Constable & Company, B. Altman & Company, Best & Company, E. P. Dana, Davis Collamore & Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Haas Bros., Lichtenstein Millinery Company, Dr. Emery Marvel, James McCreery & Company, N. O'Donovan & Company, Bessie Sullivan, F. A. O. Schwartz, Stern Brothers, Tiffany & Company, Tyson & Company, Wensley & Gilroy, Dr. James C. Wilson, De Camp & Company, Parker Sisters, Lord & Taylor, G. Jason Waters, H. H. O'Hara, James Kelly, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, J. J. McCabe, T. P. Kelly & Co., George J. Brown, Woodward Iron Company, Automatic Supply Company, Abbe Manufacturing Company, Daniel J. Leary, and to all persons interested in the estate of SYLVESTER N. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marie A. Leary and George Leary, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dunlap Lamson, Marion Baker, George Carlyle Baker, Phoenix Club, John A. Dunlap, William H. Dunlap, Rebecca Dunlap, Martha Reynolds, Annie M. Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Clark, Mabel Clark, Arthur Clark, Robert Dunlap, Minnie A. Baker, Grace Dunlap Lamson, William Allen Dunlap, Mary Howard Bradshaw, Fannie Lawson Johnston, John Robert Lawson Johnston, and Henry Slow, and all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the 30th day of June, 1903, at half past ten (10:30) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia N. Dunlap, Gustave C. Henry, and Arthur H. Lamson, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one (21) years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

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EXCURSIONS.

Daily Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.

ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:30 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh at 5:30 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 5:40 P. M.; West Point at 7:30 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon.

For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

THE NEW ROUTE TO

NORTH BEACH
AND
COLLEGE POINT
FROM
EAST 134TH ST. (Bronx)
FOR PASSENGERS AND VEHICLES.

Sundays—Hourly 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., then half hourly.
Week Days—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

Sundays—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half hourly.
Week Days—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
HIGHLAND BEACH—PLEASURE BAY
And All Nearby Seaside Resorts.

LV. W. 13TH ST. 8:55, 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS 8:55 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SATURDAYS 9:20 A. M., 1:15, 3:10, P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 7:10, A.M., 3:30 & 5 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE
LV. FT. W. 13TH ST. 8:20 and 8:55 A. M.
LV. BATTERY 8:50 and 9:20 A. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH 4:30 and 4:45 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 a.m., 12:00 m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:00, 7:00 p.m. Leave Pier (New) No. 1 } Half hour later. North River.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 11:10 a.m., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40 p.m. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..........9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier........9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30 A. M.; East 31st St. 10:15 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 3:30 P. M., due New York, East 31st St., 8:00 P. M.; Pier 40, N. R., 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Café service. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets, good to return by any West Shore train, $1, N. Y. Central $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

STEAMER TOLCHESTER. GRAND EXCURSION.

Empire Grove, West Point, and Newburg, Sunday, June 14. Dancing at the grove. Leaves East 24th St. 8:30 A. M.; South 5th St., Williamsburg, 9 A. M.; Christopher St., 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10 A. M. Full orchestra. Fare, round trip entire excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND	EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULDOON, CECILIA.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen T. McKinley, Mary E. Barron, Anna Evans, Henrietta Doherty, Thomas H. Fagan, sometimes known as Thomas H. Barron, Marion H. Kein, Josephine M. Ryan, William J. Ryan, Agnes L. Ryan, Ruth M. Ryan, Mary McSorley, Ann McKenna, Patrick McKenna, Catharine McKuska, the heirs and next of kin of CECILIA MULDOON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James P. Kein and Philip J. McKinley of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cecilia Muldoon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Executors, 51 Nassau St., Manhattan, City of New York.

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FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS E. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB HIMBERG, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named Jacob Himberg, the bankrupt herein, consisting of upholstering materials, tapestry, safe, fixtures, &c., is offered for sale by Clifford G. Ludvigh, Trustee of the said bankrupt. The stock, fixtures, &c., may be inspected at No. 118 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bids may be submitted for said stock to Fleischman & Fox, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Tuesday, June 23d, 1903, at 11:00 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. If the Trustee shall reject all bids, then the stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at No. 118 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, on the 26th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee. FLEISCHMAN & FOX, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone, and are warranted to be durable.

Style A—Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month. Also Style 85—Chester Piano,

$170

cash, or $190 payable only $5 monthly.

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HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY. The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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WHERE TO DINE
Apply at 4 Park Pl.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.50. Specialties alc. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25, With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Wellington, 7th Av. 55th St. Service a la carte. Music. Suppers.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Harlem Casino. 124 St. & 7 Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c. Sat. & Sun. $1. Vienna Music.

RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH 36th & B'way. Music evenings. A la carte.

Shanley's 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 3 P. M.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.

Pabst's 125th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Grand Circle. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-3. Music by D. Bimberg.

Hotel Empire B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.

Vendome ROOF GARDEN, B'way & 41st St. Away in the air. A la Carte. Fine music.

HAYWARDS' 6 Park Pl., cor. B'way. Café & Ladies' Restaurant. Alc.

Terrace Garden. 58th St. & Lex. Av. Tdh. & Alc. Opera & open air Concerts.

"Hugot's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. Lassar's orchestra.

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Business Confidential, Lowest Possible Rates.

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38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST.,
125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST.,
24 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE 729.

SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work, wishes some at home; takes orders and fits at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,180.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. PROBST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry W. Probst of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Henry W. Probst was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1544, N. Y. City, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 13, 1903.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROCHESTER LAMP COMPANY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the Rochester Lamp Company:

Notice is hereby given that at an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, to be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, June 29th, at 3:30 P. M., the trustee appointed herein will seek the advice of the creditors as to whether he should continue to manufacture and sell lamps so as to finish up the material now on hand, and for this purpose to buy in the open market, at the best price obtainable, such parts as are necessary to complete the same, thereby enabling him to fill orders for the export trade already offered and to obtain such other orders as are necessary to clean up the entire stock of goods.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee.

BOARDERS WANTED.

15th St., 218 East.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

23d St., 30 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

34th, 115, 117, 119 East.
THE NAYLOR.

Double and single rooms; southern exposure; also two-room suite, with private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; Southerners and army people accommodated.

93d St., 122 West.—Handsome, desirable, large room; every convenience; also single room; good board; reference.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

Corner 117th and Amsterdam, 1,161.—Large and small light rooms; delightfully cool parks all sides; celebrated restaurant; absolute cleanliness; very moderate.

Brooklyn.

Suburbs, Brooklyn.—Cool corner room, detached house; large porch; modern conveniences; convenient Manhattan; gentlemen or couple; terms, $6 each. 5,911 15th Av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18th St., 11 West.—Beautiful rooms; large, small; back, front; special rates permanents; transients accommodated.

22d Street, 458 West.—Newly renovated rooms, single and double; reference.

42d St., 4 East.—Large and small rooms to gentlemen only; Summer prices; references required.

49th St., 151 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, separate or together; all conveniences; moderate rates.

53d St., 206 West.—Desirable medium-size room in cool corner apartment; Summer rate. Whitty.

54th St., 200 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; clean and homelike; moderate.

90th St., 142 West.—Desirable room, for one or two middle-aged gentlemen who will appreciate the comforts of a good home. Mrs. Marshall.

104th St., 62 West.—Pleasant cool parlors, adjoining bath; single room; near station, Park; very moderate. Stone.

104th St., 64 West.—Two light connecting rooms, comfortably furnished; bath; near "L"; gentlemen. Simpson.

106th St., 160 West.—Very large, light corner parlor bedroom; bath, elevator, piano; rent very low. Gilloon.

127th, 7 West.—Choice of very desirable square or alcove rooms at reasonable rates.

A lady living in luxurious home West Seventies, near 72d St. Station, will rent one or two beautifully furnished rooms, bath adjoining, to gentlemen. Address D Box 111 Times.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; 2 fully furnished large front hall rooms; bath same floor; breakfast.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms, single, en suite, private baths; breakfasts optional; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

Madison Av., 343, near 44th.—Bachelor accommodations; cool rooms; suite, singly; gentlemen; telephone; references; porcelain baths.

Washington Square, 42.—2 beautiful large front rooms, overlooking the park; running water; also two large connecting rooms; house newly furnished; board optional, reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

At Newport, R. I.—A lady owning a large villa is desirous of taking a family or a few ladies and gentlemen, first class only, to board for the season; the villa is pleasantly situated; three acres of ground; shade trees; well-kept lawn; it is within ten minutes' walk of bathing beach, Bellevue Av. and Casino; references exchanged. Address J. S. L., Box 378, Newport, R. I.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y. —Accommodates 50; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

Private family, owning large house, ample grounds, Flatbush, near Prospect Park, combining city and country, 30 minutes to Manhattan, 20 minutes to beach, will accommodate one or two congenial gentlemen for Summer; references required. Scott, Box 167 Times Office.

Private family desire four boarders for Summer; large, airy rooms; bath and running water; spacious, shady grounds; fresh butter, milk; five minutes to station; ten minutes to Wallkill River; board, $12 per week and up. Lovelhurst, P. O. Box 277, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

Board Offered.—If you want to spend an enjoyable vacation; fine country home on the Hudson; excellent board; large, airy rooms; grand scenery; plenty of fruit, write C. O. Reohr, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

One of coolest farmhouses on Great Peconic Bay; healthy; three minutes to first-class bathing; large rooms; plenty shade; piazza, piano; eggs, milk, vegetables on farm. M. Havens, Flanders, L. I.

20 CLINTON PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

A few newly furnished and decorated rooms with first-class board; hotel service; stable accommodation.

Berkshire Hills Farmhouse.—Board, near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing; cream, eggs, fruit; city references; $7 to $8 week. Address Henry Woods, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

Boarders wanted on farm; large house, airy rooms, high ground, finely shaded; fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs from farm; piano and organ; terms, $6 to $8; city references. W. N. Van Sickle, Unionville, N. Y., Box 66.

New farm house; accommodates 30; adults $6 and $7; children under twelve, $3; high, dry; large rooms; spacious piazza; fine views; running spring water in house; boating, bathing. Orlando Furman, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co.

Wanted—Boarders, private family; nice location, near water; good fishing; fresh vegetables, milk, &c., grown on farm; also furnished cottage. Address P. O. Box 102, Middle Island, L. I.

Young's Cottage, Far Rockaway, State St. and Roanoke Av.—Few couples can be accommodated with large rooms; excellent board; in the most select location; $25 a week for two.

Shady Side Cottage, Southold, Suffolk County, L. I.—A few boarders wanted; good bathing, driving, &c.; price, $6 per week. For particulars inquire Miss A. E. Beebe.

Ludlow-on-Hudson.—30 minutes New York Central or Putnam; private American family; excellent table; airy rooms; shady veranda; gentlemen only. B., Times, Harlem.

Ives Place, Catskills.—Quiet, healthful, well shaded, neat, roomy, bath, toilet; near station; village farm; excellent table. Address C. W. Ives, Hobart, N. Y.

Walker Valley House, Shawangunk Mountains.—Pleasantly situated; $5 and $6, children $3 and $4 weekly. Mrs. E. E. Morrow, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

Maple Grove Farm.—Accommodates 40; vegetables, milk, butter, eggs; adults, $7 to $8, children according to age. H. C. Tuempers, Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, Near Centre Av.—Fine rooms; large grounds; directly on the water; boating, bathing; 35 minutes from Grand Central.

Edgewood, Loch Sheldrake, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Large new farm house; light, airy rooms; broad, shady piazzas; piano; for terms address W. R. Stodart.

Boarders Wanted.—$6 weekly, children according to age; there are boating and fishing near by. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., New York.

Locust Grove House.—Boarders wanted; rates $5 per week. For further particulars address Mrs. E. C. Phillips, Spring Glen, Ulster County, N. Y.

At Belmar, N. J.—Party having cottage on ocean front can furnish board for a few guests for the season. Address P. O. Box 894, Orange, N. J.

Boarders wanted for Summer months; good table, good shade, good bathing; reference given if needed. Mrs. J. St., Box 21, Keansburg, N. J.

Evergreen Farmhouse.—Thousand feet elevation; quiet, healthy; special to families, rates quoted. Harry Vail, New Milford, Orange Co., N. Y.

Silver Spring Farm, Walden, N. Y.—Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; large lawns; adults only. Mrs. M. E. Kidd.

"Nearwood," Woodbury Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.—Large rooms and piazzas; beautiful lawns; excellent table, &c. D. J. Sergeant.

Mountain View House, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Large rooms; bath; excellent table; beautiful location. Mrs. John W. Ford.

Sullivan County.—Excellent table; toilet, bath; near churches, Post Office, depot; reasonable. J. Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 48.

FLORAL HILL HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Airy rooms; bath; excellent table; large lawns, &c. Mrs. G. A. Merritt.

Physician can accommodate few boarders; no children; terms, $7-$8. Box 2, West Hurley, N. Y.

Good board in a pleasant country home, with modern conveniences. Address Box 73, Williamsburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A party with Fifty Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars to join the Advertiser in establishing and managing a large mercantile business that will stand the strictest investigation. Full particulars will be furnished to those who give reference as to character and financial ability. Address G., Box 112 Times.

An A1 man, experienced teacher, college trained, with large business qualifications, may learn of excellent opportunity to associate himself in the management of an old-established preparatory school for boys. Address M. B., Box 176 Times.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Dogs, cats, and pet animals boarded; plenty of grass and shade; animals called for and returned. Pinewood Kennels, Morris Heights, New York.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Entrance Examinations FOR University College and School of Applied Science take place at University Building, Washington Square, New York City, June 15th to 20th, inclusive, at 9 A. M.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1903. Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at TRINITY SCHOOL, 139 W. 91st Street, New York City, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Central Park West and 63d Street.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. Careful preparation for all colleges and professional schools. NEW SCHOOL BUILDING; enlarged facilities—Gymnasium, Roof Garden, Library, Shops, Laboratories, Studios, etc.; open October 5, 1903. For catalogues and information regarding this as well as the Elementary Department, address FRANK A. MANNY, Supt., 109 W. 54th St.

SYMS SCHOOL.

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons. Apply for circular, 29 West 45th Street.

EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. TROY. 90th year. College preparatory and general courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, &c. Miss Anna Leach, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY Poughkeepsie. Overlooking the Hudson. 67th year. A wholesome school for boys. Military drill, outdoor contests. Prepares for college. J. B. Bisbee, A. M.

OVERLOOK LATIN SCHOOL, Nyack. Military discipline. Preparatory for college, regents, civil service. Major Gen. Wilson, Commandant; C. E. Cole, Headmaster.

CRANE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC. Training school for supervisors; superior voice culture. Teaching positions furnished. Address Julia E. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y.

STAMMERING and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. Established 1880. Illustrated pamphlet free. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Coaching for College.—A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 W. 56th St. During vacation, six students are entertained in his country home in the Berkshires.

FOR SALE.

"PAINT-KUM-OFF."

The Wonderful Paint Remover. Sample quart, 50 cents. Manufactured solely by P-K-O Mfg. Co., 10 East 14th St., New York. Specially adapted for yachts.

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SOLD AND RENTED, 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold. Cash or installments. 239 B'WAY. Tel. 1872 Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 343 B'way, N. Y.; 1 flight up. 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5340 Frank.

Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklin; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

BICYCLES $1 PER WEEK. LEADING MAKES. Rausch's, 2,371 3d Ave., (129d.) Eves.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters!—Why rent? 17c. daily buys any make. Telephone, 3220 Broad. Cohen's Typewriter Agency, 18 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5968 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 66 Park Place. Telephone.

AUCTION SALES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A LIEN held by us against the following-described personal property, namely: One horse, color white, sex male, apparent age ten (10) years, belonging to Hanley and Company of 315 East 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and now in our possession, we will sell such personal property at public auction, to the highest bidder, to satisfy such lien, at 156-158 East 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1903.

Dated New York, June 13, 1903.
SAMUEL S. FIELD, MARTIN J. POTTER.
DEE & DONOVAN, Attorneys for Lienors, 302 Broadway, New York City.

BY VIRTUE OF A LIEN HELD AGAINST THE following personal property: One chestnut mare, fifteen hands high, belonging to Charles Piepenbrink, Jr., of No. 221 West 21st St., Manhattan, City of New York, now in our possession, we will sell said mare at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, at No. 140 West 54th St., Manhattan, New York, on the 18th day of June, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New York, May 27, 1903. DOYLE & ULRICH, Lienors. FRANK E. GORE, Auctioneer, 201 Broadway.

Chattel Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.—P. Bissinger, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, Saturday, June 13, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., at No. 1,985 Park Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City, the saloon fixtures in said premises. By order of mortgagee. James C. McEachen, Attorney.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING, 353 W. 54th St. Tel. 360 Columbus. Est. 1875.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Do you want to become a newspaper or magazine writer? Address P. O. Box 1622, city.

Wanted—A young girl for housework; family of four adults; references required; private house. Mrs. J. N. Bull, 417 W. 154th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Do you want to become a newspaper or magazine writer? Address P. O. Box 1622, city.

Wanted—Bookkeeper; energetic, bright young man as bookkeeper in a manufacturing plant; salary to start, $17.50 per week; good opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, age, experience, references, &c. Address A. J., Box 672 N. Y.

Wanted—Man with references for commercial traveler; to call on merchants and agents; experience not required; salary $24 per week, with expenses advanced. National, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wanted—Active man as solicitor in real estate business; moderate salary and commission; reply must state salary wanted and experience. "Chance," 208 East 48th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's Dressmaker.—First-class work guaranteed; at home or out. Bodine, 101 West 81st.

NURSES.

Nurse.—A competent girl, well recommended, wants to take care of child of about three years or older; willing to go to country. Petzold, 707 Sip St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Nurse.—By an experienced nurse to travel with an invalid. Nurse, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

WAITRESSES.

Waitress.—A lady leaving for Europe wishes to find situation for an excellent waitress; also for an experienced laundress; best references. Call Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 560 5th Av.

Waitress.—By experienced woman as waitress; takes butler's place; for Summer or otherwise. G. L., 247 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

GARDENERS.

Gardener.—Single; 40; understands horses, cows, poultry; all general work; good reference. E., Box 230 Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Electrical engineer, estimator, and specification writer on steam and electrical work. E., Box 161 Times Office.

Electrician.—By a young man as helper. B. A. Scott, 1,362 3d Av.

ANTHRACITE ROADS SUSTAINED IN COURT

Need Not Produce Contracts Showing a Close Combination.

Judge Lacombe Holds That the Inter-State Commerce Commission Has Exceeded Its Authority in Demanding Papers.

With the exception of a single point, the action of the anthracite coal railroads in in refusing to produce certain contracts and answer certain questions, was upheld by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. He handed down an opinion in the application, resulting from the action of William R. Hearst before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for an order directing the defendants to comply with the commission's rulings.

Four issues are raised by the complainant before the commission—that the freight rates charged by the defendants are unreasonable; that the rates are unreasonable in comparison with those on general traffic and bituminous coal; that the defendants have entered into a pool to divide anthracite freight traffic, and that they have discriminated in the matter of rates against private operators not entering into certain selling contracts with them.

At the hearings before the commission it was contended that the commission had no right to inquire into the independent contracts, other contracts between the defendants and the Temple Iron Company, or the business of mining and selling coal by coal companies, but has power to inquire only into matters of reasonableness of rates and pooling of freight receipts. It was also asserted that the complainant, being a consumer of coal and not a shipper, has no standing in such a proceeding.

The court does not sustain the contention that the commission has been conducting a general investigation into the conduct of the business of transportation by the railroads, as it has power to do independent of the complaint of any person aggrieved. Further, it is said that there is "great force" in the contention that a prosecution before the commission of carriers who violate the statutes should be at the hands of a shipper of coal, not an individual who merely purchases merchandise.

The independent contracts are considered in detail in the case of David G. Baird, Secretary of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. It is said by the court that the transactions of a controlled coal company may be fairly considered as conducted solely in the latter's interest, thus disposing of the contention that the coal companies so owned are independent corporations.

The contracts asked for, it is held, do not provide that the coal purchased is to be paid for at a certain percentage of what it brings at tide, but at a percentage of the general average price of coal of the same grade at tide.

"It is entirely a contract of purchase, and does not deal at all with the subject of transportation," says the court. "It is in no way different from a contract for the purchase of a specified number of tons of coal at a specified sum in dollars and cents."

Under the same head are decided the points relating to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which mines coal directly under its charter; the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Dolph Coal Company, the Clarence Coal Company, and the Pine Hill Coal Company, owned by the various defendants.

In the matter of the Temple Iron Company contracts, Judge Lacombe reviews the conditions under which the company was formed, namely, to prevent the competition incident to the building of a proposed new coal-carrying road—the Delaware Valley and Kingston.

"The contracts in question are parts of the machinery by which this combination prevented the building of the new road," says the court. "If the defendants were being prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust act for having entered into a combination or contract in restraint of trade, the contracts would be relevant. This, however, is not a prosecution under the Anti-Trust act, nor is the Inter-State Commerce Commission the forum before whom such a prosecution is conducted."

The opinion considers, finally, questions asked of Eben B. Thompson and William H. Truesdale about the possibility of competition in the sale of coal, fixing the price of coal, cost of producing, and expense of commission sales, involving, among other things, the conferences between Presidents of railroads and exchanges of price circulars between companies, and supports the refusal of the witnesses to answer in all cases on the ground that the questions relate wholly to the sale of coal, and not to its transportation.

The only question which a witness is ordered to answer is the following, asked President Truesdale of the Lackawanna: "What elements enter into the item of $91,320.65 for general expenses?" The court holds that as the report of the railroad, on which the question is asked, is in evidence, the witness should answer questions regarding its items.

Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission said yesterday that while no definite decision would be reached until the full commission had a chance to meet, he had no doubt that an appeal would be taken from the decision of Judge Lacombe.

At a hearing before the commission yesterday morning, Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the petitioner, closed his case, except for the testimony of an accountant to certain papers already introduced. G. B. Coombs, Freight Traffic Manager for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, explained the items that went into the rate of $1.55 on anthracite coal traffic from the mines to tide, and said that the cost of collecting the coal at gathering points alone was 40 cents a ton.

After some other witnesses had been examined the commission adjourned to meet at some time to be announced later.

ARKANSAN SEEKS A BRIDE.

Writes to New York Free Employment Bureau, Specifying a Brunette.

Writing to the Free Employment Bureau, maintained by the State at 107 East Thirty-first Street, and inclosing a clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 7, B. B. Holmes of 211 Vine Street, Texarkana, Ark., says:

Thinking you may be of some benefit to me, I write you with regard to finding for me a wife. I am a dark-haired man of twenty-six years; sober and industrious. I am running a lunch house, and have saved about $300. I can give references when wanted. I would like to have a young lady of twenty or twenty-two, black hair, black eyes, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and a little fleshy. I would prefer her to have as much money as myself and to be willing to help me. No objection to religion.

Superintendent John J. Bealin says he will consider no applications where the applicants do not call on him in person or send a photograph, and fears the addition of a matrimonial bureau to his department may cause him much embarrassment.

La Lorraine Beats Her Record.

La Lorraine beat her best previous time from Europe to this country on the trip, which ended last night, by 1 hour and 9 minutes, making the run from Havre to New York in 6 days 11 hours and 29 minutes. La Savoie of the same line holds the record for the distance—6 days 9 hours and 35 minutes. This was accomplished notwithstanding a dead stop in midocean of two and a half hours on Wednesday owing to trouble with the machinery and a slackening of speed made necessary Thursday by a storm which the liner met up with.

Bids Asked for City Hall Changes.

Further repairs and improvements of the City Hall are to be undertaken at once, and yesterday President Cantor advertised for further work along the line. This is to follow the changes in the Mayor's office, the corridors, and the City Clerk's office. Now the bids asked are for furnishing and delivering furniture to the office of the Mayor, together with the installation of gas and electric lighting fixtures. The Borough President also wants bids for painting and decorating the Council Chamber and the Aldermanic Chamber.

MAYOR'S VIEWS ON PARKS.

Mr. Low Says Those Already Acquired Should Be Developed Before New Ones Are Purchased.

At a session of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Low expressed himself on the question of expending money for the acquisition of new park lands while much of the present park land remains undeveloped.

"We need parks; more parks, and I do not think we can overdo matters in that direction, but I am unalterably opposed to appropriating additional money for parks while we have so much undeveloped park land on our hands. First, we should develop what we have."

The discussion came up over the question of acquiring land at Fort Hamilton to be used for park purposes. President Swanstrom of Brooklyn Borough and the Controller had a tilt on the subject, Mr. Grout saying he did not have enough money for the project.

"What did this administration do in the way of giving parks to Brooklyn?" demanded President Swanstrom in anger.

"Why, we have so many parks over there," replied Mr. Grout, "that we will soon have to cut them into building lots. Brooklyn should be satisfied. We have got enough parks."

It was at that point the Mayor said there were not enough parks, but counseling the different course of procedure in park matters. The board then laid the matter aside until October. The Controller got into a controversy with Henry A. Meyer of Brooklyn, representing a private building corporation, and who appeared advocating the proposition to pave Flatbush Avenue to Avenue N. The Controller objected on the ground that private enterprise is building up the section, and that the city should not expend money there. When Mr. Meyer was saying the city should bear half the expense of the paving, Mr. Grout made reference to the fact that Mr. Meyer is connected with real estate interests of the section, saying that it looked as though Mr. Meyer's statements were "unprecedented, peculiar, and misleading." After the meeting the Controller went to Mr. Meyer in the corridor, and the latter turned to him in anger.

"That was a low, contemptible remark you made inside," he declared, "and you need not apologize to me for it. I shall never forgive you, and I don't want to talk to you."

Although the Controller sought to explain, Mr. Meyer would not listen to him.

VERDICT FOR CITY PIERS.

Five Thousand Dollars Is Recovered for Eight Months' Occupancy of Premises Leased at $1,000 a Year.

Light was thrown on the amounts obtained by the city from dock rentals through a verdict for $5,000 against Brown & Fleming, contractors, for the use of Pier 12 East River for eight months, whereas the same premises had been rented by the old Dock Board to the same firm for $1,000 a year. The verdict was rendered by a jury in the Supreme Court after a trial before Justice Amend. Damages to the extent of $10,000 had been claimed for the occupation of the pier as a dumping ground at the foot of Wall Street after notice had been given by the present Dock Commissioner to vacate.

First the pier was let for dumping purposes in December of 1901 by the old Tammany Dock Board, the rental being $1,000 a year, the permit being "at pleasure," and to be terminated whenever the Dock Commissioner saw fit. After the appointment of Commissioner Hawkes by Mayor Low the question was taken up, and eight months ago Brown & Fleming were given notice to quit. The claim made was that it was illegal to maintain a dumping pier there. The firm refused to go, and obtained from Justice Giegerich an order staying the Dock Commissioner from interfering with them for a month. Subsequently similar orders were secured from Justices O'Gorman and Scott, but on an appeal to the Appellate Division the ruling of these Justices was overturned and the decision rendered that a permit to terminate "at pleasure" meant whenever the Commissioner wanted it to terminate, and by this decision the Commissioner had his men remove the plant and take possession of the pier. The city brought suit for the eight months during which the pier was occupied against orders.

EMPLOYE GETS BIG VERDICT.

Henry Rosenberg Recovers $52,000 from Firm, Asserting That Percentage of Profits Was Promised.

Henry Rosenberg, for many years in the employ of Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., a dry goods firm, doing business at 280 Broadway, yesterday recovered a verdict for $52,000 damages against Isaac N. Heidelberg, a member of that firm, but now a member of the firm of Heidelberg, Wolf & Co., for breach of contract. The suit was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice O'Gorman and a jury.

Mr. Rosenberg, who was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Rosenberg & Proskauer, had been in the employ of the first-mentioned firm for many years. He had commenced at a salary of $1,200 a year. His salary was steadily increased until he received $12,000 a year. He considered his services were worth more, and asserted that in January, 1899, Mr. Heidelberg entered into an arrangement to give him 25 per cent. of the net profits for that year and subsequently unless the agreement were terminated. Rosenberg said that the profits for 1899 came to $230,000, and that he was entitled to one-fourth of this amount.

The defendant, for whom Wolf, Kohn & Ullman appeared, denied that any such agreement as that alleged by the plaintiff had ever been entered into, and that the only arrangement he had made with Rosenberg was that his salary was to be $12,000 a year, which sum he was perfectly willing to pay him. Mr. Heidelberg further averred that the net profits for the year 1899 were only $101,000. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $52,000, and Justice O'Gorman granted Mr. Osborne an extra allowance of $780.

LANGUAGES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

F. B. Thurber Gives His Views on the Subject to the Mayor.

F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, yesterday sent the following letter to Mayor Low:

In regard to the desire of some of our German fellow citizens that the German language should be generally taught in our public schools, is there any more reason why this should be done than for any other language to be thus taught? No one has a higher regard for the admirable qualities of our citizens of German extraction than myself, but they are now American citizens, and I think it is a mistake to teach generally in our public schools any other modern language than the American language, except in our Commercial High School, where every principal modern language should be taught (optional with pupils) to qualify them for commerce with the various nations. Ever since the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel, the inability to communicate ideas between peoples of different nationalities has been a barrier to commerce, and this should, as far as possible, be removed, but we might as well try to teach all the various religions generally at public expense as to teach all the various languages generally.

Our Commercial High School, which was first suggested by our Chamber of Commerce, and for which we are largely indebted to Miles M. O'Brien, ex-President of our Board of Education, will begin operation next Autumn, and is capable of great usefulness to our foreign commerce if conducted on practical lines. It should qualify every young man who desires it to efficiently represent our manufacturers in any country where they seek a market.

Flower Mission Renews Work.

The New York Flower Mission has opened for its thirty-third season. Every Monday and Thursday, at 104 East Twentieth Street, requests will be attended to. Flowers are earnestly requested for hospitals, missions, children, and tenement house sick. Contributions are carried free of charge by the express companies from any distance within 100 miles of New York. For the tenement house sick fruit, jelly, fresh eggs, tea, or any other supplies will be gratefully received, or money for their purchase.

Benjamin Hanford's Candidacy.

In the report of last Tuesday night's labor meeting in Yonkers, published on Wednesday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was said erroneously that Benjamin Hanford ran for Governor on the Socialist Labor ticket. Mr. Hanford ran on the Social Democratic ticket in 1900 and 1902.

MILLER'S STRENGTH FAILS

Confessed Swindler Collapses After Giving His Testimony.

His Cross-Examination Ended Without Variation in His Statements About Ammon's Complicity.

After having borne up well during his trying ordeal on the witness stand at the trial of Robert A. Ammon, William F. Miller yesterday collapsed on the "Bridge of Sighs" and had to be carried to his cell in the Tombs.

Miller had spent almost three entire days in the witness chair. His direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Nott took half of that time, and the rest was occupied by Arthur C. Palmer, Ammon's counsel, in an attempt to shake his assertion that Ammon, who was his lawyer, received $250,000 of the funds of the Franklin Syndicate swindle, of which Miller was the manager.

It was just before the noon recess yesterday that Miller was finally permitted to leave the stand. As he was taken back to the Tombs he complained of great exhaustion, and when he reached his cell he flung himself on his cot. When the noon recess was over he was taken back to the Criminal Courts Building to be identified by several of his former employes. While crossing the "Bridge of Sighs" with two of the Tombs attendants on his return, he suddenly reeled and would have fallen but for the grip of the prison keepers on his arms. He was at once taken back to his cell, and word was sent to Judge Newburger of his condition. Last night Miller had partly recovered, but was said to be still very weak.

At the time of Miller's collapse his mother was waiting in a witness room near by. At Miller's request his condition was kept from her. Miller's father and mother visited him in the Tombs yesterday before the morning session began, and had a long talk with him.

During Miller's cross-examination yesterday Mr. Palmer tried to draw from him an admission that resentment against Ammon was partly a motive for his confession.

"Any bitterness and any just resentment I may have felt against Mr. Ammon," was his reply, "has been counteracted by my knowledge of what it means to suffer in prison. I am here to tell the truth, regardless of whether it convicts or acquits Mr. Ammon."

On the redirect examination by Mr. Nott Miller was asked to identify John Enright, who took him to Montreal after the Franklin Syndicate went to pieces. Enright stood up and Miller said he recognized him as the man.

Q. (by Mr. Nott)—How much in all did you turn over to Ammon? A.—Bonds and cash to the amount of $265,000.

Q.—How much of that amount did you ever get back? A.—About $5,000. Ammon also told me he gave $5,000 to "fix" certain people.

Q.—Was that outside of the $5,000 he said he gave Mr. Ridgway to bribe the jury with? A.—Yes.

Mr. Palmer asked Miller many questions regarding a young woman he met in Montreal. Miller admitted having met her and said she had come to him with her brother while he was in prison in this city and had asked him for a loan. Miller declared he was willing she should have money, but Ammon had objected.

"Did you ever give her any money in Montreal?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"No," said Miller, "I could not very well. I never received more than $50 during the entire time I was there."

On re-direct examination Miller said the young woman was a member of the family that had befriended him while he was in Montreal, that the family had become financially embarrassed, and that she had asked him to let her have the money to raise a mortgage on their house.

Mrs. May Thomas, who was employed by Miller as cashier of the Franklin Syndicate during the last days of its existence, testified regarding the methods employed by the concern and the several visits of Ammon to the Floyd Street office. Two youths who had been employed there as office boys gave evidence of similar purport.

When the trial is resumed on Monday Miller's mother will probably be called as a witness.

NEW ORDER IN CITY CONTRACTS

Controller Says That Bids Must Be Had Where $1,000 Expenditure Is Within One Year.

Controller Grout yesterday sent a circular letter to the heads of the various city departments, in which he set forth additional requirements imposed by the Finance Department of the city in the matter of letting small contracts. Under the law all contracts involving amounts of less than $1,000 do not have to be let after public bidding. Now the Finance Department sets up the requirement that purchases where the aggregate of a class during any one year will exceed $1,000 must be publicly let, even though the separate purchases are of small sums. He also requires that when a department head in future gives a contractor an open order without letting a duplicate of the order must be filed with the Finance Department, so that the Controller may see how much material is being used without competitive bidding.

Many of the heads of the departments are protesting against the order, on the ground that it will greatly increase the work of their clerical forces. Some of the officials also declare that there are cases where it is a practical impossibility to tell in advance how much material will be needed in any one line, and they are fearful that the Controller will hold up their accounts because of this.

TO DISTRIBUTE COURTS' WORK.

Mayor Low Asks Bar Association to Devise Plan to Aid Municipal Judges.

Mayor Low yesterday addressed a letter to William G. Choate, President of the Bar Association, asking the aid of that organization in framing a plan for redistricting the Municipal Court of New York County, and in such a manner that it may be accomplished periodically to meet the regular shifting of the city's population without the necessity of going to the Legislature on each successive occasion.

The Mayor says that the question first was brought to his attention at the time of the hearing before him on the bill providing for the new Justices of the Municipal Court, whom he appointed last Saturday. He says that in some of the districts the calendars are light, while in others, notably on the lower east side, they are so heavy that proper consideration is next to impossible in the matters coming before the courts.

DEVERY TO GIVE A PICNIC.

Ex-Chief Will Manage an Outing, the Proceeds to be for Charity.

"Eddie" Schneider, right-hand man to William S. Devery, announced last night that the ex-chief on Monday will give a picnic for the benefit of the poor families of the city. The picnic, to be held in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, will be under the direction of the William S. Devery Association and the Four Corners Club.

The picnic is not to be confined to the limits of the Ninth Assembly District, but every woman and every child who cares to attend will be admitted free of charge. They also will be entertained at the refreshment tables and counters without having to pay. Men and boys will pay 25 cents admission. The proceeds will go to relieving the poor.

Killed Under His Own Truck.

John McKenna of 3,040 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, employed as a driver by the Dodge & Bliss Lumber Company, was killed yesterday under his own truck. He was driving down Fairview Avenue to West Side Avenue, and jumped from his truck, intending to walk down the hill. As he did so his right foot caught in the reins and he was thrown under the truck. One of the front wheels passed over his neck. He leaves a widow and three children. McKenna's mother was killed by being run over by a horse and wagon. The accident occurred about half a mile from where her son was killed.

ROBBED ON A STEAMSHIP.

Passenger Lost Money and Drafts on the Germanic—Trouble with Customs Officers.

A pocketbook containing jewelry worth a moderate sum, twelve five-pound Bank of England notes, a draft for £2,000, another for £1,850, and a third for £187, all issued by the Belfast Banking Company, Ltd., disappeared from the stateroom of Robert Neill, who arrived yesterday as a passenger on the White Star liner Germanic. Mr. Neill immediately notified the Belfast Banking Company and the drafts were cancelled and banks were notified that the paper is not in the proper hands. Though Central Office men led by Detective Sergeant Downing are working on the case, Mr. Neill has no hope of recovering the property. He hopes to have the drafts reissued. He will go at once to his home in California.

"Wednesday morning I partially dressed and went to the bathroom," said Mr. Neill in telling the story last night. "I had my pocketbook with me. After bathing, I returned and dressed for breakfast. I laid the pocketbook on the bed in my stateroom. At 8.15 o'clock I left my stateroom, went on deck and then to breakfast.

"When dinner was announced at 6.30 P. M., I started for the dining saloon. Placing my hand in my vest pocket where I usually carried my pocketbook, I was dumbfounded at not being able to find it. Thinking I had left it in my stateroom, I went to dinner without much further thought. After diligent searching, and not finding it, I reported my loss to Captain Hambelton. He sent for Chief Stewart Robertson and Purser Brewer.

"The bedroom steward, Bailey, was sent for and all of us searched in my stateroom and in the bathroom but without success. If any other parts of the ship were searched I have no personal knowledge of it.

"I could not help but think that the officers were somewhat incredulous, for they did not show much interest. They seemed to think I had never been possessed of so much money.

"On the morning the pocketbook disappeared my bed was not made up for hours. This was very unusual, as the bedroom steward Bailey had always performed this service in my stateroom about breakfast time. The circumstance struck me as being sufficiently peculiar to warrant asking about it and the steward explained it by saying that he had merely begun his work at the other end of the ship that morning."

Mr. Neill declared that as the ship's officers showed no interest in the case after the first day, he concluded that there was nothing to be gained by making charges.

Mr. Neill's stateroom was near the steerage end of the ship, and he asked as to the possibility of passengers from the steerage gaining access to his stateroom. The officers of the ship ridiculed the idea.

When he came down the gangplank Mr. Neill had only a few dollars with him. He stood beside his trunks while the customs officers examined them. Turning up a number of things of which there was no declaration, the officials asked the reason, and Mr. Neill answered that he was not aware the articles in question should have been "declared." The contents of the trunks were stirred about and a fancy parasol intended as a gift to a member of his family was broken, as Mr. Neill so discovered after the examination was over, and threw it back into the trunk in disgust.

An official of the United States Express Company paid the duty on his possessions, $126, and took the trunks for security. They were hauled to a relative of Mr. Neill's, at 276 Church Street, and there the sum was refunded. Mr. Neill went to the Charles Street Police Station and afterward to Police Headquarters and told of his loss.

The trip ending yesterday was the purser's first on the Germanic and the Captain's third. The bed steward has been attached to the liner for ten years. The loss of Mr. Neill became noised about the ship, and several passengers, among them a woman, expressed willingness that their baggage be searched, but Mr. Neill demurred. He went to Europe in March. The drafts represented the proceeds of a sale of property in Ireland.

Capt. Hambelton and the other officers denied the statements that they had neglected to assist Mr. Neill in his search. They said the quarters of the stewards had been searched, and everything possible had been done to find the pocketbook.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 12.—Robert Neill is well known here, where he has resided for several years with his family. It is not known that Mr. Neill has any property in this city except his residence. He has lived on the income of his estate in Ireland. He left here several months ago to sell his Irish property.

EAST SIDE DOCTORS PROTEST.

Mr. Jerome Quoted in Criticism of Health Commissioner Lederle.

More than 200 physicians of the east side held a meeting to protest against the action of Health Commissioner Ernest J. Lederle in causing the arrest of members of their profession in Grand Oriental Hall, at 245 Grand Street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was in charge of the East Side Physicians' Club, which has taken up the cases of the physicians against whom warrants have been issued on a charge of selling antitoxin obtained free from the city.

Dr. Julius Solow of 213 Clinton Street, President of the East Side Physicians' Club, presided, and among the speakers were Coroner Goldenkrans, Dr. Abraham Brothers, Dr. Robert Abrahams, Dr. Leon Cherbrug, Dr. A. Hymanson, and Dr. W. Dorfmann. All the speakers asserted that any charges made were for their professional services, not for the serum.

A committee from the club waited on District Attorney Jerome to get his opinion in the matter. It reported that he had expressed the opinion that the Health Commissioner had been hasty in his action and that he would follow the matter closely.

After denunciation of Dr. Lederle a committee was named to prepare resolutions setting forth the physicians' side of the case, to be sent to Mayor Low, the Health Commissioner, and the press. A fund was also raised to defend the accused physicians.

Aside from the merits of the case, the chief cause of the physicians' indignation is the summary way in which Commissioner Lederle proceeded against them. It is always customary, they say, when a physician commits an infraction of the Health Board's rules to give him a chance to explain matters before his case goes to court. In this instance the first the physicians knew of the matter was when they were arrested on charges of petty larceny.

DECLINED TO BE RECONCILED.

Mrs. Davidow in Her Separation Suit Says That Husband's Accusation Killed Love.

Mrs. Frances Davidow, the wife of Edward B. Davidow, a jeweler in Harlem, was the plaintiff in a separation suit before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Justice endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but failed, though Henry W. Unger, Mr. Davidow's counsel, said that was what his client desired.

Mr. Barr, for Mrs. Davidow, said this offer was not made in good faith.

Justice Giegerich asked Mrs. Davidow if she were willing to return to her husband.

"I am not," she cried. "He refused to support me, and told me he was sick of me, and that I could pack up and get out. I then went with my mother and sister."

"You are as much attached to your sister as to your husband?" inquired Mr. Unger, in his examination.

"More."

"He was engaged to her before you married him, and was not the marriage to her, although the date was fixed, broken off?"

"Yes."

"And yet there was no friction between you and your sister as to this?"

"None whatsoever."

Mrs. Davidow, in reply to her counsel, said she no more loved her husband, as he had in an affidavit, when she was applying for counsel fee and alimony, charged her with having been intimate with a well-known pugilist on the voyage to Europe.

Mr. Davidow became hysterical while on the witness stand. He wept while telling about his love for his wife. He said he wanted to go to a flat where he could be his own master, and not under the control of his wife's family.

After the husband's testimony the Justice took the papers and reserved decision.

AFFAIRS OF THE U. S. SHIPBUILDING CO.

A $200,000 Concern Said to Have Been Acquired for $1,100,000.

Lewis Nixon Denies He Received an Exorbitant Price for His Plant—Statement by G. R. Sheldon.

The charges of fraud against Lewis Nixon, Charles M. Schwab, and others in connection with the organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company, which appear in the complaint and petition for a receiver filed on Thursday in Trenton, created a great deal of talk in financial circles yesterday. Much importance was attached to the proceedings, in view of the high standing which R. R. Conklin, Max Nathan, Jacob W. Mack, and James D. Maguire occupy in the estimation of the financial district.

There were many stories afloat in the Street about profits made by the owners of some of the plants that went into the shipbuilding combination, and the opinion was expressed that all the affairs of the company had not yet been brought to light. So, for instance, the case was cited of a certain company in New Jersey the plant of which was actually worth $200,000 on a liberal estimate. Nevertheless, the owners of this company are said to have received $200,000 in cash, $800,000 in bonds, $800,000 in preferred stock, and $300,000 in common stock, a total of $1,100,000, of which $900,000, paid in securities, was practically a gift.

Of the persons specifically mentioned in the complaint as having been concerned in the fraudulent organization of the company only Lewis Nixon was in the city, Charles M. Schwab being still out of town and not expected back until next week. Mr. Nixon, who a few weeks ago gave out interviews about the golden opportunities which the securities of his company would offer to investors, made the following statement about his connection with the company yesterday:

"I am not the promoter of this company and I did not assist in the preparation of the financial plan of the company. I sold my plant and business as a going concern, and I did not receive an exorbitant price for my plant. Further than this I have nothing to say. Others affected by the allegations in the complaint can answer for themselves."

The legal representatives of the Reorganization Committee declined to make any comment, except to say that the allegations in the complaint did not affect them. One of the representatives of the committee said, however, that he did not believe that Mr. Schwab had been guilty of any wrongdoing and that he was the victim of bad advisers. This representative added that in his opinion Mr. Conklin and the other plaintiffs would, after further investigation, come to an agreement with the Reorganization Committee.

George R. Sheldon, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, made the following statement:

"We have no fight with vendors or promoters and have nothing to say concerning the action. We took the matter as we found it and put forth a plan which we thought was for the best interests of all.

"It is a fact that every bondholder who has come here and learned the exact situation has had no objections to offer to the plan.

"To talk of separating the Bethlehem Steel from the United States Shipbuilding Company is as absurd as would be divorcing the Carnegie Company from the United States Steel Corporation. The Bethlehem Steel Company earns $5 to $1 of the other companies, and Mr. Schwab stands ready to take it over at any time, but he agreed to put up the $2,000,000 cash capital in the interests of all concerned."

During the day a protracted meeting of the Reorganization Committee was held. At its conclusion William Nelson Cromwell, the counsel, declined to make a statement, except to say that the reorganization plan would be put through.

$40,000 VERDICT REVERSED.

The judgment on the $40,000 verdict awarded by a jury to Elizabeth B. Fajardo in her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for the death of her husband, Theodore H. Fajardo, who was killed in the tunnel disaster in January, 1902, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. A decision is rendered against Mrs. Fajardo, because of errors in the reception of evidence on the trial.

Mr. Fajardo, it appeared, occupied a confidential position with a firm whose business was in Colombia. His salary at the time of his death was $23 a week. The head of the firm testified that the salaries of its employes were advanced every year according to the prosperity of its business. Fajardo's salary at the time of the trial, in January last, would have been, the witness said, $31. He added that the deceased's salary at his death was less than what it would otherwise have been, because of the war in Colombia. All this testimony, the Appellate Court decides, was clearly incompetent.

"The expectation of advancement in salary," says the court's opinion, "was based upon the prosperity of the business of the witness's firm, and this was made the subject of great uncertainty, as it appeared that the prosperity of the business was dependent upon the conditions of peace or war in the State of Colombia, which, if current reports ought to be considered, is still overshadowed in doubt. Possibilities of a prosperous business as a basis for predicating an award of damages is too conjectural to be considered."

LEGAL NOTES.

POWER OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.—The Appellate Division yesterday decided, in the matter of the opening of Quarry Road, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had no power to amend a resolution of the former Board of Public Improvements fixing the proportion of the expense to be defrayed by local assessment for the improvement in question by largely increasing the amount to be thus raised. The court finds that the power vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine "in any case" whether any and what proportion of the cost and expense of a street opening shall be borne by the city, relates to future proceedings instituted by it. No authority, the court holds, is conferred on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to revise the action of the Board of Public Improvements.

***

THE PERSON TRYING A CASE MUST ALSO DECIDE IT.—The Appellate Division yesterday gave a decision restoring Maurice S. De Vries to the position of Dock and Comparing Clerk in the County Clerk's office, from which he was removed by County Clerk Hamilton. The charge against De Vries was absence without leave. The trial was had before Deputy County Clerk Berrill, as Mr. Hamilton was sick and unable to act. Mr. Berrill, however, after the hearing was finished, instead of deciding the matter himself, passed the case over to the County Clerk when he resumed his duties, and the decision against De Vries was made by him. The Appellate Court decides that, while authority was vested in the deputy to try the case, there is no warrant in law for one person hearing the evidence and another rendering the decision. "In the orderly course of judicial procedure," says Justice Hatch, for the court, "a trial may not be severed so that one functionary may take the proof and another make the determination. Such power has never been exercised, so far as we are aware, unless it was conferred by statutory enactment. The only authority in the present case is to invest the deputy with the powers of his superior officer in the latter's absence, and when he has once entered upon the performance of such duty, where from the necessity of the case it is essential that it continue to the end, and where the conclusion to be reached depends upon the impressions which the witnesses produce by their appearance and manner of giving testimony upon the trial, it would seem to follow that there can be no severance of the duties in making disposition of such a case, and where the authority is imposed upon the officer it continues and remains with him to the end, and he alone, in the absence of authority authorizing a different course, must continue to exercise the powers and make the final determination." Incidentally, Justice Hatch says that the proof offered in support of the charge was sufficient to support a finding against De Vries.

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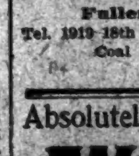

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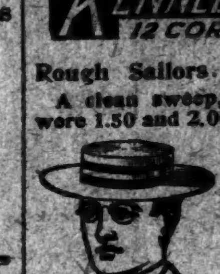

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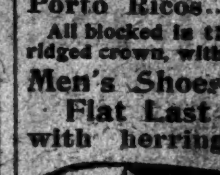

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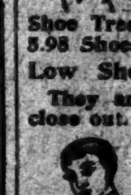

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903. 32 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

SUMMER READING. TWO LISTS. Page.
Fifty Favored Books of Biography, History, Criticism, Travel, Adventure, Natural History, and Fiction, with Descriptive Notices ... 400
Another List of Fifty Good New Books by Titles Only ... 410
The Variorum "Macbeth."
Dr. Furness's Work, Revised by His Son—Shakespearean Scholarship and the Elizabethan Playhouse. By John Corbin ... 397
Caesar's Portraits.
Frank Jenup Scott's Monograph on the Various Busts, Statues, and Coins Extant ... 398
A Vanished Race.
Traces Discovered While Exploring Southern Mexico and Guatemala. By Charles de Kay. Second Article ... 400
In China.
Capt. Casserly's Story of China Under the Allies ... 402
Literary Fragments.
Reminiscences of Sir Philip Sidney, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton by Contemporaries ... 402
A Severe Critic.
American Social Life as Monsieur Hugues Le Roux Thinks He Saw It ... 404
The Lambs.
The First Authoritative Bibliography of the Writings of "Elia" and His Sister ... 411
About Sea Stories.
A Mariner Who Reads Clark Russell and Has Some Sharp Things to Say of Him ... 414
Boston Ideas.
Some Juvenile Books—Harry Leon Wilson's Latest Work—Some Other Forthcoming Volumes ... 418
Mr. Alden's Views.
"A Girl Among the Anarchists," the Return of Kipling and Barry Pain, Maurice Hewlett's New Novel ... 419
Bulwer-Lytton.
A Modern English Appreciation of the Man and His Work ... 419
Foreign Books.
Short Notices of Recent French and German Publications ... 420
Recent Poetry.
Two Dramas on Old Testament Themes—Mr. Langwill's Verse ... 421
In African Jungles.
The Record of an Expedition Through Kikuyu to Gala-Land in East Equatorial Africa ... 422
Scientific Optimism.
Prince Kropotkin's Well-Developed Theory of Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution ... 423
Bookbinding.
An Account by Miss Prideaux of the Craft and the Craftsmen ... 425
Other Books Reviewed:
"Trent's Trust" ... 400
"The Minor Moralist" ... 402
"The Triumph" ... 403
"Dainty Devlin" ... 404
"Development of Muslim Theology" ... 404
"Fort Birkett" ... 404
"The Wars of Peace" ... 414
Barnes's School Histories ... 414
"The Silent Maid" ... 415
"Castle Omnagh" ... 415
"The Child Housekeeper" ... 416
"Ronald Carnaquay" ... 416
"The Black Lion Inn" ... 417
"The Vulgarians" ... 418
"Songs and Stories from Tennessee" ... 420
"Trust Finances" ... 420
"Big Game Fish" ... 422
Prof. Downe's "Theism" ... 423
"In the Guardianship of God" ... 424
Journalism ... 412
Froude Again ... 412
"Felix" ... 412
Notes of Magazines ... 412
Thackeray Relics in London ... 412
Ainsworth's Books ... 412
E. H. Russell, Editor ... 412
London News by Cable ... 412
Important London Sale ... 412
Two New Emerson Books ... 412
Books Received ... 415
From Readers ... 416
Notes About Publishers ... 424
Notes About Authors ... 426
Queries ... 427

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SUMMER reading, like all other reading, depends largely on the inclination, capacity, and intellectual needs of the reader. Many men and women engaged in professional pursuits have leisure for extended reading only in the vacation months. Library statistics show that the Summer is not a "silly season" in literature. But undoubtedly, to a very large number of dwellers in town and sojourners at mountain and seaside resorts an essential of midsummer literature is lightness, if not triviality. In making our yearly list of the best new books for Summer reading we endeavor always to hit upon the golden mean between the requirements of students and scholars desirous of "reading up," who generally know beforehand just what books they need, and those of the frivolous. We give, properly, the largest space to fiction, but both of our lists include good new books in other departments of literature, including criticism, history, biography, travel, and adventure, natural history, [illegible] not yet been published, and we have been enabled to glance at the "advance sheets" through the courtesy of the publishers. Some are just fresh from the presses, while others have already been reviewed at length in these columns. The lists have been carefully prepared and are believed to comprise the worthiest new books of the first six months of 1903, exclusive of purely scientific and didactic works, poetry, and mere nonesense.

What is a Keat? Such, if our memory serves, was the inquiry made by a well-meaning gentleman by way of reply to a friend who had asked if he had Keats in his library. The same inquiry may well be made by readers of this month's National Review. "An Ungrateful Author" contributes to that excellent British periodical "A Challenge to Critics," in which he enumerates many of the sins and weaknesses of the persons who review books. One charge against these creatures is that they are ignorant of the rules of syntax and prosody. Another is that they are inclined to overpraise. "In past times," says this critic of critics, "we heard a great deal of the old slashing reviews, (the historic review which 'killed Keats' being an obvious example,) but few people, perhaps, take into sober consideration how many budding Keats have been killed by kindness—a fully quicker form of murder than the older method." How many budding Keats! O, that an august critic of critics should be guilty of such a phrase! We are aware that many extremely "elegant" persons not professionally employed in the literary field habitually avoid the double sound of "s," but such folks are surely not competent to criticise critics. Would this "Ungrateful Author" write: "How many budding Byron?" or "How many budding Kipling?" Certainly not. He would write "Byrons" or "Kiplings." And if his acutely sensitive nature shrinks from a conjunction of sibilants, and the honest plural form of "Keatses" offends him, a writer competent to teach reviewers their business ought to be able to express such burning thoughts as he may occasionally have in more ways than one. "How many budding poets as sensitive as Keats," for instance, would have served his purpose as well; even better, for if there are any budding Keatses now in England or America, neither the fragrance nor the color of their buds has yet attracted the wayfarer.

We learn from The News and Journal of Savannah, Ga., that Mr. Thomas E. Watson contemplates an ambitious history of the United States. The first volume will relate to "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," and some of the chapters of this have already been written. No doubt it will be a readable book. All that Mr. Tom Watson writes is eminently readable. As the Savannah newspaper says, his History of France is "as entertaining as a romance." His Southern friends want him to write a school history of this country, because, as The News and Journal expresses it, "much that is found in existing school histories has no foundation in fact, and that practically all of them are unfair to the South."

Rudolf Brockhaus, the present head of the great German publishing house, has been visiting London, and Clement Shorter reports in The Sphere the substance of a conversation with him. Mr. Shorter incidentally expresses his opinion that the Brockhaus "Conversations Lexicon" is "perhaps the best encyclopaedia in the world by virtue of the fact that it is systematically brought up to date every three years." Mr. Brockhaus says that "Jörn Uhl," by Frenssen, a new writer, is the most popular novel of the day in Germany. "The two living English novelists whose popularity is most assured in Germany are Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome." Mr. Brockhaus thinks that the introduction of the net system of book selling in Germany has hurt the sale there of high-priced English books of a serious character for which there had been a steady demand. We learn that publishers and booksellers alike, in England and America, are beginning to earnestly question the merit [illegible]

THE VARIORUM "MACBETH."

Dr. Furness's Work, Revised by His Son—Shakespearean Scholarship and the Elizabethan Playhouse.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN CORBIN.

Author of "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," &c.

WITH the recently issued "revised edition" of "Macbeth" the Variorum Shakespeare practically passes into the hands of Dr. Furness's son, H. H. Furness, Jr. Gratitude is a feeble word to express the feeling with which all students of Shakespeare must ever regard this great work. In reading the plays of the master dramatist one feels at times as if one were receiving the beneficent influence of some vast impersonal force of nature, so that there has come to be a religion of the lovers of Shakespeare no less pronounced than the religion of those who worship the sun. Doubtless such a cult degenerates at moments into gross superstitions; and yet no one can be really considered a Shakespearean who has not at some time belonged to it. One intempted at times to regard this Variorum edition of Shakespeare's works in a similar manner. The labor that goes to its making is not to be measured by hours and years. It is a matter of lifetimes. In 1873, when the first Variorum "Macbeth" was published, Dr. Furness wrote: "To my father, the Rev. Dr. Furness, I am indebted for translations of many passages from the German, (all that is well done is his, and the rest mine)." And now, after the lapse of a generation, he gives the conduct of the work over to his son in the conviction, as he writes, "that the younger hands are the better hands, and that the work will be done more deftly in the future than in the past." Against the time, if ever that time comes, when the junior editor relinquishes the great labor, there will still, no doubt, be those of similar spirit who are ready and able to bear the undertaking out even to "Pericles" and "Titus Andronicus." And no doubt the work will be done with the same tact, courtesy, and good sense which are indicated so charmingly in these few words just quoted, and which are equally evident in every one of the tortuous, blind, and too often thorny paths of Shakespeare scholarship. What wonder if the critic is tempted to make for himself a Variorum worship? Burn all the other books about Shakespeare, for all that is worthy of keeping is in this!

The changes in this revised "Macbeth" are many and momentous. In bulk the volume is greatly increased, so that now it is one of the fattest of the many fat volumes. The additions are largely, of course, taken from books that have appeared in the last thirty years, and their value is great; but some of the new notes are from books of an earlier date. Not the least of the additions are due to the fact that "quotations from 'The New English Dictionary' as far as 'the proud foil sail' of that invaluable work is gone, have replaced the older imperfect etymological conjectures." It is greatly to be regretted that the New English Dictionary has not proceeded further, for scientific etymology has been one of the weak points of Shakespearean scholarship. The appendix has been enriched by the addition of a valuable index to the longer notes, and also by an account of the performances of the actors who have played Macbeth and his lady from Garrick to the present day. Another signal change is that the basic text used is that of the First Folio. In the first four plays of the series, it will be remembered, a composite text was used uniting the preferred readings of all the editors with the readings of the Folio and often the Folio stage directions were recorded among a mass of other matter in the foot notes. A passage in the preface seems to promise that the other three plays with composite texts will soon be similarly revised.

All this is very much in the right direction. Without ingratitude to those who have labored unremittingly in this arduous field, it may be said that one of the obstacles in the way of the student of Shakespeare is the clouds of vain imaginings, of controversial misconception and error that have gathered around his name. Of the bitter personal wars of the successive editors, Dr. Furness made quick work at the outset, as of the obvious mare's nests of vain conjecture. Very early he came to realize that the text made up of the best conjectures of all the editors is less valuable and significant to the student than the Folio text which was mainly issued from Stake-

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THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. "Macbeth," revised by H. H. Furness, Jr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6.

speare's theatre, and was edited by his partners in managership and fellow actors. Consciously or unconsciously, the editors have thus worked away from the accretions of later times and toward a fuller reverence for the authentic, if often bare, remains of the great Elizabethan playwright and manager. May it be suggested without impiety that the Variorum Shakespeare might be still further improved in this direction?

Important as it is to protect the Folio text intact, and to elucidate it with all possible illustrations, it is equally important to retain the Folio scenic arrangement and to elucidate it so that the reader may picture for himself how the play was presented in the Globe Theatre. Just as surely as Shakespeare was a playwright as well as a poet, just so surely did he see, when he had his quill in hand, not only the people of his imagination, but also his actors and his stage. The commentators, being men of letters and not practical men of the theatre, have almost utterly neglected this side of Shakespeare's work as a dramatist. To the actor, the manager, and the dramatic critic, however, it is a matter of prime importance. What stage properties did Shakespeare employ? Was scenery used in any of the plays? How were exits and entrances managed? What was the exact action on the boards? Above all, what was meant by a "scene," and how was the change of scene indicated? These are often questions of vital importance, and the material is extant for almost conclusive answers to them; but as yet it has received only the most scanty and casual attention.

The fact that Shakespearean editors have universally neglected all such questions of practical esthetics of course absolves the Variorum editors from responsibility on the score of omissions. But in at least one instance the editor has, it would seem, made an error of commission. In the last act of "Macbeth" there are, according to the Folio text, only seven scenes. The Revised Variorum, following a modern emendation, has made eight scenes, inserting a "Scene VIII." in the middle of the seventh scene of the Folio. As far as the mere reader is concerned, this addition perhaps enlarges the imagination by suggesting a wider view of the battle in which Macbeth was finally overcome; but the same reasoning would end by making one divide the scene into five, for there are four points at which the stage is empty and a change conceivable. Yet only the weightiest reasons could justify a change. The Folio editors, Heminge and Condell, not only were familiar with the stage productions of the plays, but acted in them, and no doubt shared the responsibilities of managership. They might err a dozen times in verbal matters before making a mistake as to scenic arrangements. To an editor, moreover, who has a clear conception of the stage for which Shakespeare wrote, it would scarcely be possible to depart here from the Folio arrangement. The final scene in the Folio deals with Macbeth's last fight, his slaying of Siward, and his death at the hands of Macduff. It is one of those rapid, breathless, concluding passages so common in Shakespeare and his fellow dramatists, in which the opposing dramatic forces are brought into vivid conflict, leading rapidly and fatally to the final catastrophe. From the point of view of the theatre, to make any change of scenery is most unfortunate—it is to retard the action, and so to weaken the effect.

Perhaps the most signal of the passages of this kind is the scene at the end of Richard III.—the play which, by the way, the editor announces for his next volume. The Folio here indicates that the tent of Richmond is on one side of the stage and that of Richard on the other, with all of Bosworth Field between, and the series of events which modern managers interrupt for three or four heavy changes of scene was obviously run through on the Elizabethan stage almost without pause. How much more effective Shakespeare's "two hours' traffic" must have been is evident to any one who has lingered until almost midnight at a modern production of the play, through tedious entr'acte after entr'acte, relieved only by brief oases of drama. In matters of this kind the scholar should be the pioneer. It may never be possible to induce the modern man of the theatre or the public to accept the naïve stage arrangement of the last act of "Richard III." But in a passage like the final scene of "Macbeth" it is a crime in scholarship to give the scenery-mad manager any false pretext for unnecessary display.

Not infrequently—and this is a point which we craftily aim at the special solicitude of the editor—a due consideration of the scene as Shakespeare intended it will help to a more correct reading of the text. Thus in "Hamlet" the passage in which Laertes takes leave of Ophelia is followed without break by the passage in which Hamlet and Horatio encounter the Ghost. The modern editors without exception place the former passage in the Palace or in Polonius's house and the latter on the platform. Reasoning from the Folio, which, as the Hamlet Quartos have no scenic divisions, is the point of departure in all such matters, the natural hypothesis is that Shakespeare regarded the two passages as taking place on the same spot, namely, "upon the platform" and looking "toward the flood." The former passage would thus take place on the way to the ship, whither Ophelia was accompanying Laertes. The lines of the scene fully substantiate the hypothesis. The words with which Laertes opens—

> My necessaries are imbark'd; farewell.

—might, indeed, be in place in the house of Polonius, but Laertes's words at the entrance of Polonius are vastly more in keeping with the scenic arrangement implied in the Folio:

> But here my father comes;
> A double blessing is a double grace;
> Occasion smiles upon a second leave.

Clearly Polonius, having already said good-bye to Laertes at his house, has followed on, in his busybody, senile way, down to the dock. His first words are:

> Yet heere, Laertes? Aboord, aboord for shame,
> The wind sits in the shoulder of your saile,
> And you are staid for there; my blessing with you.

This last line is the one in which the correct reading depends upon a proper conception of the place of the scene. The reading here given is that of the Folio, and, as seems likely, is the proper reading. Polonius is pointing toward the shipping, and by "there" indicates Laertes's ship. The editors, however, with grammar-school grammar, have insisted that Laertes could not be waited for "in the shoulder of the sail," and have printed the line:

> And you are stay'd for. There: my blessing with thee!

The lapse of time before the passage introducing Hamlet, Horatio, and the Ghost is amply indicated at the outset: "I think it lacks of twelve." "No, it is struck." "It then draws near the season wherein the spirit held his wont to walk."

The textual emendation is not a weighty matter, albeit the commentators have shed some little ink about it. But the fact, now pointed out for the first time, that Ophelia, with sisterly affection is accompanying Laertes to the ship, and that Polonius has hastled after them, is of most delicious and endearing purport, and could not fail to make the scene more effective on the stage. On the modern stage, of course, it might not be advisable to make the scene the same as that with the Ghost. It would be enough to make it out of doors and near the wharf.

There is a similar instance in the play more immediately in question. In the fifth scene of the last act "Enter Macbeth, Seyton and Souldiers, with Drum and Colours." Macbeth begins:

> Hang out our banners on the outward walls.
> The cry is still, they come.

The modern editors make the scene here "Dunsinane. Within the Castle," and some of them alter the punctuation as follows:

> Hang out our banners. On the outward walls
> The cry is still, they come.

Here again a little thought and the most elementary knowledge of the Elizabethan playhouse would have prevented error. At the back of the stage was a gallery which, as we know from the Folio directions, was used for a variety of purposes, such as Juliet's balcony, Jessica's window, or the room in which Christopher Sly awakes to his grandeur and looks down at "The Taming of the Shrew." But for no purpose was it oftener used than to represent the outward wall of a town or a castle. The likeliest, almost the inevitable, supposition here is that Macbeth with his soldiers and colors entered in the gallery and hung out the banners in the face of the enemy. Presently is heard "A cry within of women" announcing the death of Lady Macbeth, and then a messenger approaches the wall from without (entering on the main stage) and brings news that from a neighboring hill, Birnam wood could be seen advancing on Dunsinane. Clearly, when Macbeth enters he commands:

> Hang out our banners on the outward walls.

And while the "souldiers" hang out the "colours" he dramatically faces the foe with his insolent confidence, so soon to be put at naught:

> The cry is still, they come: our Castle's strength
> Will laugh a siedge to scorne: Heere let them lye
> Till Famine and the Ague eate them up.

It is a fertile study, this reconstruction of Shakespeare's intention as to the actual presentation of the plays. Its utility in preventing the editors from corrupting the text is pretty clear. But what is to be accomplished in this direction is a molehill compared to the mountain of error that is to be removed from the modern scenic representation of the plays—of which this is scarcely the time nor the place to speak.

JOHN CORBIN.

A Romance of the Frontier.

LOVE THRIVES IN WAR. A Romance of the Frontier in 1812. By Mary Catherine Crowley, author of "A Daughter of New France" and "The Heroine of the Strait." Illustrated by Clyde O. De Land. In one volume. Pp. 360. 12mo. Cloth. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

If there be a remnant that still reads American historical fiction—and there must be, for publishers are a canny folk—it will read with pleasure Miss Crowley's new romance, which deals with the surrender of Gen. Hull's army to the British, and with other events of the War of 1812.

Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, and Perry are the leading historical characters. The chief incidents occur in the vicinity of Detroit, and the adventures are heroic and thrilling.

A charming Scotch girl, Laurente MacIntosh, and her lover, Pierre Labadie, are the heroine and hero of the romance, which is, as befits the time, one of stirring incident and many perils. Laurente's language in the opening chapter is quite impossible for a child of eleven years; we note, too, the unpardonable use of "transpire" for "happen"; and the story contains the old, old, wearisomely iterated situation of a heroine promising to wed the man she loathes in order to save the life of the man she loves. It would be of interest to have some statistician compute the number of times this has been used in fiction.

The author is saturated with the atmosphere of the time, and has told her story with zest and spirit. It is a picturesque, well-imagined tale. If only we were not so weary of the whole "Golden field of fiction."

CAESAR'S PORTRAITS.

Frank Jesup Scott's Monograph on the Various Busts, Statues, and Coins Extant.*

MR. SCOTT is an enthusiast, and his work is that of an enthusiast—not, it must be said, exactly of a trained antiquarian or scientific critic of art, but of an artist and an amateur who has added learning and experience to intuitive feeling and taste, and who gives evidence in his book of his right to speak upon his subject from that point of view. The chief distinction of Mr. Scott's work is the lavish use of illustration. He has been preceded in his field by the elaborate treatise of Prof. Bernoulli of the University of Basle, and gives the amplest acknowledgment of his indebtedness; but though that scholar has gathered together and compacted all that is known of the portraits of Caesar, and has listed sixty antique statues and busts, he has illustrated only eleven of them, and those the best known ones. Now, Mr. Scott presents us with thirty-six admirable full-page half-tone reproductions of statues, busts, and coin series, and forty-nine smaller half tones and line engravings in the text. In this he has done what has never been done before so comprehensively, done it very well, and has made an important contribution to a subject that is interesting historically and artistically, and is surrounded by the fascination that always belongs to the memorials of very great men.

Mr. Scott's special interest was first aroused in a visit to Rome, when he was struck by the extremely small number of plausible representations of the man in the city in which he was born, lived, and ruled. Investigations in the European museums aroused in him a feeling of astonishment that the likenesses conceded by competent authorities to be genuine portraits of the same person should be so dissimilar. But further study began to clarify his confused ideals and strengthen his shaken faith; it became more and more interesting to perceive resemblances and a common individuality between heads where at the first view he had remarked only dissimilarities.

The researches of the antiquarians have not positively identified any existing statue or bust of Caesar as of his lifetime or as from the hands of any sculptor who worked in Rome while he was a living presence there; but there are reasons for believing that certain surviving antiques may be contemporary portraits, and that others are made from contemporary works not now in existence. The coins alone, whose dates can be indefinitely fixed, are undoubted contemporary evidence, but their execution is so imperfect as to make them of little value in helping us to establish a mental image of the man himself. They are, as Mr. Scott observes, and as his numerous reproductions confirm, "a motley, shabby lot."

Caesar's great popularity and the high position he reached make it certain that many statues of him must have been made. Many are known to have been decreed after his return from Africa, as victor over the patrician party, and at the time of his dictatorship, which could not all have been destroyed after his assassination, and that statues of him were multiplied during the reign of his adopted son Augustus is more than probable. They must have been, in fact, more numerous at this time than those of any other Roman. Why are so few of them left? Mr. Scott advances the idea that the subsequent invaders of Rome took special delight in destroying them, and that the early Christians in after years had a particular grudge against the images of those whom they supposed to have been the persecutors of their faith. The explanation, however, does not quite seem to explain, in view of the fact that there is such a comparative abundance of portraits of Augustus, Nero, Caligula, and other later Emperors, some of whom were really persecutors of the faith which had not arisen in Julius Caesar's time.

In the discussion of the comparative value of the different portraits as likenesses there is, of course, nothing to depend on but certain probabilities and a subjective impression, derived from a study of the life, character, and achievements of the man, and of the total impression of all the existing images of him. Mr. Scott leans heavily upon the subjective impression. The best portraits of Caesar, for him, are those that most resemble what he thinks Caesar ought to be. It is easy to believe, with him, that the portraits executed under Augustus, like the colossal bust at Naples and the full length statue of the Capitoline, are examples representing him in an idealized, godlike serenity, the work of sculptors warped by the necessity of making an imperial presence and subordinating striking facial peculiarities to that object. Our student surmises that the busts made when Caesar was First Consul or when he was Governor of Cis-Alpine Gaul were more scrupulous, showing the thin cheeks and the expressive lines of thought and character which would bring us nearer to the man himself. He also advances the theory that there may have been a death-mask from which later portraits may have been made. But, of course, there is absolutely none but circumstantial evidence as to either of these things.

It does not necessarily hold true, as Mr. Scott plausibly points out, that the best portraits were made during Caesar's lifetime. Commonplace artists make poor likenesses from life, and great artists sometimes make lifelike portraits of deceased persons whom they have never seen. Witness the case of Napoleon, the best statuary and painted portraits of whom have been made since his death. Those that were taken from life differ almost as widely as the extant portraits of Caesar. Says Mr. Scott:

> If better portraits of Napoleon have been made since his death than any made in his lifetime, it is because sculptors and painters were enlightened by all previous work. Canova, greatest of modern sculptors in rivaling the glories of Greek antiques, for whom Napoleon sat, made a statue and a bust of him inferior to several that have been made since. He was too near. He was not under the necessity to mold character, and was hampered as well as aided by the form in the flesh before him. * * * Thorwaldsen, with all previous work before him, made one of the noblest of all portraits of Napoleon.

And as to Caesar, though we have no certainty that any existing busts or statues of him were executed in his lifetime, and no certainty to the contrary, we have such a mass of corroborative evidence as to all his peculiarities, through coins, bronzes, statues, busts, and descriptions of him by his intimates, that there can be no very wide divergence of intelligent opinion about what must and what cannot, in whole or in part resemble him. Mr. Scott is more liberal than the professed antiquarians in what he admits to the claim of antiquity. Thus, in speaking of a bust in the Corsini Gallery at Rome that the Italian iconographists have not conceded to be antique, he says, "the line of division between all these portraitures is too shadowy to allow pedantry concerning degrees of their antiquity to be authoritative to open-minded seekers for the semblance of our Julius." It is a point of view that may give pause to the more cautious in the pursuit of substantial knowledge.

We cannot follow Mr. Scott in his detailed examination of the various likenesses of the great Roman, undoubted and supposed, that he found in the public and private galleries of Europe. His discussion is interesting and illuminative, full of enthusiasm and appreciation, and of a desire to judge each presentation of his hero by the test of his own ideal. Thus the Capitoline statue and the colossal Naples bust show no decided evidence of self-esteem, audacity, or electric energy. The marble bust at Parma, the bronze life-size head in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, the miniature bronze in Madrid, seem militant only, showing nothing of the suave gentleman, the sweet-mannered friend, the philosopher. The British Museum's marble bust, with its thin face, its large beautiful mouth, its mingled expression of benevolence and will, shows the genial statesman. The busts at Florence and Cologne show the long-headed Hamlet Caesar. With the abundance of plates, often several of the same statue, Mr. Scott's readers can follow him in these discussions. They will, we think, find the book interesting; but many of them will wish for a somewhat more critical method.

*PORTRAITURES OF JULIUS CAESAR. A Monograph. By Frank Jesup Scott. With Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii—198. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $5.

Building a House.

HOME BUILDING AND FURNISHING. Being a Combined New Edition of "Model Houses for Little Money," by William L. Price, and "Inside of 100 Homes," by W. M. Johnson. Cloth. Decorated covers. Fully illustrated. Pp. 300. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

When your bank balance is small and you want to build yourself a house you may in a certain measure discriminate as to the site. Corner lots may be more costly, but you can always find what may be the best points of the compass, so that your house when completed shall face either north or south. When your means are limited it adds some little to the cost if you employ an architect, and you can manage to do without him. The little volume, with the title "Home Building and Furnishing," is worthy of the attention of the many who may be about making homes for themselves, and who, like the majority of the enterprising ones, have not long purses. Sound advice is imparted, so that without waste of money the home may be both in good taste and, above all, wholesome. No magnificences are shown up, nor is the furniture lavish. The figures are laid down as to what a particular kind of structure will cost. The sums expended vary from $4,000 to $1,250. There are plans made out which are of a practical character. In a small house one special point is the dining room. Mr. William L. Price writes: "It is after all the daily reunion room of the family, and * * * it is so frequently neglected in the designing of small houses—the very ones in which most care should be exercised that every inch of space be utilized." Dismiss all fancies about palatial residences, and do not attempt at "elaboration in a moderate-cost house." Eschew tawdryness. Overindulgence in cheap scroll work mars many a little house. When you look at the many charming points in the book you wonder if in their actuality in wood or brick they can be so nice. Besides the houses there are model churches ranging in cost from $800 to $2,200, and all in good proportion, with quiet lines, for "it is better to have extreme simplicity than bad detail." There is a special chapter on the remodeling of old doors. If you only know how, it is so easy to convert an ugly entrance into a pleasing one. The use of a little glass and some inexpensive ironwork brings about the transformation. Many of the illustrations have been taken from California small houses, and very neat and comfortable they seem to be. A great many of the mistakes people fall into when they build can be evaded by the reading of the work under notice.

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A VANISHED RACE.

Traces Discovered While Exploring Southern Mexico and Guatemala.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES de KAY.

SECOND ARTICLE.

AMONG the reliefs photographed by Herr Teobert Maler during his trips up the Usumatsintla River in Southern Mexico and Northern Guatemala are carvings of gods or priests holding in the right hand a short staff which ends below in a snake's head and seems to support a small idol with a peculiar snout, or it may be merely a monkey. If monkey, certainly it is conventionalized enough. The attitude is generally one of offering something to a deity, but not always. The manikins usually have miniature head-dresses with bushy plumes like the gods and priests themselves; perhaps they wear masks having long noses or snouts.

A lintel found at Yaxchilan appears to represent an interview between the god Quetzalcoatl and his priest. In the right hand of the god there is the curved stick or support ending in a snake's head, and this stick seems to connect with a belt round the waist of the small figure. The latter has anklets, wristlets, tight-fitting, patterned clothes, or perhaps merely decorations like tattooing on the limbs. The oddest thing of all is the fact that the priest has a manikin almost identical which he holds up to the god's manikin so that they seem to be shaking hands or boxing with each other with raised hands. The effect is that of two pigmies or monkeys wearing masks, held by broad girdles, and these supported by curving staves.

In this sculpture Quetzalcoatl has a helmet and plumes nearly as high as himself composed of the conventionalized head of a serpent, and the gorgeous feathers of the quetzal. He has what seems a transverse nose ornament, necklaces, a shoulder decoration or cape with medallions having faces, a broad breast ornament, a still broader girdle with three large mask decorations, a skirt of mosaic, and a long flamboyant girdle-pendant falling almost to the ground between his feet. About opposite his thighs, which are partly bare, this pendant takes the shape of a florid cross. All the spaces not occupied by the two large and two small figures are filled with hieroglyphs no one has yet deciphered. Purely as decorations these glyphs surpass anything known in other parts of the world. Those carved by the Egyptians, for example, are certainly handsome, and are technically more polished work, but in artistic effectiveness they must yield the palm to these mysterious records of by-gone civilizations, owing to the symmetrical rounded forms of the latter and the solid masks which are massed in varied squares. These afford a most pleasing contrast to the sweeping plumes of the head dresses and the ornaments suspended from the collars and girdles of the figures.

When one imagines these extraordinarily clever carvings, brilliant with colors, and the priests performing their solemn dances around the altars, with the idol standing or squatted in the dim niche behind, one can understand the power this race of warriors and artists must have exercised over the population that once animated one of the most fertile sections of Mexico and Guatemala.

Very often the reliefs strike a note that recalls the old temples of Cambodia. Figures in rather high relief carved in the hollow of niches on a great slab have a superficial suggestion of Buddhistic art. One great statue in the round has the immobility, the grandeur of early Japanese bronzes of Buddha, like that called the Daibutsu. But the resemblance does not respond to closer examination, any more than the analogies will serve which have been suggested between the somewhat similar remains in Yucatan and the early sculptures belonging to Egypt and Babylonia. All that can be surmised is an analogous stage of nature worship in America, Eastern and Western Asia, which has produced results bearing a faint resemblance.

It is a fact noticed by many residents in Mexico that the natives have an extraordinary aptitude for carving; small boys show a singular knack of imitating in stone anything shown them. At the same time Mexico has never produced any great sculptors, judged by our standards, which are not necessarily final or without question the best. One has only to remember what a change has occurred in our estimates of Chinese and Japanese work during the past century. Within the last fifty years the artists of Europe and America have been going to school at the feet of the old masters of ornament produced by China and Japan. It is plain that even the despised Mayas and Nahuas of Mexico have something to teach us, if we shall discard our absurd idea that being white men we must know it all.

A sign found by Mr. Maler on door lintels and by him attributed to some astronomical idea, belongs to the realm of magic, and has many analogies in Europe and Asia. It is a series of interlacing lines crossing and turning in a labyrinth, so as to baffle the eye that tries to follow it, but as a whole forming a rude cross. This is the well-known method of holding off a malignant spirit or the emissary of a wizard. The enemy cannot cross the threshold until the puzzle is unraveled, but becomes confused in the labyrinth and retires discomfited. So in folk-lore a witch has to count pebbles before she can proceed. Some of these linear labyrinthine crosses have circles joining the four ends. This idea is at the bottom of many forms of decoration, and is probably the origin of interlaced work such as we find carved by the people of the early Middle Ages in Europe on stone. The carvings have rendered permanent certain magical forms that were made originally of osier. The devil-trap of willow wands or straw is one of the commonest forms of superstition; doubtless these safeguards carved on the backs of decorated lintels are records of devil traps in perishable materials once in use many generations ago and now surviving to puzzle archaeologists instead of bad spirits.

The cross, which was such a surprise to the good friars who accompanied the Spaniards, when they found it apparently worshipped in the New World, has a number of interesting representatives among these carvings. A lintel at Yaxchilan shows the god and the priest in the usual attitude confronting each other, the god much the larger; and each holds a cross in a formal, ritual way toward the other. These crosses have long shafts, widening toward the bottom. The upper end shows a quetzal bird, with beak downward and its gorgeous green tail feathers upward. The arms of the cross terminate in rosettes, presumably of feathers, but possibly of shells. Just as in Christian art—especially as preserved in heraldry—there were forms of the cross having two pairs of arms, so at Yaxchilan this primitive art offers examples of the double cross in the hands of a god. Fortunately, we have plenty of evidence of the pagan use of the cross as a symbol among Indians to-day. As Lumholtz and others have observed, in the Sierras the natives who retain in a crude way the religion and customs of their ancestors plant such crosses near their huts and worship occasionally near them, giving offerings of food to the gods to induce plenty of rain. The sun, the moon, and the evening star are each and all symbolized by a cross. The Arapahoes usually thus signify the evening star. In the old times the deities who reside at the points of the compass were often symbolized by the obvious sign of two crossed lines, each arm being colored the hue that is appropriate to east, west, north, or south. To mention only one tribe, the pictures and legends of the modern Navahoes are very explicit on this point of colors as well as gods for the points of the compass.

Another very singular bit of ceremonial furniture which survives on these lintels and stelae is a long staff surmounted by a pyramidal box-seat of plaited work, leather, cloth, or osier, with a small figure seated thereon. Whether this is the same figure as the little idol or monkey would be hard to say; apparently it is a nude pygmy without the headdress. Again, the god and priest are interchanging great staves, which have a long snaky ornament issuing from their bowlish tops, probably indicating fire; they are swapping torches. As Quetzalcoatl was a sun and day god, there is reason for torch and for cross as well as for the medallions on his cape representing the sun with a human face. Perhaps the nude pygmy represents fertility. On a stela he is represented with a great spear in hand and the head of a condor. Strange how impressive, how dignified, the artist has made this singular figure of a man with a bird's head! One has to go to Babylonia to find its equal in a composite. Another stela shows Quetzalcoatl menacing a trio of kneeling worshippers with a short club; his face is covered by a terrible mask, and under the mask in profile his own face appears, calm and rather sad than angry. Whether the artist meant it or not, this scene describes very well the rule of terror exercised by the chieftain-priests who personified the god and kept the simple populace enslaved.

The religious rite of human sacrifice which these old priests shared with the enlightened Spaniards who succeeded to their sway was not conducted by fire. Neither do they seem to have crucified people or flayed them alive after the old-established methods of Palestine and Carthage. We have two examples here of victims lying dead on a small altar. A stela at Piedras Negras has a niche sunk in its upper part with a squatted figure of Quetzalcoatl in high relief, wearing a wonderful headdress—snake's jaws, curious banded turban surmounted by a small human mask, and the flowing quetzal plumes—and at the bottom of the shaft, on a line with the earth, is the little figure of the man sacrificed. His head, arms, and legs hang down over the small round altar. Something that may represent flames, a heart, or flowers, rises from his middle, which is cut away to indicate that the body has been opened to extract the heart. The beardless god sits Turkish fashion, impassive, in his niche above. Nothing that has been found in excavations about the City of Mexico is as historically interesting as this stela. Another stela of the same place is equally wonderful as a bit of carving, having also a very decorative border, beside the figure in the niche, and it also has an altar, with victim. But the latter is so damaged by time that it is hard to see.

Mexico is awakening to the necessity of protecting her monuments and is granting concessions to foreigners who will comply with the terms that govern the disposal of finds. But these distant temples in a wilderness only now and then traversed by woodcutters and Indians are at the mercy of any one who can reach them. It would be well if expeditions were sent into Chiapas every year to locate the principal ruins, and if wardens were appointed to be responsible for their safety. Owing to the fact that on many of the lintels and stelae where the same god is pictured there are hieroglyphs almost identical in shape, it may be possible, through a few lucky guesses, to arrive at the meaning of some of them and so reach a general knowledge of their purport. Some one ought to emulate the Duke de Loubat when he sent Charnay down to Palenque; an endless profusion of sculpture interesting to the ethnologist and linguist awaits the expedition of some such generous patron of Indianology.

Herr Maler has supplied a much-needed document for the proper understanding of the Indian past. We see wealth, luxury, and art at a high level and a stage of civilization which has almost attained the point of true letters. Seeing these evidences of intellect in Southern Mexico we can no longer afford to be skeptical regarding the accounts of the Spaniards as to the standards of life among the Indians of the Valley of Mexico. CHARLES de KAY.

*RESEARCHES IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE USUMATSINTLA VALLEY. By Teobert Maler. Cambridge, Mass.: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. One volume folio, paper, in two parts, 1901 and 1903. Pp. [illegible]. Illustrated.

Bret Harte's Last Stories.

TRENT'S TRUST AND OTHER STORIES. By Bret Harte. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This volume contains seven stories by Bret Harte posthumously collected. The longest of them gives the title and indeed attains the proportions of a novelette. The others are shorter and more characteristic, and in several Col. Starbottle and Jack Hamlin appear again in all their old-time glory. Particularly one must name the story called "A Ward of Col. Starbottle's," and the other, called "The Convalescence of Jack Hamlin." In the first the Colonel is left guardian of the little daughter of an old friend, and proudly accepts the trust. He visits the little lady at the boarding school where she is established, and, overpowering the prim ladies in charge, makes a speech, and carries off the delighted child for a stroll—and, naturally, teas and things. Very pretty is the picture of the Colonel and the child, and very fine the Colonel's chivalrous attentions as he struts by her side. But old friends of Col. Starbottle will recall stories of the Colonel's way of life which do not exactly fit the rôle parental. There were, for instance, those suppers at the Magnolia Restaurant, when, with Jack Hamlin and other worthies, he used to entertain the ladies of the wandering stage. Such a supper is the undoing of the Colonel as a guardian, and gives him an ideal opportunity to issue three challenges to fight three duels the next morning. The invasion of the dove cote by Col. Starbottle and the consternation of the prim school dames there is a thing to remember.

The "Convalescence of Jack Hamlin" sets forth how that elegant gambler was put to recuperate at the house of a man of much rigid piety in a region where such piety was the fashion, and how Jack, before he left, had the whole community, including the parson, playing poker for beans. Jack asserted that the parson had a natural turn for the game, and straightway swept in the lion's share of the beans. Incidentally, while Jack was teaching the pious community the sin they had previously had no mind to, he managed to reform them in the matter of one to which communities are sometimes said to be inclined—that of malicious gossip—for he frightened a talkative deacon nearly out of his wits. And he played with the children of his host and upon the cabinet organ. Another story in the group tells how a certain young miner of a simplicity of mind, having struck it rich and hearing his companions from time to time sentimentalize about home and the "old mother" there, gets it into his head to bring and set up in his new house such an old mother—just to please the boys. The trouble is that he is a waif who has been brought up in an orphan asylum and has no old mother. That is a difficulty, but not insuperable. Prosper (that is the simple young man) goes off and hires an old mother who is loyally, if wonderingly, received by the boys—and who subsequently skins the boys at games of chance. The complications which follow will keep till the reader has the book in hand. The last story in the collection, called "Dick Boyle's Business Card," is written for the comfort of civilians who have West Point young gentlemen for their rivals in love. There are Indians and a stage coach, and the Commandant's brave and pretty daughter, convoying across country. And there is Dick Boyle, the Chicago drummer, a "perfectly horrid man" according to the standard of drawing rooms, who, nevertheless acquits himself to admiration in the face of danger. So the lady kisses his business card—Dick himself having vanished.

To return to the title story, that begins with a starving stranger upon the San Francisco docks receiving from a seafaring man a portmanteau to keep. The seafaring man straightway disappears and the portmanteau is the trust. It enables Trent to find employment and leads him into a tender passion as well. Then the matter of the succession of an ancient English estate gets involved in the thread of the story—for the seafaring man who left the portmanteau was the heir. In the end Trent goes to England, where he finds the weather uncommonly foggy, and eventually it is Trent himself who gets that estate—in right of his wife, the heiress. A picturesque lady adventuress and the humors of bank clerks beguile the way, and there is the background of Harte's old California haunts and of his later English home.

Altogether, the book will leave with the reader no mean impression of the best of the Americans of the vanished Western school—marking him not only as a master of story-telling, but a man understanding men and, in a reasonable degree, women.

"Minor Morals."

THE MINOR MORALIST. Some Essays on the Art of Every-Day Conduct. By Mrs. Hugh Bell, author of "The Arbiter," "Conversational Openings and Endings." 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

A sane and interesting book has been put together by Mrs. Hugh Bell from articles previously printed in various English periodicals. The first essay, in which she expresses her views on the need of more systematic and consistent training in those elements of courtesy and good breeding which are the outgrowths of a right and normal attitude toward others and ourselves, is especially suggestive and helpful. This is true also of the closing chapter on the question of domestic service, in which Mrs. Bell makes the following very sensible declaration:

> Let us realize that in course of time, by a series of chances, one quite ordinary and average human being may find himself—or let us rather say in this context herself—in the position of commanding another quite ordinary fellow-creature of about the same capacity; and be nevertheless in a relation toward the latter which may make an entirely satisfactory working basis for life, if the business contract between them is based on justice and common sense, and is carried out with a judicious admixture of sentiment, but not sentimentality. It is well to remember also that it is a contract in which, though both sides may have an equal amount of obligations, the obligations are of entirely different kinds.

Such practical suggestions regarding conduct as the author deems it wise to make commend themselves at once, some with the familiarity of old acquaintances, and a few with the freshness and vigor of new ones. But, as the writer herself remarks, it would be the worse for us if it were possible to say much that is new on the subject of standards of behavior; what we need most, Mrs. Bell declares, is to rid ourselves of the assumption that we are living up to the standards we possess and to formulate to ourselves with some humility what those standards and laws of good breeding really mean in reference to our own lives. As an aid in so doing the author of "The Minor Moralist" suggests the possibility of preparing a text book on manners and the lesser details of morality, which should serve as a guide in specific cases and still not offend our sense of fitness or convulse our sense of humor. If such a text book can be written at all, Mrs. Bell should perhaps be able to give it to us, but one is scarcely convinced of its usefulness or practicability. If manners cannot be learned from the atmosphere and teaching of the home or acquired through the blows or buffets of life in the world, the person lacking in manners would seem to be in a rather bad way, and one doubts if reference to any text books would have power to save. Mrs. Bell's present volume leaves the territory of the general for that of the particular about as often as should prove safe when the theme is so distinctly personal as it is in questions of behavior.

In point of style "The Minor Moralist" is not always happy, although one wonders sometimes why the result is not better than it is, for the author is obviously thoughtful and has good taste. Some books remind the reader of certain handwritings that look fair and legible to the eye, yet stubbornly refuse to disclose themselves to the intelligence, and while it would be unfair to apply this comparison too strictly to the little volume in hand, it is true, nevertheless, that some of its pages make unnecessarily hard reading. Ideas very simple in themselves are sometimes so overlaid that it is difficult to get at the original thought—in other words, Mrs. Bell's little fishes occasionally show a tendency to splash like whales. But the book is a good book for all that, and well repays reading.

Renunciation and Triumph.

THE TRIUMPH. By Arthur Stanwood Pier, author of "The Pedagogues" and "The Sentimentalists." In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Triumph" is a strong and interesting story, told tersely and picturesquely. In his men Mr. Pier is particularly good. The old doctor is next of kin to the homely hero of Ian Maclaren's best sketches, and the son promises to be worthy of his sire. Each of the rival lovers is admirable in his way, and the bad characters are but a little too black. The talk of the plain village folk becomes at times a little tiresome, but is perhaps for that very reason the more true to life. There are really but two women in the book, with a few feminine outlines in the background. We may almost say there is but one woman, for Sally Pucker is simply the means of introducing the villainy of Braddish. Upon the heroine, Eleanor Craig, the author has bestowed much pains. In rescuing her, however, from the pitfall of perfection, he has made her consciously obstinate and capricious—willful quite beyond the rights of heroines. There is a natural touch in her falling an easy prey to her faith in her power of "evoking the spiritual in the brute," for nothing is more true than that "the missionary-minded are often vulnerable in their conceit." The Nevilles, kindly folk of new fortunes, are excellent. We have a warm fellow-feeling for the rotund little man who would call his pergola a grape arbor. The triumph itself consists in the renunciation of ambition at the call of filial duty, for which, according to the ancient promise, reward duly comes—the life so sacrificed is found more abundantly.

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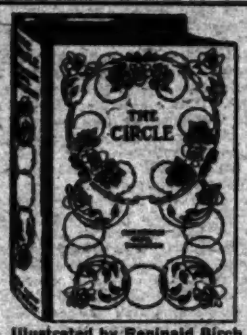

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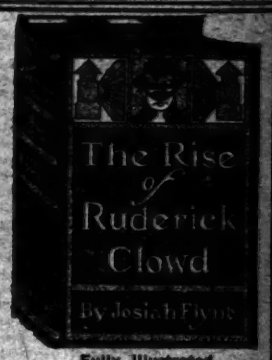

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IN CHINA.

Capt. Casserly's Story of China Under the Allies.*

BOOKS about China during the late troubles have been many, but there is a special interest in Capt. Gordon Casserly's "The Land of the Boxers; or, China Under the Allies," for he describes particularly the soldiers of different nationalities as he saw them. Perhaps we are beginning to understand somewhat better the topography of China. The transport which had the author on board touched at Wei-hai-Wei. The troops were fresh from South Africa, or had been soldiering in India or in Burmah. Wei-hai-Wei is England's most remote harbor in China and is the Summer rendezvous of the British fleet. Just before the troops were landed there came orders to start at once for Taku. Near by is the Peiho River and on the bank are the Taku forts. These forts showed much power of resistance, but were taken in reverse and finally captured. As he passed the forts Capt. Casserly noted the many uniforms of the captors; there were Italians, Russians, and the red-coated British marine. A few miles up the Peiho is the terminus of the Tien-Tsin-Peking Railway. Reaching Tien-Tsin, the Captain soon recovered from the inconveniences of his long journey. A visit was paid to the Tien-Tsin Club. Here all nationalities were represented. There was talk in all languages. French was the usual medium of intercourse, but the author writes:

The bond of a common tongue drew the Americans and the English still more closely together, and the greatest friendship existed between all ranks of both nationalities. The heroic bravery of the soldiers and sailors of the great Republic of the West earned the praise and admiration of their British comrades, who were justly proud of the kinship that was more marked than ever during those days when the Stars and Stripes flew side by side with the union jack. The famous saying of the American Commodore, "Blood is stronger than water," and the timely aid given by him to our imperilled sailors in this same vexed land of China were green in our memory. Great camaraderie existed between the American and the English troops. The sons of the Stars and Stripes amply repaid the disdain of the Continental officers with a contempt that was almost laughable. They classified the allies as white men and dagoes. The former were the Americans and British, the latter the other European contingents. They distinguished between them, though, and the terms "Froggie Dago," "Sauerkraut Dago," "Macaroni Dago," and "Vodki Dago," left but little doubt in the hearer's mind as to which nationality was meant.

The heavy losses among the Boxers and the taking of Tien-Tsin broke the "back of the Chinese resistance. And when the allied army advanced to Peking no determined stand was made after the first battle." The Captain is justly proud of Tommy Atkins. Here he had been taken from "a regiment that had chanced to be garrisoning England's furthest dependency in the East, or of a battery taken at random." There he was, in physique, appearance, and soldierly bearing, the equal of any of them.

The British officer, however, in plain khaki with no adornment of rank, looked almost dowdy beside the white coats and gold shoulder straps of the Russian or the silver belts and sashes of the German. But gay trappings nowadays are sadly out of place in war.

The reader, who may be a military man, will find much that is of interest in the chapter with the title "The Allied Armies in China." Particular attention is devoted to the Germans. The author does not admire the despotic militarism of the German officers. There is no intercourse between those in command and the ranks. Here is an example:

When a team of British officers in Tien-Tsin were training for a tug-of-war against those of the Peking garrison in the assault at arms at the Temple of Heaven, they used to practice with a team of heavy non-commissioned officers. A German Captain said to a British subaltern who was taking part:

"Is it possible that you allow your soldiers to compete against officers even in practice?"

"Certainly," replied the Englishman.

"But, of course, you always beat them?"

"Not at all," was the answer. "On the contrary, they generally beat us."

"But surely that is a mistake," said the scandalized Prussian. "They must in that case inevitably lose all respect for you."

Association with the French officers was always pleasant, and between them and the English the best relationship existed. This is a description of the Russian rank and file:

The Russian troops were composed of big, heavy, rather fleshy men. Unintelligent and slow, for the most part, they were determined fighters, but seemed devoid of the power of initiative or of thinking for themselves. I doubt if the Muscovite soldier is more advanced than his Crimean predecessor. The men of the Siberian Army may be best described as cheerful savages, obedient under an iron discipline, but not averse to excesses when not under the stern hand of authority, especially when their blood has been heated by fighting. Russian commissary rations were anything but lavish in China and had to be supplemented by the men themselves by foraging.

Of the Japanese the Captain speaks in the highest terms. Their discipline was perfect. Noticing the crowded troop trains arriving at the Shimbashi Railway terminus in Tokio, he writes:

Without noise or confusion they got out, fell in on the platforms, piled arms, fell out, and remained near their rifles without chattering; indeed, without a word except in an undertone. Their courage in the storming of Tien-Tsin City, on the march to the capital, and the capture of Peking, won the admiration of the allies, and their behavior and self-restraint in the hour of victory were only equaled by their gallantry in action. Well armed and equipped, well officered and led, the Japanese Army is now a powerful fighting machine and would prove a formidable enemy or a useful ally in the field.

As to our own good soldiers Capt. Casserly says:

Their (the Americans) free and easy ideas of discipline, the casual manner in which a private addressed an officer, astonished and shocked their Continental critics. I heard the remark of a German officer who after a slight acquaintance with their ways, exclaimed: "That an army? Why, with the Berlin Fire Brigade I would conquer the whole of America!" The speech was so typically German! But the men accustomed to think and act for themselves were ideal individual fighters; and for scouting, skirmishing, and bushwhacking could not easily be surpassed.

Racial dislikes seem to be prevalent in Russia, and this is, indeed, a surprising bit of information. This is the Captain's summary:

Like all the Russians I have met with, from a Grand Duke to a subaltern, they exhibited a rancorous hatred to Germany. What they had seen of her troops in this campaign had added neither to their respect nor their love for that nation. In fact the Germans did not succeed in making themselves cordially liked by those with whom they were brought into contact; just as their country may find, when her day of trouble comes, that her friends are few. Our friends betrayed a contempt, not altogether unmixed with fear, for the Japanese; and they marveled at our friendship for them.

A visit paid to the palatial abode of that infamous creature the Queen Dowager has much that is novel. The author describes a marble junk on the canal on the grounds. "The marble junk resembles a white houseboat at Henley, and at a distance across the water looks quaint and graceful. Close to it, spanning a small stream that runs into the lake, is a lovely little covered bridge with carved white arches and parapets. Venice can boast no more perfect gem of art on its canals." Peking, Canton, and other populous cities are visited and described. A trip to Macao shows the conditions of the earliest of Portuguese settlements in the remote East. It is a relic of the past. The revenues of the city are derived from the numerous gambling houses, for it has the fine reputation of being the Monte Carlo of the East. The only thing the English have to look out for is that Macao does not become French. Then Hongkong might be threatened. Between the native Macaese and the Portuguese there is little affiliation.

The European-born Portuguese in the colony are few and consist chiefly of Government officials and their families and the troops. They look down upon the Macaese—as the colonials are called—with the supreme contempt of the pure-blooded white man for the half-caste. Judging from their complexions and features few of the Macaese are of unmixed blood. So the Portuguese from Europe keep rigidly aloof from them and unbend only to the few American and English residents in the colony. These are warmly welcomed in Macao society and are admitted into the exclusive official circles.

When in Sam-chun, in Southern China, the Captain visited the market place and inspected some of the food on sale there. There was one of the Chinese delicatessen which he does not seem to have appreciated.

Near one shop stood a grinning Chinaman who spoke to us in pidgin English. Beside him was an open barrel filled with what looked like dried prunes. I pointed to them and asked what they were. "That?" he said, popping one into his mouth and munching it with evident relish. "That belong cocky loaches. Velly good." They were dried cockroaches. Further on a pig-tailed individual spoke to us in fluent English with a Yankee twang. "Do you live in Sam-chun?" I asked him, in surprise. "Not much, you bet!" he replied. "I don't belong to this darned country any more. I live in 'Frisco."

Conditions of China in the past and what may happen to the vast country in the time to come are all dwelt on. Personal pride the Chinaman has, but there is no vestige of patriotism. There is nothing homogeneous in China. The country is made up apparently of many races, who speak a different language. The Canton man does not understand the dweller in Peking. The author says that sometimes Chinese of different provinces hold converse in pidgin English as their only common language. It is overconservatism or an arrested civilization which has brought China to a standstill.

In a measure hatred of foreigners supplies the place of patriotism. It binds all classes together. The ruling clique dread them for the reform they seek to introduce; for these would overthrow the frail structure of oligarchical government in Peking and hurl the privileged class from power. The mandarins tremble at their interference with the widespread corruption and unjust taxation on which the officials batten. The uneducated hates them for their triumphs over China in the past, their continual territorial aggression, and their constant menace to the integrity of China. The fanatical hatred of the white man exhibited by the lower classes is the result of the blindest ignorance. It is stirred into mad rage by the exhortations of the priests, who naturally resent with true clerical bigotry the introduction of other creeds. The zealous but too often misdirected efforts of the missionaries, who tactlessly trample on his dearest beliefs, rouse the Chinaman to excesses against the strangers, who seem to have intruded themselves upon him only to insult all that he holds most sacred.

*THE LAND OF THE BOXERS, or, China Under the Allies. By Capt. Gordon Casserly, Indian Army. Cloth. Pp. 307. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Houghton-Mifflin's Forthcoming Books

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list of publications for the coming Autumn promises to be rich in interest and variety. In the field of fiction there will be new books by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Clara Louise Burnham, the Baroness von Hutten, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Will Payne, Ruth Hall, Mary Hallock Foote, Ellen Olney Kirk, and Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, to mention only well-known authors. There will be volumes of essays by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Samuel M. Crothers, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and Charles A. Dinsmore, and new nature books by John Burroughs and Bradford Torrey. A biography of Henry Ward Beecher by Lyman Abbott is promised, as well as Prof. Simon Newcomb's "Reminiscences of an Astronomer," and two volumes on "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century," by Edward Stanwood. There will be six or seven volumes of poetry.

LITERARY FRAGMENTS.

Reminiscences of Sir Philip Sidney, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton by Contemporaries.*

TURN to any leaf of the "Critical Essays and Literary Fragments" and you will be certain to come across matter of the most entertaining character; a trifle antiquated, of course, but giving the proper insight into the ways of past thinking and expression. Man remains about the same; it is only his outward apparel which has changed. How clever they were some three hundred years ago! That is the impression these "Critical Essays" produce. Only in your appreciation of the past, with due respect, you must bear in mind that there was an abundance of rubbish. That you do not find it to-day is because it has all been swept out of sight. Mr. J. Churton Collins, who writes an introduction to the volume under notice, comments on its value "as illustrating the history of English literature and of an important side of English social life." To begin with, there is a letter from that gallant gentleman, Sir Philip Sidney, to his brother Robert. "Robin," as Sir Philip calls him, was then in Germany, the date of the letter being Oct. 18, 1580. "Don't you worry about money," says the elder brother, "for you will have plenty of it." Then there is much advice imparted as follows:

Now, sweet brother, take a delight to keep and increase your music. You will not believe what a want I find of it in my melancholy times. At horsemanship, when you exercise it, read Crison Claudio and a book that is called "La Gloria de l'Cavallo" withal, that you may join the thorough contemplation of it with the exercise and shall profit more in a month than others in a year. And mark the bitting, saddling, and currying of horses. I would, by the way, your Worship would learn a better hand. You write worse than I, and I write evil enough. Once again, have a care of your diet. * * * God bless you, my sweet boy, and accomplish the joyful hope I conceive of you.

Mr. Collins tells us that 1580 was the precise year when Sir Philip was at Wilton, busy with the writing of his "Arcadia." In the same letter to Robert the poet notices the arrival of Drake in England, and that the bold sea Captain has returned home "rich." What an eulogist was Francis Meres, or Meers, as it has been written. Meres was a rector and schoolmaster. There is little which is original in the man, but there is more than one reference to Shakespeare introduced by him which is valuable, the more so because Meres was the contemporary of the greatest of English writers. The "Sketch of English Literature, Painting, and Music Up to September, 1598" recited at length the excellence of the English in the many departments of culture. Shakespeare is mentioned twice:

As the Greek tongue is made famous and eloquent by Homer, Euripides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Phocydes, and Aristophanes and the Latin tongue by Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Silius, Italicus, Lucanus, Lucretius, Ausonius, and Claudius, so the English tongue is mightily enriched and gorgeously invested in rare ornaments and resplendent habiliments by Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, Daniel, Drayton, Warner, Shakespeare, Marlow, and Chapman.

Further on Meres repeats about the same thing. As to Spenser, he writes:

As Achilles had the advantage of Hector because it was his fortune to be extolled and renowned by the heavenly verse of Homer, so Spenser's Eliza, the "Fairie Queene," hath the advantages of all Queens in the world, to be eternized by so divine a poet.

You are not to smile at the tumultuous praises the good Meres lavishes on the writers of his time. Do we read Warner to-day? Meres says of him:

Warner in his absolute Albion's England hath most admirably penned the history of his own country from Noah to his time; that is, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I have heard him termed by the best wits of both our universities our English Homer.

Other times other ways, so we may not find fault with the exuberant Meres when he tells of the patronage of his day:

Octavia, sister unto Augustus, the Emperor, was exceedingly bountiful unto Virgil, who gave him for making twenty-six verses £1,137, to wit, ten sestertias for every verse, (which amounted to about £43 for every verse,) so learned Mary, the honorable Countess of Pembroke (and) the noble sister of the immortal Sir Philip Sidney is very liberal unto poets.

We know about the old artist who painted his flowers so naturally that the bees sought honey in them. According to Meres the great Alexander often went to Parrhasius's "shop" and commended "that none other should paint him." Parrhasius must have been very clever, for he painted a sheet so cleverly that visitors to his "shop" wanted to haul away the sheet so as to see what was behind it. But what was the use of prating about Timanthes, or Phidias, for in England there were any number of painters who were their equals. Meres tells of a Peter Cole who was famous, and there were engravers, too. As to music, we do not make out that Meres was an enthusiast, for he writes: "As too much speaking hurts, too much galling smarts; so too much music gluts and distempereth." Then Meres parades all the famed Greek lute players and shows that among many musical Englishmen the Drs. Cooper, Bull, and the Masters Byrd, Tie, Blankers, and Philips were even better composers or soloists. Remember, however, that the Elizabethan era was indeed famous for its musical proficiency.

What lots of merriment are to be found in the Isaac Bickerstaff's pamphlets concerning that "vulgar almanack maker," Partridge! Swift hated charlatans and impostors, and it was Swift who wrote the most amusing satire which ever gibbeted these mischievous mountebanks. Quackery always is associated with astrology and prophecy. Partridge was originally a shoemaker, who betook himself "to the study of astrology and the occult sciences." Mr. Collins tells us that the name "Isaac Bickerstaff," "which has in sound the curious propriety so characteristic of Dickens's names, was, like so many names in Dickens, suggested by a name on a signboard, the name of a blacksmith in Long Acre." So we see a resemblance between Steele and Balzac as to the selection of the names of personages. The assurance that the Almanack prophet was dead himself was most ably sustained. His coffin is prepared for him, and Partridge's neighbors are positive of his demise. It may be a kind of sinister joking, but it was terribly effective. It is supposable that this sally against Partridge did wipe out the forecaster of events from public notice; only there always will exist silly people, and these are at times as conspicuous in the United States as elsewhere.

In the book is to be found Dryden's "An Essay on Dramatic Poesy." In his dedication to Lord Buckhurst, Dryden says that the material was penned by him in 1665, and that then, on account of the plague, the theatres were all closed. The essay takes the form of a long talk between Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius, and Neander. They represent the "Wit and Quality" of the town. Notwithstanding these qualifications the party are tiresome at times. The well known rules which the French call "Les Trois Unités" are upheld. Time, place and action are to be considered in the play. The time of the play ought to be carried out during the twenty-four hours. Between the third and the fourth acts "an interval of fifty years" is not permissible. Then these old fellows insisted that "the scene (locality) ought to be continued through the play in the same place where it was laid at the beginning." Such changes are not permitted in France. "If the act begins in a garden, a street, or a chamber 'tis ended in the same place." But the talkers stand up manfully for the English stage. This comparison is drawn between Ben Jonson and Shakespeare:

If I would compare him with Shakespeare I must acknowledge him the more correct poet, but Shakespeare the greater Wit. Shakespeare was the Homer or Father of Dramatic Poets, Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing. I admire him, but I love Shakespeare. (Between the critics there are differences as to the status of a certain comical character.) "Humor is forced," says one, and that "there are many resembling him—Old, Fat, Merry, Cowardly, Drunken, Amorous, Vain, and Lying." The reply is:

As for Falstaff, he is not properly of one Humor, but a Miscellany of Humors or Images drawn from so many several men. That wherein he is singular is his Wit, or those things he says, praeter expectum, unexpected by the audience; his quick evasions, when you imagine him surprised, which, as they are extremely diverting of themselves, so receive a great addition from his person, for the very sight of such an unwieldy old debauched fellow is a Comedy alone.

A very touching tribute to the memory of John Milton was written by Thomas Ellwood, a Quaker. Something like modern Russian methods existed in England during the seventeenth century, as far as religion was concerned, and so Ellwood was roughly treated. Ellwood was twenty-four when he first met Milton. The editor writes:

Ellwood's narrative tells its own story. What especially strikes us in it, and what makes it particularly interesting, is that it presents Milton in a light in which he is not presented before. * * * No doubt the simplicity, freshness, and enthusiasm of the young Quaker touched and interested the lonely and world-weary poet who, when Ellwood first met him, entered on his fifty-fifth year. * * * In any case but for Ellwood we should never have known the softer side of Milton's character, never have known of what gentleness, patience, and courtesy he was capable.

Milton seemed to have called on the young man for certain services, such as the hiring of a house out of town when there was the plague in London. This incident, relating to the famous work of Milton, is found in Ellwood's recital:

After some common discourse had passed between us he (Milton) called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, bidding me, "Take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and when I had done return it to him with my judgment thereupon." (Ellwood kept the copy some time.) When I came home and had set myself to read it I found it was that excellent poem which he entitled "Paradise Lost." Then when Ellwood returned the poem he (Milton) asked me "how I liked it? And what I thought of it?" Which I modestly but freely told him. And after some further discourse about it I pleasantly said to him: "Thou hast much here of Paradise lost, but what hast thou to say of Paradise found?"

*AN ENGLISH GARNER. Critical Essays and Literary Fragments. With an Introduction by J. Churton Collins. Cloth. Pp. 344. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

How Virtue Prevails.

UNTIL SEVENTY TIMES SEVEN. A Story. Sm., 12mo. Pp. 170. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

The story of a minister's young wife, pretty, gay, and inclined toward theatricals, is that told in "Until Seventy Times Seven." Kittie's fate might have been very tragic indeed had she been married to any one else than Herbert Lincoln. But Mr. Lincoln was a man who acted as well as preached the Gospel, and so, after Kittie had gone on the stage, failed, and fallen into evil places, her husband took her and her child into his house and home, and lo! the seeds of his righteousness bore fruit and his blessing was even more than "seventy times seven."

Conversion to the true faith, and the ways of goodness and ideal living attend every one in the story. After reading the little volume the ordinary mortal will undoubtedly be impressed with his own wickedness, which is probably what its author intended should be the result. At any rate, "Until Seventy Times Seven" may be safely recommended for church libraries.

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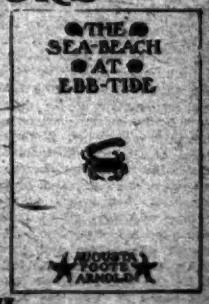

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PUBLISHED BY THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York SOLD EVERYWHERE

A SEVERE CRITIC.

American Social Life as Monsieur Hugues Le Roux Thinks He Saw It.*

THIS is an eminently readable book, sparkling, vivacious, full of vim, with not a dull line in it. The author, a clever Frenchman, has made practical use of what he saw, heard, and concluded during his recent lecturing tour in this country. His perceptions are vivid and forever alert; his reasoning is cogent and logical; his conclusions are sweeping and startling; his methods of handling the main, or rather the sole, topic of his book, namely, the relations between the modern American man and woman, are sensational; his style is entertaining, often caustic or "slashing"; there are numerous aperçus denoting a nimble intellect and a power to condense matter into a brief, epigrammatic phrase; truth and justice, too, though in somewhat homoeopathic doses, may be perceived in the book. These, it would seem, are about all the main points that can be gleaned by a careful, unprejudiced observer from a perusal of "Business and Love."

M. Le Roux while here presented to his various audiences, mostly pupils of young ladies' seminaries, colleges, &c., a picture of contemporary domestic France which was all couleur de rose. To the many objectors he met his invariable reply was that the current view held in America on this topic was fallaciously based on the modern French drama and novel, both of which gave an entirely erroneous conception of French family life. In his book now he complains bitterly of this current view in the United States, and admits that it has exasperated and deeply annoyed him, since it seemed to give the lie direct to the purport of his own lectures. Yet for this generally accepted view of French family life the French stage and the French writers of fiction are themselves almost wholly to blame. It is a mistaken view; nobody who has spent some time in France and has had the privilege of penetrating the home of the middle classes, and especially the higher strata of them, can doubt that. In some respects life there—the relations existing between husband and wife and between them and their children—comes near being ideal. It is thus described in Droz's most charming book, "Monsieur, Madame et Bébé." But that is one book in a thousand. When the novels of even such princes of the pen as Maupassant, (most strikingly in his powerful and depressing "Une Vie,") Alphonse Daudet and Zola depict the abnormal phases of French family life rather than the normal ones, how is an outsider, bereft of special sources of information, to tell that they are abnormal?

Be that as it may, M. Le Roux, apparently in a spirit of retaliation, has done in this book of his what so many Americans of both sexes appear to have done to his face as to his own compatriots during his brief stay among us—he has misrepresented the actual conditions between man and woman in this country. A keen and unbiased reader of his book must arrive at that conclusion, and for these reasons: M. Le Roux has taken the exception, presents it as the rule, and then erects with elaborate ingenuity and with great logical power an edifice of which every part would show correct dimensions and proportions, and which would prove quite indestructible if, ah if! the premises, the foundation, were only based on fact. He does this deliberately, for he has collected during his stay here a number of facts, incidents, statistics, press comment, statements from gynecologists, Judges, divorce lawyers, and other personages whom he was able to question, all telling in the one direction he had set out to see and utilize, and resolutely shutting his eyes and his ears to the many more facts and the many more authoritative statements which did not harmonize with his purpose. The very keenness of his own judgment, the very astute use he makes of the data he came across, the very irrefutable logic he shows in marshaling his facts and deducing others from them, demonstrate plainly that he has been writing against his own calmer judgment.

The book is also vicious in its effect, for it is misleading the world's opinion as to the most vital phase of American life, presenting the American woman as a degenerate, and the American man as her slavish dolt, as her intellectual, social, and moral inferior. This English translation of his book, while it may do some harm here and in other English-speaking lands, is, probably, not as mischievous in that respect as the French original will prove in France and elsewhere, for there the flagrant and systematic perversion of truth will not be so readily perceived.

It is somewhat of a paradox to hear this Frenchman holding forth to an imaginary American spinster—wealthy, charming, cultured, and twenty-five—on the duties of the American woman to "increase and multiply," and this for three entire chapters. The Rooseveltian "race suicide" idea pervades the whole book, in fact, but enlarged almost beyond recognition. On Page 47 his imaginary American spinster retorts: "Your population is not increasing at a normal rate, and your neighbors all outdo you on the subject of multiplication." The unabashed author makes answer that these conditions are but temporary in France and due to economic backwardness, but that the remedy will soon be applied, and that then "we shall begin to increase and multiply like all the Catholic peoples in the world—the Canadians, the Irish, the Italians, and the Spanish." His chapter, "Consensus Populi," is balderdash, and in it, for a wonder, the reasoning is inept and based too often on fallacies, unproved assertions, or misinformation. He contrasts the conjugal pictures presented by those three great American writers, "George W. Curtis, 'John Bigelow,' and James Russell Lowell," with the present type as he saw it. It must be repeated, however, the book is interesting and brilliant. Among its bolder assertions are these: "France is one of the countries where people flirt the least." Describing the difficulty a foreigner has in penetrating to the real French fireside, he says: "You must not only understand French and speak it without effort, but, what is more difficult, you must think as a French person does, admit our opinions and our prejudices, give up what is striking in your own individuality in order to relish the joy of a conversation among truly cultured people." He says that in French society, "what one never sees is the woman alone." Elsewhere: "French society does not admit the existence of the unmarried woman; it is impossible for her to penetrate anywhere." And again: "One of the chief qualities of the French is common sense." He also says (on Page 15) that his gratitude for the unfeigned hospitality shown him here "is keen." Then he satirizes the first one of his hostesses "on Fifth Avenue, near Central Park." He makes her say of her husband, while the guests are arriving and he is "making cocktails" for them: "He is so good! but he is so overworked. He says he is killing himself, and I believe he is right." Somebody remarks: "Can't you urge him to take a rest?" The hostess looks scandalized at such an insinuation, but she merely says: "How can I stop him! He is so successful."

He wholly disapproves of college study for the American girl, and still more emphatically of female teachers for boys. He says: "Men should no more learn to think as women do, than women should mold their thoughts and their natures after the pattern of the masculine temperament." The sort of woman which the colleges turn out here he dubs the "third sex," and he includes in this category the "American business woman," for whom he has a special dread. He descants on the frequency of American unhappy marriages and says: "Almost always it is the woman who is responsible for the bankruptcy." Elsewhere: 'For the majority of young girls in the United States, learning has greater power of attraction than love." He thinks that coeducation is largely responsible for ill-fitted matches and for the disillusionment that follows. About the American girl he says: "The absolute joy she brings into the family simply because she has taken the trouble to be born is keener in America than anywhere else in the world." Then he describes how she is spoiled by everybody, how no duties, only privileges, are imposed upon her, how she becomes utterly selfish and never loves, but only graciously permits others to love her. "This worship of self, raised to the standard of a moral principle, is the outcome of the absolute independence wherein the American girl is brought up by her family." He considers the circumstances surrounding the society début of our girls shameful and in wretched taste. He says: "The American girl, face to face with her conscience, does not recognize any very pressing duty except toward herself." He thinks, however, she is better educated and the intellectual superior of the American man owing to a longer intellectual training and to favoring outward circumstances, and thinks this deplorable for the whole country. He discusses at length her disinclination to marry, and draws very far-reaching conclusions. He says: "Is motherhood a bondage or a joy for women? Does the individual owe more to society or to himself? History answers: To society. The third sex answers: To one's self."

The American cooking he calls "very bad, unpalatable and unwholesome," and one-half responsible for the "general nervous exhaustion of the American race." He deems all American husbands henpecked and worried out of their boots, and "with a sigh" he concludes the chapter: "It is then not only the American family that is in peril, but the home itself, which is going to pieces." Women's clubs, of course, find no favor in his eyes, and he remarks: "At the risk of being tabooed, I affirm that in the United States and elsewhere I have found all feminine undertakings to bear the stamp of fragility." He goes somewhat extensively into the question of the increasing sterility of the American woman and says: "Such is the moral ruin to which is condemned any society wherein woman has usurped the place that belongs to man." And he says Americans of the older stock are "deluded as to the destiny of their race." Again: "All the great qualities handed down to us from the past are being wiped out mercilessly under the torrent of gold, the burden of feminine pride and feminine selfishness." The female reporter he holds in special dread and thinks she is a "blackmailer" if she has the chance. To the "Restless Woman" he devotes a whole chapter. He says: "Wherever fate gives the weak a chance to rule, they take unfair advantage." After fashioning Man in the United States to suit herself precisely, Woman is still unsatisfied, and does not like her handiwork. That's why she prefers foreigners for husbands, they being "more romantic." The men, too, he claims he found all discontented with their wives and with the position of woman here. There will be soon a dreadful awakening for both, and another "great revolution," to set matters right, with Man re-established the undoubted master of Woman.

With all its serious faults, after all, a book which offers food for reflection to thoughtful Americans of both sexes.

W. von S.

*BUSINESS AND LOVE. By Hugues Le Roux, author of "Menelik et Nous," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. 382. Small quarto. Price $1.20 net.

The Charms of a Widow.

NO HERO. By E. W. Hornung. In one volume. Pp. 208. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

In one respect at least Mr. E. W. Hornung's "No Hero" marks the turning of a decidedly new leaf on his part, for in it there is not one hint either of those disreputable but fascinating cracksmen or of his favorite colonials for acquaintance with whom we have learned to look to him; but otherwise his admirable art as a story teller loses nothing by the change from the startling adventures and hairbreadth escapes to just a quiet, clever little tale about a young Etonian who worried his mother by falling in love with a widow possessing a somewhat stormy past. Mr. Hornung possesses the happy faculty of making interesting any subject which it pleases him to talk about, and he chose a subject by no means hopeless when he bethought himself one day—it may have been a day before he had become the cracksmen's exponent—to tell how Catherine Evers, fair, forty, and a widow with an adored only son, persuaded Captain Clephane, not forty, and a hero of Spion Kop, who had also the distinction of "having once made a fool of himself over her," to undertake the further folly of convincing her precious boy of the utter imbecility of his proceedings with the widow. The Captain journeyed to the Riffel Alp Hotel, above Zermatt, Switzerland, for the purpose, and it is there, among the mists and glaciers, and before an all too appreciative company of hotel guests, that Mr. Hornung's little comedy plays itself out to its not very surprising dénouement.

That Capt. Clephane's part was a truly unheroic one is undeniable unless it be considered more or less heroic to sacrifice one's self on the altar of friendship to the extent of voluntarily accepting for its sake a thoroughly awkward position. This he did with all a soldier's dogged energy and with a success the reader may think worthy of a better cause, for, in spite of Capt. Clephane's romantic devotion to Mrs. Evers and her frantic anxiety over her boy Bob, one's first glimpse of the "widow" seems to have the effect of ranging one immediately upon the widow's side of the controversy. That was really the case with the Captain, though he was too loyal to acknowledge it for some time, and it is this complication that gives the author the opportunity to perform in his usual clever work. Nothing could be much more entertaining from the onlooker's standpoint than the interviews between the three young diplomatists most deeply concerned—the widow, a little enigmatical to the end; Bob Evers, beautifully honest and frank and boyish, and the poor Captain, resentful and uncomfortable from being forced to exhibit himself in such an unpleasant guise in the face of two most innocent culprits. Of course he gains nothing but contempt and obloquy from the two people in whose affairs he undertakes to meddle, and though he accomplishes the desired result, and the widow rushes off to parts unknown to Bob, the consciousness of Mrs. Evers's prospective pleasure by no means compensates the Captain for the memory of the injured widow's reproachful eyes. And there you are, with the inevitable, unheroic conclusion of Mr. Hornung's story! To one reader the final chapter gave unlimited satisfaction in that for a moment, at least, the calm and superior Mrs. Evers was conscious of a shock to her equanimity.

A "Society" Novel.

DAINTY DEVILS. A Novel. New York: William H. Young & Co. $1.25.

"Dainty Devils" is the title of a novel purporting to have been written by a woman and to reveal the shady side of New York "society." However this may be, the style is fresh and vigorous, and the story very interesting throughout.

It is exceedingly probable that the depraved and nefarious types depicted are to be found among New York's aristocracy, but they are not by any means peculiar to the "exclusive" set which the term society is understood to designate. Their counterparts doubtless are to be found in the "smart set" of every capital, and they are familiar enough in society without the pale of the "exclusive."

"Dainty Devils" is the appellation given by Mrs. J. Worthington Woodward to two sisters, her husband's cousins, Mrs. Lou Allison and Mrs. Belle St. John. Mrs. Gretchen Woodward, formerly Miss van Waldeck, and familiarly called Dot, was the daughter of a poor gentleman of noble German lineage, Baron von Waldeck, who dwelt in Graytown, Mass. She was a bright, womanly little body, who when she was a child had lost her mother and knew no more about high society and its ways than she did about the man in the moon when Woodward won her heart and made her his bride. Neither had she any conception of the vastness of her husband's wealth. Thus utterly ignorant of the ways of the world, but with firmly established convictions as to what was right and what was wrong, and the will to stand by those convictions, and worshipping her husband, a fine type of the manly American gentleman, fifteen years her senior, who was in all respects worthy of her adoration, she made her début in New York society. The book is supposed to be her own account of her experiences after twelve months of it.

"The servant question; the unhappy, fearful existence of the woman who, separated from the husband who had made her life a hell, is addicted to liquor and drugs; the woman who has tired of her husband and fallen in love with a mere boy; the woman who has a large family and neglects her children, and the hostess who at poker plucks the hapless fledgling whom she invites to her social functions are among the things and persons she came in contact with.

She expected New York society to be fine and elevated; her experiences led her to confess that most of the society people she knew "would be compelled to move out of Graytown if ever they attempted to domicile themselves there, because morals at home are still in the old-fashioned, intact state produced by the preaching of the Ten Commandments to people who believe they have souls."

Mohammedanism.

"DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY. By Duncan B. Macdonald, M. A., B. D., Sometime Scholar and Fellow of the University of Glasgow, Professor of Semitic Languages in Hartford Theological Seminary. Pp. xii.-386. Cloth. Small 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Prof. James Alexander Craig is editor of the "Semitic Series," of which this work is the ninth volume. Of the others thus far issued, three deal with the Hebrews, three with the Babylonians and Assyrians, while one deals with the early history of Syria and Palestine. Considering the great space that the Muslims have occupied in history, one cannot but feel that they deserve more than this single volume. They do not appear, however, in the four other volumes that are to follow, according to the plan of the series as thus far indicated, and one can but hope that the "others that may be added," will include at least one more volume dealing with some phase of this interesting and important subject.

In an exceedingly modest preface Prof. Macdonald indicates his appreciation of the immense task he has undertaken in his effort to present Muslim theology, jurisprudence, and constitutional theory within the space assigned to this little work. So many are the facts to be presented that almost every page bristles with a serried array of names, dates, and incidents. The work is, indeed, a handbook suitable for ready reference rather than for consecutive reading. At the same time Prof. Macdonald has succeeded by means of a fresh style, and an exceedingly lively conception of his subject, to invest his strongly compressed matter with genuine interest. He manfully sets about the task of making clear that confusing subject, Muslim genealogy. He deals most carefully with proper names. Now and again he tantalizes us with a mere glimpse of some such subject as the "Assassins of Al Mahdi," "The Druses," "The System of Sevens," and "The Claim of the Ottoman Sultans to the Khalifate." Of Muslim law, he says:

"How, indeed, can we meet a legal code which knows no distinction of personal or public, of civil or criminal law; which prescribes and describes the use of the toothpick and decides when a wedding invitation may be declined, which enters into the minutest and most unsavory detail of family life and lays down the rules of religious retreat?"

Perhaps the most striking utterance in the book is that in which Prof. Macdonald gives a hint at what may be expected of the Mahdi of the Eastern Sahara. He says:

"There he works toward the end, and there can be little doubt what that end will be. Sooner or later Europe—in the first instance England in Egypt and France in Algeria—will have to face the bursting of this storm. For this Mahdi is different from him of Khartoum and the Southern Soudan in that he knows how to rule and wait; for years he has gathered arms and munitions, and trained men for the great Jihad. When his plans are ready and his time is come, a new chapter will be opened in the history of Islam, a chapter which will cast into forgetfulness even the recent volcanic outburst in China. It will then be for the Ottoman Sultan of the time to show what he and his Khalifate are worth. He will have to decide whether he will throw in his lot with the Mahdi of the old Islam and the dream of a Muslim millennium, or boldly turn to new things and carry the successorship and the people of Muhammad to join the civilized world."

Gold, Love, and Gore.

FORT BIRKETT. A Story of Mountain Adventure. By Edward W. Townsend. New York: W. J. Ritchie.

The West, with a fabulous find of gold, train robbers, outlaws, a Sheriff's posse, perilous mountain trail, and a fair young woman skillful with the rifle and equipped for the campaign in man's toggery, are some of the elemental matters of Mr. Townsend's Fort Birkett. The red badge of courage adorns the breasts of men and women, bullets fly and find billets, and blood flows redly and mingles with the gold upon the ground—literally speaking. The fair young woman in man's attire plays scout and rescuer for the Eastern tenderfoot, handsome and young, and the Eastern tenderfoot returns the compliment handsomely. The bad men—some dozen in all—are very properly all killed or caught and put in jail, and all the good people get off with flesh wounds—all but one. That is only a poor Piute Indian, so his fate does not matter so much, especially as the heroine kisses him before he dies. Meantime poor Sam has given good account of several bad men and been a faithful and invaluable ally to the lady.

A New York lawyer of eminence, inordinately fond of tea, does astonishing things in the way of climbing crags, and gives all honor to a habit of walking four miles to his office every morning, rain or shine, a practice which had won for him in the city some reasonable reputation for insanity. It is easy to read "Fort Birkett" and to be interested in it—though it is useless to pretend that anybody who fails to read Mr. Townsend's book has neglected a duty or lost a priceless pearl of opportunity.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES FOR

DARREL

OF THE BLESSED ISLES

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of EBEN HOLDEN

POSTPAID, $1.50

IN this day of trashy novels it is refreshing to find a book which may help one to pass not only an idle hour, but a lifetime. Such is this new novel by Irving Bacheller. The publishers claim for it one great and unique character who cannot fail to make his way in the world because the world needs him. In Darrel the reader will find a spiritual force of immense and permanent value.

SAYS THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE:

No one has ever brought out more powerfully than this author (in Darrel) the doctrine of loving one's neighbor not for the sake of the neighbor so much as for one's own spiritual health and development.

HUNDREDS OF CRITICS HAVE BESTOWED UPON IT THE HIGHEST PRAISE

We quote brief extracts from the most influential newspapers and literary journals in America:

NEW YORK TIMES:

Young and old will find good, wholesome, lifting companionship in "Darrel of the Blessed Isles." As was said of "Eben Holden," it tends to "keep the young good and to make the old better."

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER:

The interest of the plot, full of some vague, undefined mystery, grips one from the start.

WORCESTER SPY:

The reader is charmed by his wit and by his originality of expression. The character itself is unique.

CLEVELAND TOWN TOPICS:

It is a blessed book full of sweetness and joy.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL:

Wit, humor, pathos, and profound philosophy follow each other so quickly that the reader has no time to get wearied if there were anything in the story to weary.

MINNEAPOLIS TIMES:

You feel as if looking down a long opening in a dense thicket of undergrowth and seeing the open clear places beyond, with the sunlight and the sweet spring flowers growing.

CHICAGO UNION SIGNAL:

Roderick Darrel is a character that will live as long as the human soul is striving for its ideal, and it is with affectionate reverence that one steps aside to let him pass on to mingle with the company of the world's greatest in literature.

BUFFALO COURIER:

Darrel, the clock tinker, is a new creation. Mostly tinker, wholly philosopher, he lives in his shop, on the country roads, or in the "blessed isles of imagination," a lovable character, learned, strong, kind, dignified, witty, and a mystery as to his career. He is a particularly fascinating character.

NEW YORK HERALD:

There is a fragrance and freshness in this book which are peculiar to Mr. Irving Bacheller. Like "Eben Holden," it is the study of a quaint and lovable character and of the people he aids and befriends. But Darrel, the learned clock tinker, has poetical qualities which place him on a higher imaginative level than Eben Holden.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILA.:

There is the same imaginativeness in this last piece of writing, the same appreciation of the mysticism of nature, that appealed so strongly in "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I," while at the same time there is a plot that is in itself absorbing and, so far as it touches on the people of the time, historical.

TOLEDO BLADE:

It has the fascination of mystery and the interest that holds one's attention to the final word. It is like one of the clock tinker's Blessed Isles, a place of fair fields and good company.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

So he goes on through the book, saying wise things in his quaint language, doing kind things, offering the great sacrifice of silence where words would wound, a lovable old philosopher, for whom a place is waiting by every fireside.

WASHINGTON POST:

Darrel is a constant surprise with his fund of knowledge, mental and moral, and all who know him love him; but it is the mystery of his identity which adds zest to the story.

BALTIMORE MORNING HERALD:

Those who liked Eben Holden will be sure to like Darrel, and those who do not know Eben Holden will be tempted to make his acquaintance if they chance to meet Darrel first.

BOSTON JOURNAL:

An anomalous character, but one full of interest for students of fiction and semi-historical details.

THE OUTLOOK:

In short, the book has enough of flavor and racy rustic life, enough of sound admiration for energy, honesty, and simplicity, to give genuine enjoyment and win wide approval.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL:

After Eben Holden and D'ri and I are consigned to respectable literary graves, Darrel will live; dear old lovable Darrel of the Blessed Isles of the imagination.

PITTSBURG TIMES:

As is the case of his other books, it breathes the air of the woods and the fields and deals with simple but beautiful characters.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD:

You find yourself tempted on irresistibly from chapter to chapter.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH:

The charm of "Darrel of the Blessed Isles" is the same as that which assured the tremendous popularity of "Eben Holden."

CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER:

The book is full of that exquisite observation of nature which is one of Mr. Bacheller's most attractive characteristics, but its moral purpose is nevertheless the chief and dominant quality.

LOUISVILLE TIMES:

You can always find something quiet and restful in a book by Irving Bacheller. Something sweet and lingering stirs the memory; something suggestive of the breath of the great open country; the fragrance of blossoming gardens and the mysterious music of nature.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE:

An admirable work in its whole and in its details.

ROCHESTER POST EXPRESS:

This is a story of the generation that came after the pioneers, told with a rare literary charm, and very quaintly.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

SUMMER READING.

TWO LISTS.

BELOW will be found a list of books suitable for reading in Summer. The selections have been made strictly from recent books. As readers will see, the books are largely of the fiction and natural history classes, with a few additions from general history, such as biographies, &c. In the main, works of the more solid classes have not been included.

THE FIRST LIST.

(Restricted to books published since Jan. 1, 1903.)

NEW LETTERS AND MEMORIALS OF JANE WELSH CARLYLE. Annotated by Thomas Carlyle, and edited by Alexander Carlyle. With an introduction by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. With sixteen illustrations. In two volumes. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

More intimate and domestic details of the vexed relations between Thomas Carlyle and that wife whose intellectual brilliance was only equalled by her capacity for making herself miserable. The documents are letters of Mrs. Carlyle to her husband and to various others, particularly John Carlyle and certain women friends and relatives of Mrs. Carlyle in Scotland and England, as well as other letters written to her by divers persons—letters omitted from the famous collection of James Anthony Froude. The confessed purpose is to "rehabilitate" Carlyle's memory, rather sadly damaged, as all the world knows, by Mr. Froude's kindly ministerings. For students of feminine psychology, in general, and students of feminine neurotics in particular, and, of course, for haters and lovers of Carlyle or his wife, the volumes provide much of interest. Many of the letters, too, are gossipy and waspish enough to amuse the idle as well.

LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE. By Mary King Waddington. Profusely illustrated with portraits, views, &c. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage, 20 cents.

The "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," Mme. Mary King Waddington, which have been collected and edited by Tompkins McIlvaine, are all addressed to members of her family, whom she posted on the doings at the Court of Czar Alexander III. and the Court of St. James. Mme. Waddington was educated in this country, but when her father died she and her mother and sisters sailed to France. In 1874 she married M. William Henry Waddington. M. Waddington's grandfather was an Englishman who had established cotton manufactories in France, and became a naturalized French citizen. M. Waddington was educated in Paris and in England. He was at one time Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council. In May, 1883, M. Waddington was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent France at the coronation of the Czar Alexander III. at Moscow. On his return from Russia he was appointed successor to M. Tissot at the Court of St. James. Mme. Waddington accompanied her husband on these last two missions. The letters date from March 15, 1883, about two months before the start to Moscow. The writer declares she is "an arrant coward" for being afraid of being blown up by Nihilists. She describes very interestingly her stay in Moscow, and there are many amusing passages. On their way back to France they stopped at Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg, finally arriving in Paris in July. The next ten years were spent in England. Of Queen Victoria she writes: "She is short, stout, and her face rather red, but there is a great air of dignity and self-possession, and a beautiful smile which lights up her whole face." Among the illustrations are pictures of the coronation ceremonies at Moscow, Queen Victoria's jubilee, Windsor Castle, drawing rooms, portraits of Queen Victoria, M. and Mme. Waddington and their son, Empress Marie in her coronation robes, Lord Salisbury, and numerous others. The frontispiece is a portrait of Mme. Waddington in tint.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. By James A. Harrison, Professor in the University of Virginia. Extra Illustrated with Portraits, Scenes, and Fac Similes. In two volumes. 12mo. Gilt top. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Per set: Cloth, $2.50, net; half calf, $5, net; postage, 25 cents.

Although "Poe Letters" are not unfamiliar to readers of literary magazines, this is the first time that an attempt has been made to publish in one volume what is best among them, together with a "life" of the poet. Prof. Harrison is well known as the editor of the "Virginia Edition" of Poe's works, which recently created considerable comment among critics by establishing for the first time an accurate text of Poe's prose writings. Over fifteen years have been spent in collecting the material on which this "Life and Letters" is based. Much additional light has been thrown upon Poe's career during the last fifteen years by the publication of reminiscences and personal documents, and of these Prof. Harrison has made a full and proper use. Many of the letters incorporated in the volume are by Poe to his friends or literary acquaintances, and, besides being "good reading," they contain many personal touches through which an insight is given into the character of the writer. Many of the letters, too, belong to that interesting period of Poe's career when among his correspondents were Dickens, Irving, Longfellow, N. P. Willis, Simms, Lowell, Greeley, Miss Barrett, and Godey—the last of magazine fame. It is Prof. Harrison's idea that a perusal of what Poe appeared to others together with what he wrote himself down to be will give a picture of the man's true nature not hitherto accessible. The illustrations form a necessary complement to the text.

THE TRUE ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By William Eleroy Curtis, author of "The True Thomas Jefferson," &c. With twenty-four illustrations. 8vo. Decorated cloth. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net. Post paid, $2.13.

In this book the author has followed the plan carried to a successful conclusion in his Jefferson biography. The text is the result of two years' careful study of contemporaneous documents, which also brought to light many interesting portraits and letters which have found their way into the book in the form of fac similes. Mr. Curtis's chief departure from the beaten track of biography is his attempt to establish for his subject an absolute code of conduct in ethics, religion, and social matters from which Lincoln rarely departed. Lincoln's gravest fault as a man in a high administrative position was that he could rarely suppress his sympathies. On this point the author writes: "He [Lincoln] once said: 'If I have one vice, it is not being able to say "No." And I consider it a vice. Thank God for not making me a woman. I presume if He had He would have made me just as ugly as I am, and nobody would ever have tempted me.' On another occasion he said: 'Some of our Generals complain that I impair discipline and encourage insubordination in the army by my pardons and respites; but it rests me after a hard day's work if I can find some good cause for saving a man's life; and I go to bed happy as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family and his friends.'"

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. By Edward Hutton. With nine illustrations. Uncut pages, gilt top. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

This is a little volume of sketches—critical, meditative, and descriptive—which should appeal to every lover of Italy. The author is a young man who fortunately made his acquaintance with Italy and the Italians through the language of Dante, and his point of view is curiously that of Mr. Fuller's fascinating Cavaliero in "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani." Mr. Hutton treats of literature, painting, and sculpture, as well as of pageants and customs, with the air of a man who would ever subordinate the utility of life to the beauty of life. His pages on Venice, for example, will be read with keen enjoyment by those who resent the decay of this Queen of the Sea, the crumbling of her monuments, and the never-ending intrusion of modern things made necessary by the presence of the prying, uncouth tourist, and the ambition of the Italian politician to turn his peninsula into a little America of the Mediterranean. Italy, Mr. Hutton says, is like a little blind mandolin player who has lost his "plettro." The following topics will give an idea of the things which most appealed to this defender of the true Italian spirit of the "cinquecento": Il Papa-re, The House of Savoy, The Socialists, Gabriele d'Annunzio; while among Italian cities he finds much to impress him in Genoa, Pisa, Orvieto, Rome, Naples, Perugia, Florence, Milan, Verona, and others.

ROUND THE HORN BEFORE THE MAST. By A. Basil Lubbock. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Persons who still have a fond remembrance for "Two Years Before the Mast" may look upon this book as a sequel in kind, although the point of view of Mr. Lubbock is not that of the lad Dane, which was strictly that of the forecastle as it existed half a century ago. As Mr. Lubbock is an English gentleman, naturally his point of view corresponds to his character and antecedents, although he is far from lacking sympathy with "Poor Jack." With no other equipment than a camera and pen and paper, he got himself enrolled as an ordinary seaman at San Francisco on board a four-masted "windjammer" for a voyage around Cape Horn. During the voyage he kept both pen and camera busy, and the result is a book of much natural interest, for, owing to the social status of the author and his ability to appreciate the human as well as the marine life about him, many things made an impression upon him which are either overlooked by the common sailor or to describe which the sailor has no talent. Mr. Lubbock shows that there are many yarns of the sea hitherto unspun, and that there are many romances, which lack the purely tragical element, untold by sailors—albeit these romances have an infinite amount of poetry and drama, pathos and humor. Besides all, the life of Jack is shown to be very different from what the common story of the ocean makes it out to be.

THE SOCIAL UNREST. Studies in Labor and Social Movements. By John Graham Brooks. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50, net; postage, 13 cents.

As the title of this book implies, it is an attempt to analyze the present social situation that has been brought about by new economic conditions in National, social, and industrial life by the attempt to concentrate separately the interests of labor and capital. Undoubtedly the greatest economic and sociological problem of the time is the adjustment of labor to capital and vice versa. So far, in theory at least, Socialism appears to be the only consistent means of solution, and the author believes that both the moneyed interests and the labor interests may now co-operate with this means of adjustment in safety. He presents a definite educational method for this co-operation, both with the stronger trades unions and with the municipal Socialism of the type which now is beginning to show itself in Massachusetts and in certain parts of England. Those communities which are bold enough and sufficiently intelligent to throw upon Socialist officials certain administrative responsibilities will, he believes, save the communities in question from serious dangers. His whole scheme is unfolded through the following topics: Politics and Business, The Social Unrest, Economic Significance of Social Questions, Inevitableness of Unrest, Machinery vs. Men and Society, Master Passions of Democracy, Socialism in History and Theory, and From Revolution to Reform.

HOW PARIS AMUSES ITSELF. By F. Berkeley Smith, author of "The Real Latin Quarter." With 135 illustrations. 8vo., cloth, ornamental covers. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1903. $1.50 net.

A man, long resident in Paris, in this second volume of his on the French capital, tells about Parisian theatres, Parisian actors, especially about Parisian animal trainers, for he has "crawled under circus tents," he says, "like a small boy," and made friends with the men that lie down to sleep with the lions. So he tells of many other Parisian ways of assassinating the lagging hours in characteristic Parisian fashion. Most people who have written about Paris have not been able to avoid the topic; Mr. Smith has set about it as an artist and a lover of the thing, and he has painted some of his pictures, drawn others, photographed yet others, and got more besides done by French artists like Sancha, Galanis, Michael, Perinet, Cardona, Pezilla, and Sunyer.

THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO PEKIN. By Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," &c. With thirty illustrations and a map. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net; by mail, 20 cents extra.

The author of this book enjoyed the privilege of being among the first passengers to cross Siberia at the practical completion of the Trans-Siberian line. In writing his book, after his journey in 1902, he has done his best to preserve the Russian point of view, not only as a traveler to whom every mile brings a new field of vision in life and conditions into view, but also as a sociologist and as a political economist. He leaves to others to describe and to criticise the conditions of life under Russian rule—the lack of education, the "mujiks," the prisons, the exiles, the bureaucrats, &c.—and keeps faithfully to the railway line itself, the industry and commerce which it will develop, and the new fields of human endeavor which it seems likely to foster into success. In other words, he examines every phase of the work from the point of view of a monstrous engineering enterprise and as a great national institution of almost infinite possibilities. To his own observations and opinions are added those of the Russian Minister of the Means and Ways of Transportation, through whose courtesy many interesting documents and valuable statistics are reproduced. He gives, in fact, the raison d'être of the line from an intelligent but thoroughly Russian point of view.

ATHLETICS AND OUTDOOR SPORTS FOR WOMEN. Each Subject Being Separately Treated by a Special Writer. With an Introduction by Lucille Eaton Hill. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-339. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This volume contains detailed chapters by persons well able to discuss the different kinds of exercises about which it treats. A chapter on "Physical Training at Home" by Anthony Barker is the first step toward athletics. Here are given a number of light, easy exercises for the home, which, if carefully followed, will fit one for the larger works of the gymnasiums. Following are chapters on gymnasium work, dancing, cross-country walking, swimming, hockey, basketball, equestrianism, fencing, skating, rowing, golf, running, tennis, bowling, and track athletics, discussed intelligently and at length, with excellent advice as to health rules as well as able instruction in the sports themselves. Miss Hill, the director of physical training at Wellesley, in her introduction to the book, writes:

> Women engaging in some form of athletics for one reason or another can be roughly divided into five big classes. * * * First, women of leisure who make golf, riding, skating, and other sports fashionable pastimes and a means of gaining physical beauty and sound health. Second, business and professional women who tramp, skate, and use gymnasia in the Winter and their vacations * * * in the Summer with the serious object of keeping themselves in condition for their daily work. Third, women who are—or think themselves—more or less out of sorts from neglect of the laws of hygiene, and whose physicians prescribe some sort of exercise as a remedial agent. Fourth, young girls in secondary schools, both public and private; and, fifth, the great class of college girls.

Proceeding upon this division of classes, the athletics and sports best adapted to the different groups are suggested. One thing she deplores is the wane of the bicycle. "Golf, the aristocrat, cannot fill the place of the bicycle, the democrat." The book is filled with sound sense and good advice, and is one well worth studying and profiting by at any season.

WOMEN AUTHORS OF OUR DAY IN THEIR HOMES. Personal Descriptions and Interviews. Edited, with additions, by Francis Whiting Halsey. With illustrations. Small 12mo. Pp. xiii.-283. New York: James Pott & Co.

This volume, the third and last in the series of "Authors at Home," should be particularly interesting to that large class of readers who enjoy hearing about the home lives of the people whose books they read. In this little volume the homes of the most prominent women writers of our day are described and, in many instances, illustrations are given showing either exterior or interior views. All of these sketches, with the exception of six, originally appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a few years ago, and those who read and enjoyed them then will probably be

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glad of the opportunity to possess them in their present more permanent form. The pretty cottage of Marion Harland in Pompton, N. J., lends the descriptions, and such familiar names as Bertha Runkle, Mrs. Burnett, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Johnston, John Oliver Hobbes, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Spofford, Margaret E. Sangster, Mary E. Wilkins, Edith Wharton, and others equally dear to the reading public and as well beloved are included, making twenty-seven in all.

A VIRGINIA GIRL IN THE CIVIL WAR. The Experiences of a Confederate Major's Wife. Collected and Edited by Myrta Lockett Avary. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Told in the form of a journal, this record of the experiences of a Virginia girl in the civil war are unusually interesting, giving as they do a clear and lucid picture of the effect of the war upon individuals as well as upon the country. This young wife of a Confederate Major, whose husband left her to answer the call to arms almost immediately after their honeymoon, found the years which were spent in warfare years of many anxieties, hopes, fears, and strange happenings to herself. In spite of the historical background to the journal, the book is full of romance. The splendid courage displayed by the womenfolk as well as the bravery of the men are alike depicted in this book. There are stories of how she followed her husband into camp, dined and supped with some of the greatest Generals, made friends with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, ran the blockade, smuggled flannels and even a new suit for her Major—gold lace and all—through the lines, and finally was in Richmond when it was evacuated. The narrative is told in a particularly winning way, and the reader will find himself entering unconsciously into the spirit of it, smiling at the innocent gaiety these people were able to wrest from the darkness of their surroundings, and feeling a poignant sadness over the inevitable misery that the war left in its broad trail.

PEOPLE OF THE WHIRLPOOL. From the Experience Book of a Commuter's Wife. With eight full-page illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xii.-365. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

While it is true that a good book defies seasons, it is no less true that a story so closely akin to nature and her ways has even greater charm if read in its natural environments in the early Summer while all the world of out of doors is fresh and green. While "The People of the Whirlpool" is not a garden book in the strict sense of the word, it is nevertheless another tribute to the pleasures of living in the country. Barbara's humorous, though always friendly, observations of the manners and doings of the colony of New Yorkers (The Whirlpoolers) who settled on the bluffs for a short season, are human enough to redeem the story from the charge of being a strictly nature book. Indeed, reflections upon human nature form a large part of Barbara's philosophy in this "Experience Book," which she calls her diary. Since "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" first introduced this genial author to her appreciative public, five years (fictionally speaking) have gone their way, and to-day an older Barbara greets us who, like Martin Cortright, is inclined to "pudginess," and whose flower garden has taken second place—the primal garden now being a human one, consisting of five-year-old twin boys. But, although Barbara has added responsibilities, and has gone five years in the race of life, she is still the same frank, jolly Barbara as of old, and the observations, philosophy, love stories, and garden and household reminiscences that she chronicles in her present book are well worth reading—at any time—but especially in Summertime.

INSECT FOLK. By Margaret W. Morley, author of "Bees, Butterflies, Flowers and Their Friends," &c. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This book tells the life histories of many insects familiar to the eye in a general way, which, considering that insects live in their short span several lives under several different forms, is a considerable undertaking. It tells you, for instance, how many things a dragon fly is before he is a dragon fly, and how many things a butterfly's egg must be before it attains gorgeous if fragile butterfly-hood to inspire urchins with the desire to chase and capture, and scientists to go likewise, and later impale upon a pin and keep in a glass case. The work is designed for the young reader, and seeks to be a careful as well as a readable account of insect customs, habits, and transmogrifications.

LIFE'S COMMON WAY. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 12mo. Pp. 418. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

In her new book, "Life's Common Way," Miss Trumbull has proved herself well able to draw characters that have their prototypes in real life. The social life of the average rich and unoccupied woman of America, her real ignorance of the vital questions of life, and her usual absolute lack of knowledge of the real character of the man she marries form the theme of the story. Ursula Keith is a young woman of rare attractions, both mental and physical. It was natural enough that she should not realize that the long-standing affection which existed between her and Hayward Bingham was love. When Roger Moncraft came with his impetuous wooing, the steadfast tenderness of the former shone pale beside his ardor. It was pleasing to the girl to feel that here was some one who adored her, and so, even though she scarcely returned his affection, she drifted into marriage with him. It was a sad awakening for her to find that the man she married was not the ideal she had painted for herself during the days of wooing. The story does not lag in the telling. The influence of political, social, and financial conditions upon the characters of the women of our present-day America is its keynote, and in proving her point the author has, at the same time, told an interesting and highly readable story by the way. The characters are many and diverse, and each has his own particular moral to point to the reader who is not too obtuse to grasp it.

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS. By Richard Greaves. 12mo. Pp. 181. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Brewster is an unfortunate young gentleman who inherits a paltry million from his grandfather. We say unfortunate advisedly, for scarcely had he received this slight inheritance before an unknown uncle died out West, first bequeathing Brewster another fortune of some seven millions. The second legacy, however, came to young Brewster very much involved. Since the uncle and the grandfather were sworn enemies, the wily Western gentleman decreed that not one penny of his should mingle with that of the older man, therefore his legacy of seven millions was to be held in trust for one year, at the end of which time Monty was to receive it, provided he was, on the date of its receipt, absolutely penniless. One would think this an easy thing to accomplish, but owing to certain reservations and restrictions imposed, Monty found that the year allotted in which to spend the idle million was one crowded with toil and trouble. That he is successful and marries the right girl and wins his seven millions only makes the story natural. It would be a tragedy if he did not do all these things, and people do not want to read tragedies—especially in Summer.

THE UNDER DOG. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Gilt top. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

This is a collection of short stories, each one of which, as is indicated by the general title, reveals the author's sympathy for the "under dog in the great human scrap." The titles of the stories are as follows: "No Respecter of Persons," "The Crime of Stanhy North," "Bud, Tilton, Mail Thief," "Capt. Rob of the Scrooner," "A Procession of Umbrellas," "Doc' Shipman's View," "Fluke Finn—Paperhanger," "Long Jim," "Compartment No. 4," "Sammy," "Marty's Shadow," "Muffles, the Barkeep," and "His Last Cent." Some of these tales will be recalled as having already been published in the magazines. Others are presented for the first time. At any rate, these things may be gathered from the titles. Certain of the stories deal with pulsating life, others with the "under side" of metropolitan life, and still others have their environment in society or on the world's highway. Some of the tales are dramatic, some are pathetic, others are merely humorous, but most of them, as their titles imply, are more or less complete portraits of persons whom the world has used harshly or will not bother to reclaim. Mr. Smith's extraordinary sense of the dramatic as well as of the picturesque is shown to be united in the present instance with an idealized justice and a humane purpose all his own. The most pertinent scenes in the book are illustrated.

THE MELTON OF THE PASTURES. By Susan Lane Allen, author of "The Choir Invisible," and "The Kentucky Cardinal." New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is the novel of inter Kentucky life and character which was first announced as "Crypts of the Heart." The new title, taken from a line of Shakespeare—"The Melton of Your Pastures"—was first given by the author, some five years ago, in a long historical novel which was never published, and probably never will be. Although the new novel is designed to contain a modern American story, it is said to owe much to its prototype in name—at least as regards atmosphere and character, showing that, in the author's mind, inter-bluegrass types have not changed character in "ole Kentuck" any more than they have human nature elsewhere. Like certain other of Mr. Allen's stories, "The Melton of the Pastures" develops through the types of manhood and womanhood, and in the charming background of the Blue Grass region, which this author knows so well. The heroine is named Isobel, and she is thus described: "As she strolled around the garden, under the cloudy flush of the evening sky, dressed in white, a shawl of white lace over one arm, a rose on her breast, she had the antiquitiness of a long past, during which women have been chosen in marriage for health and beauty and children, and the power to charm. The very curve of her neck implied generations of mothers who had valued grace. Generations of forefathers had imparted to her walk and bearing their courage and their pride." The book rests entirely on its literary merits and is not illustrated.

THE UNTILLED FIELD. By George Moore. 12mo. Decorated Cloth. J. B. Lippincott Company. 1903. $1.50.

This newest book by the author of "Sister Teresa" is made up of tales with an Irish background. The first of these is named "In the Clay," and is the story of an artist—an artist making a statue of the Virgin and Child for an Irish church—and of the artist's model, a pretty Irish girl. It is very tragic when the young brothers of the girl break into the studio at night and smash the almost completed clay figure—purely by accident. The story is interesting, though there seems to be nothing about it distinctively Irish except the names of people and places. Following stories, which deal with Irish people and not with artists, have more of the flavor of the Celtic sod. It is pretty well known that for some years past Mr. Moore has taken

(Continued on Page 408.)

NOTABLE BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

READY JUNE 20
LOVE LETTERS OF MARGARET FULLER
1845-1846.
With an Introduction by JULIA WARD HOWE. To which are added the Reminiscences of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horace Greeley, and Charles T. Congdon.
12mo. Portrait. Cloth, gilt top, uncut, $1.25 net.

RICHARD ROSNY
By MAXWELL GRAY
Author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland."
Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
One feels an intense interest in its people far beyond that which attaches to what they say or do.—Cleveland Leader.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE
By CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS
Author of "A Colonial Free Lance," etc.
With four illustrations in color by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
The story has all of the incident and movement for which the works of this author are remarkable.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A VIRGINIA GIRL IN THE CIVIL WAR
A True Story of Heroism and Adventure.
By MYRTA LOCKETT AVARY
12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net; postage additional.
The reader must be a hard-hearted cynic if he does not fall in love with the ingenuous and delightful girl who tells the story.—New York Sun.

THE ROMANCE OF MY CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH
By MME. EDMOND ADAM
(JULIETTE LAMBER.)
Photogravure Portrait and Ornamental Title. 12mo. Cloth, $1.40 net; postage additional.
A very graceful, engaging book.—New York World.

My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands
By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25 net; postage additional.
It is probably the most remarkable autobiography ever written.—New York World.

THE STIRRUP CUP
By J. AUBREY TYSON
Cloth. 12mo. Gilt top, uncut edges, special type, $1.25. (Novelettes de luxe.)
An elderly a tale of love and wartime as one need care to read.—New York Times Saturday Review.

FOURTH EDITION FIRST WEEK
STOCKTON'S LAST NOVEL
THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL-GATE
Completed by Him During the Year Before His Death
With a Memoir by Mrs. Stockton, an Etched Portrait, Views of Mr. Stockton's homes and a Bibliography.
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As a tonic is of more value than a bottle of medicine, "Those Delightful Americans" is a very good investment.—Phila. Telegraph.

Millionaire Households And Their Domestic Economy
By MARY ELIZABETH CARTER
Cover design by Margaret Armstrong. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.40 net; postage additional.
A book in a million. It will be read.—New York Evening Sun.

THE HOUSEWIVES OF EDENRISE
By FLORENCE POPHAM
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
The Phoenix hotel, seat of symmetry and comprehension, speak unhesitatingly their thoughts, assuring that among them is one who is so far an outsider as to be capable of drawing their conversational portraits for a delighted world.—N. Y. Times Sat. Review.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
A Neighborhood Novel. By ELIZA ARMSTRONG BERGOUGH, author of "The Teacup Club," etc. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.25. (Novelettes de luxe.)
A chronicle of a humble neighborhood. It is well worth the telling, and proves the author a good student and analyst of motives.—Detroit Free Press.

CASTLE OMERAGH
By F. FRANKFORT MOORE
Author of "A Damsel or Two," "A Nest of Linnets," etc.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
A story that will keep the reader wide awake.—New York Sun.

'TWIXT GOD AND MAMMON
By WILLIAM EDWARDS TIREBUCK
Author of "Dorrie," "Miss Grace of All Souls," With a Memoir of the author by Hall Caine. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50. (Ready June 20.)
The pastoral scenes are, according to my judgment, among the most exquisite pictures of rural life to be found in the whole range of modern fiction.—Hall Caine.

THE SINS OF A SAINT
By J. B. AITKEN
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
The simplicity of the author's style tends to increase the appreciative reader's enjoyment of his fresh work.—St. Louis Republic.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 407.)

intense interest in things Celtic. This book is a product of that interest.

THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL-GATE. Posthumous Novel. By Frank R. Stockton. With memoir by Mrs. Stockton. Illustrated with etched portrait and views of Mr. Stockton's home. With biography. Pp. about 400. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Regular edition in cloth. 12mo. $1.50. Memorial edition, limited to 160 numbered copies, octavo, uncut, deckle edge, gilt top, with proof etching of Stockton autograph by Jacques Reich, and memoir signed by Mrs. Stockton, in box. $5.

D. Appleton & Co. published on June 3 a posthumous novel by the late Frank R. Stockton. It is entitled "The Captain's Toll Gate," with its scenes laid in that part of West Virginia in which the author lived during the last years of his life. Although it was written at the time he began "Kate Bonnet," he deferred its publication until the story of the pirate's daughter was out in serial form. Mr. Stockton, it will be remembered, died a few weeks after "Kate Bonnet" was issued, but "The Captain's Toll Gate" was so far completed as to be ready for submission to the publishers. It is a love story of about 85,000 words. The characters are described as being of the "laughable type," with the author's "own refreshing originality." The volume contains a memoir by Mrs. Stockton, and by way of illustration views of Mr. Stockton's home in Virginia and a frontispiece portrait of the author in photogravure. There will be two editions, the regular and a Memorial Edition, the latter containing a proof etching of Stockton signed by the artist, Mr. Jacques Reich, and Mrs. Stockton's signature under the memoir. A bibliography has also been provided. The Memorial Edition is limited to 160 copies, each numbered.

LOVEY MARY. By Alice Caldwell Hegan Rice. Sm. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

As Mrs. Wiggs was a character to live forever, Mrs. Rice has undertaken to perpetuate her in a second volume, which, if possible, shows up that astute philosopher in even more attractive lights than when first she burst upon an unsuspecting public unheralded save as "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Lovey Mary has entered into Mrs. Wiggs's life and philosophy —and Lovey Mary is an orphan, who longs for curls, and who stole little Billy, the baby who was placed in her particular charge at the asylum. Miss Lucy has already married her excellent young man in this later book, and Lovey Mary's dexterous extraction of the extraneous substance from her choking baby's throat is only one of the lesser enlivening incidents of the story. The gold chairs in Miss Lucy's parlor throw a glamour over the eyes of Lovey Mary, who never except in dreams saw such lavish display of wealth. There is more of romantic story to this second than to the author's first volume, but while adding these touches to the plot, she has in no way stemmed the flow of Mrs. Wiggs's excellent and enlightening discourse.

GOLDEN FLEECE. The American Adventures of a Fortune Hunting Earl. By David Graham Phillips. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

The experiences of a fortune-hunting Earl on American soil are the adventures which go to make up the very interesting story of "Golden Fleece." Lord Frothingham meets a number of charming and attractive young ladies, whose fathers are well able to buy them the expensive luxury of a noble husband, but so many things come up to interfere just before the arrangements are finally made. The book is not a satire on the propensity of American girls to marry coronets abroad, for be it said to the credit of the four charming young ladies to whom Lord Frothingham offers his hand and a baronetcy, they each refused the honor thus generously offered and chose nice, good, substantial American gentlemen instead. The Earl, however, could not play with the fire without getting singed. While he would cheerfully have married any of the other three attractive damsels whom he met, provided they would have had him, and the "golden fleece" was forthcoming, it remained for Nellie Barney, the young Chicagoan, to touch the Earl's heart in spite of all her millions. When, through a lucky accident of fortune, the Earl finds the necessity for marrying a rich American gone, and learns that the English sweetheart he had left behind can furnish the wherewithal to make him happy, the scar which was burned into his heart by Nellie's blithe smiles and joyous ways, is not smoothed out—not even by the gentle tapering fingers of his quiet English bride.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. A Novel. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. Pp. 490. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It would be useless to give here an outline of the plot of Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest and best novel. The book has already been so thoroughly discussed and reviewed that little remains but to recommend it to that minority of fiction readers who have not yet read it. Whether Mrs. Ward has taken her characters directly from French biography—which she undoubtedly has—should be of small concern to the reader, for she has at least given them new life, and transplanting them in England has succeeded in describing most convincingly not only her people, but the London in which they move. Julie Le Breton, the irregular daughter of an English noblewoman, like her prototype Julie de Lespinasse, is employed as companion by an elderly noblewoman—Lady Henry. Julie's pride prevents her revealing herself to her family, and she assists Lady Henry in presiding over her drawing room. When, however, Julie's attractions eclipse that of her patron, the elder woman's jealousy is aroused. Julie's dismissal from Lady Henry's service results in the establishment of a rival salon, in which she is upheld by the Duchess of Crowborough and Jacob Delafield, who is in love with her. Julie, however, loves Capt. Warkworth, and enters into intrigues to aid him to political success. It is after she has succeeded that she hears of his prior engagement to a distant cousin. The story moves with dramatic force and vigor. One watches the development of Julie's character from the beginning to the end, an end which impresses the reader as having worked itself out rather than having been brought about by the clever ingenuity of its author.

ELIZABETH'S CHILDREN. Anonymous. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Following the "Visits of Elizabeth" came, anonymously issued "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth," and this Spring there has appeared in the same anonymous fashion "Elizabeth's Children." The last is partly in answer to the question: Whom did Elizabeth marry? and partly to reintroduce a favorite personality under new conditions. Elizabeth married her little French cousin, Alphonse, whom she first met on one of her "visits." She becomes the mother of three little Frenchie boys, who at the opening of the present book have been sent on a visit to her old admirer Hugh, who keeps bachelor's hall somewhere in rural England. Naturally the boys, having spent the first few years of their young lives in France, have in their English visit a source of never-ending wonderment and interest. For the same reason they give their British host plenty of trouble, but in the end they do him a never-to-be-forgotten service, by turning the current of his bachelorhood to such long-forgotten paths that he allows himself to be a Benedick succumbing to the charms of a lovely heroine. So the visit is likely to remain memorable in one mind at least, although that mind, to the very end of the book, is unable to comprehend why the naïve yet flighty and insinuating Elizabeth should have married the little insignificant Frenchman that she did.

QUESTIONABLE SHAPES. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated. Post 8vo, cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1903. $1.50.

These are ghost stories. The first is called "His Apparition," and is the experience of one Hewson at a country house. Hewson does not take fright at his supernatural visitor; his attitude, as one would expect from a Howells ghost-seer, is one of scientific interest mingled with skepticism. Yet the inference is that Mr. Howells himself rather believes in ghosts than not. Naturally this impression adds to the hold of the story upon the reader. Then there is a young woman in the case—a young woman described as "sweetbriery"—and she tells the story of the apparition to a feminine newspaper reporter. So the country house gets a reputation which makes the keeping of servants an impossibility. Hence the great tribulations of Hewson's friend, the owner and claims upon Hewson for compensatory damages. Hewson buys the house, and he and the sweetbriery girl get married and live in it. It is pleasing as a ghost story and otherwise, though not productive of ghastly thrills—and there are two other ghost stories in the volume.

THE KEMPTON-WACE LETTERS. Anonymous. Cloth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

These letters appear anonymously, and the scheme of the author or authors is to present a series of three human documents: One relating to a woman, and two relating respectively to two men. While developed through the form of personal and intimate essays on the attributes and meaning of love, they are so arranged as to present a story in themselves. Dane Kempton is a poet writing from England. He is the intimate friend, almost father, of the second man, Herbert Wace, an instructor in economics in a Western university. Kempton is an idealist, and maintains the beauty and inevitableness of love. Wace is a materialist and argues the conventionality of love. The latter, by the aid of his philosophy, kills his love for a woman who is not free to marry him and fixes his attention, by the power of his will, upon another who is. Kempton, in one instance, points out to his friend that the greatest happiness is often to be enjoyed in loving the unattainable, to which the practical Wace replies: "After all, marriage is the way of the world. Considered biologically, it is an institution necessary for the perpetuation of the species. Why should it be a crisis? * * * True, a month ago it did seem a crisis. It did seem a disturbing element in my lifework. One cannot view with equanimity that which appears to be totally disruptive of one's dear little system of living."

THE PIT. The Story of a Woman's Love and Its Entanglement with a Great Wheat Speculation in Chicago. By Frank Norris. Size, 5½x8¼. Pp. 421. Binding, cloth. Decorated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The late Frank Norris's "The Pit," which he intended to follow by another volume, "The Wolf," in order to complete "The Epic of the Wheat," begun by "The Octopus," tells about a woman's love entanglements and a great wheat speculation in Chicago. The novel is entirely complete in itself, not depending on "The Octopus" or requiring a sequel. The author has described society, the gambling in stocks and produce, the characteristic life in Chicago, entertainingly. All this forms the background for a tale of modern life. Laura Dearborn is the central figure. Three men love her, but she, who prides herself on her "grand manner," does not love any of them. She receives proposals from two, which she refuses, but she finally is engaged to one of them, whom she marries. He becomes absorbed in stocks and is seldom at home. The humdrum life which the young wife leads finally palls upon her, and in spite of having everything she wishes she feels none of the joys of possession. The husband is steadily making more and more money, but the crash comes, and he is left with just enough to enable him to go out West and begin life anew. The "Napoleon of La Salle Street" is a poor man, but has energy enough to help him through the ordeal—he loses his house and other property, even to the furnishings, books, etc.

GORDON KEITH. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by George Wright. Pp. over 500. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Page's new novel is the first long story he has produced in five years, or ever since he wrote "Red Rock." It forms a volume of over 500 pages, and, unlike other stories by Mr. Page, the scene is not laid entirely in the South, although certain action takes place in Virginia, in an environment familiar and well liked by the author's many readers. The principal scenes are laid in New York City, of which the hero, although a Southerner, is a resident. The heroine is a New York girl. The time of action begins shortly after the civil war and extends well to the close of the last century, if not into the present decade. With such elements of scenery and implied types of character, the author is said to have produced a work of remarkable scope, the threads of which form the very fibre of American character and reach to remote places of history, family as well as National. The plot, too, is said to be thoroughly original, broad, and full of that human interest which combines a well-told romance with the study of character and the analysis of motives. The pictures for the book have been made by George Wright. It may also be added that the story has never been published in serial form.

DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES. By Irving Bacheller. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Mr. Bacheller is never better than when sketching some kindly and simple character whose benignity and wisdom clothes it in a gentle dignity. Such a creation is the latest portrait to be hung in the gallery of his creations beside the well loved Eben Holden. Darrel, the old clock tinker, is a man worthy of his predecessor. A philosopher whose trend of thought and expression is always uplifting, there is, nevertheless, no didacticism nor pedanticism about the man. The purity and simplicity of his teachings cry loudly for disciples.

About the central figure of Darrel Mr. Bacheller has woven a love story full of incident and interest. There is the sweet wholesome atmosphere of the country pervading the story, which also includes its people. One will have no occasion to turn away with a feeling of ennui after reading "Darrel of the Blessed Isles."

THE STAR DREAMER. A Romance. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

In spite of its title, which might lead one to believe that the latest book of Agnes and Egerton Castle was, if not a series of vaguely idealistic essays, at least a more than ordinarily mysterious story, it is a very wholesome and exciting romance, whose characters are all very real and alive, and whose two archvillains keep one in a fine frenzy of excitement. And best of all, aside from all considerations of plot, the characters themselves are finely and accurately drawn. Unlike so many romances of the present day, one does not have to "skip" the long tedious passages in this book, in order to keep up the interest, for in truth there are very few long and no tedious passages to be found in the whole volume.

CHEERFUL AMERICANS. By Charles Battell Loomis, author of "The Four-Masted Catboat," &c. With over 20 illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn, Fanny Y. Corey, and others. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This volume of short stories is aptly designated by its title, for Mr. Loomis's characters are nothing if not cheerful, while his Americanism not only indicates the nationality of his dramatis personae, but their way of doing things as well, and, more than all, the spirit of the environment in which they are placed. In other words, "Cheerful Americans" is a bunch of short, snappy tales and character sketches, teeming with optimism and the rush, whirl, and "mouvement" of intense mental and physical activity, and these tales and sketches are put together, as Herbert Spencer would say, "with an admirable idea of encouraging the reader's attention." They include "A Man of Putty," "Araminta and the Automobile," "There's Only One Noo York," "Too Much Boy," "The Cosmopolitanism of Mr. Powers," "The Expatriation of Jonathan Tainter," "The Deception of Martha Tucker," "The Men Who Swapped Languages," and "While the Automobile Ran Down." It is an interesting sign of the times that the horseless vehicle figures so largely in these stories, for the new traveling machine, like the now rapidly disappearing bicycle, offers an interesting vehicle for romance, love, and adventure.

THE ETERNAL WOMAN. By Dorothea Gerard. Cloth, 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

This is the story of the ventures and experiments of a governess, not exactly a serio-comic governess, but not too serious, a frank and attractive young woman, who after an excellent bringing up in the house of an Austrian Baroness, finds herself, before she is twenty, with her way to make. She has for mentor an apostle of the New Womanhood, but she is herself a student of Thackeray and an admirer of Becky

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THE DOMINANT STRAIN. By Anna Chapin Ray, author of "Teddy, Her Book," &c. Illustrated in Color by Harry C. Edwards. Decorated cloth, 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The child of a Puritan father of the elect of Boston and of a mother who is both Russian and musical, and therefore doubly a thing of emotions, may well be torn into pieces by his heredities. A reasonable man would expect nothing better. And you may, if you choose, make a problem of the question as to which strain will be dominant. In this story we have a man with an "inherited appetite for drink" and a heroine with a question—whether in the face of such a fact a wise and good woman ought to keep or break her troth. She will not break it—and hence, woes. The atmosphere of the book is largely musical, and it touches upon the attitude, or supposed attitude, of New York society toward musicians.

WHEN PATTY WENT TO COLLEGE. By Jean Webster. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

In fifteen very pleasing sketches Patty's methods of meeting life at college are very clearly defined. She is not a prig and does not waste too much time poring over dry tomes; rather, when she feels the need of brushing up on any particular subject she assumes an interesting languor, and is sent to the hospital for the rest cure. Here it is easy enough to secret an inoffensive text book under her pillows, and while the good house M. D. thinks she is sleeping the sleep of the weary, Patty is swallowing large chunks of English, higher mathematics, or forgotten Greek, as the case may be. Still, it must not be supposed from this that Patty is a sneak. On the contrary, although she sometimes takes a truth on the bias, so to speak, she is kind-hearted, jolly, willing to help a freshman in distress, lends as freely as she borrows, and, taken all in all, is a pretty good sort of a girl, such as the colleges are really turning out these days in place of the pale-faced, intellectual type we were wont to see issue from the grim study halls to overpower us with their chilling wisdom.

THE GREY CLOAK. By Harold MacGrath. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 410. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

Here is romance, pure and simple, with just enough of historical background dashed into it to make one feel at home. Four gentlemen, varying in nobility of character, though all are noble by birth, compete for the love of Mme. de Brissac, a charming young widow, made such by the sword of one of her suitors, whose object was not, indeed, the killing of the old Comte, but rather the theft of certain compromising papers which the old man had in his keeping. It remains part of the mystery of the story to discover which of the four gallant gentlemen was the thief and murderer. The Chevalier du Cévennes, a noble but much-abused youth, whose star of fortune rises and sets many times before its final serene and steady glow, is the hero of the tale, but not of all the adventures. The duelling is well and equally divided among them all, with now and then an outsider, as in the case of the aged Marquis, who first insults his own son and then fights for the young man's honor. Altogether there is not a quiet moment in the story. The only rest that the gentlemen seem to get is when they are in the hospital either suffering from a slight sword wound, or with a touch of brain fever, or some other effective malady. For Summer reading, when the blood flows sluggishly in one's veins, and one needs plenty of stirring up to keep from stagnating, "The Grey Cloak" might be suggested as an effective tonic.

THE PRIDE OF TELLFAIR. By Elmore Elliott Peake. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Elmore Elliott Peake has done the apparently easy, but really very difficult task of transforming into a story the simple events of a small Western village. Character studies such as this, which depend wholly upon their surroundings and themselves to give them interest or excitement are difficult to find—at least well done. Therefore, one may be pardoned all the more for his enthusiasm when, as in this case, he finds every one in the book satisfactorily lifelike. Morris Davenport, a successful young country lawyer, is in every way fitted to be the "Pride of Tellfair." His stenographer, Bertha Musgrove, the daughter of old friends, falls in love with him. But Morris's affections are engaged in the direction of Josephine Priestley, whose legal affairs are under his management. The love story is wholesome, and Bertha, finding the object of her love plighted to a rival, philosophically transfers the warmth of her devotion to another deserving and prosperous young man. Although these are the main characters and incidents in Tellfair, the story deals generously with a number of minor people who intrude their personalities and their pleasant and homely gossip continually to the reader's great satisfaction.

PEARL-MAIDEN. A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem. By H. Rider Haggard. With 26 Illustrations by Byam Shaw. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

It is not Africa, and there are no tall Zulus with scarred breasts, but nobody needs to be told after reading the author's name what sort of story "Pearl-Maiden" is. Miriam, the heroine, is half-Grecian, half-Jewish in race and Christian in faith, and the time is that of the first persecution of Christians by the Romans. The scene is Jerusalem when Titus and his legions lay outside its doomed walls, and later Rome, where Miriam is carried to be sold. Miriam has for lovers a Roman officer, Marcus, and a high-born Jew, Caleb. The trouble is that neither is a Christian and that Miriam's parents have directed that she may marry only a Christian. Mr. Haggard makes it very lively for Miriam and the reader before she does finally marry one of these suitors. Those who remember the "World's Desire" will not need to be told that Mr. Haggard can deal with classic battles as well as South African fights.

THE VOICE IN THE DESERT. By Pauline Bradford Mackie, (Mrs. Herbert Muller Hopkins.) New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

The hot breath of the Great American Desert is the enveloping medium of a story compounded of the elements of melodrama, yet out of the ordinary way of stories. It is a parson and his young wife, the wife pretty and admiration-loving, the parson a dreamy philosopher, dwelling where the daily coming and going of the Overland Limited is the only event that marks the time. Then comes a man of the world, a man who has made his mark in that world, and this man the old-time lover of the parson's wife and still worshipful of her. He steps off of the Overland and the play begins. But there is another woman, too, a picturesque desert emanation, as it were, and the man of the world gets enchanted with her. Moreover, the parson has two little boys, and the parson's wife is a devoted mother. So there is enough, given that the treatment is not orthodox, to keep the reader guessing and interested without going into the scandalous.

THE CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. With Illustrations by Reginald H. Birch. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Anna Solney is a young woman whose youthful longings, "leanings" to be doing things fine and glorious, longings cherished in poverty and bitter hopelessness, are unexpectedly fulfilled in a blaze of triumph. The poor daughter of an exile becomes a star of the stage. Yet, having triumphed thus gloriously, she comes to see all things gray again. That is obviously the circle mentioned in the title, but in all the circling there is an element of fixedness in the constancy of the young woman's lover. And that brings her around to the bright side again. The idea, it will appear, is not new; but conversations natural and clever and live characters make the book worth reading, and without being didactic it conveys of its own momentum, as it were, a lesson in duty.

BUBBLES WE BUY. A Love Story. By Alice Jones. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

Miss Jones has undertaken to write a story with no other object than that of the pure pleasure of story writing. She has carefully avoided anything that suggests the psychical or problem story, as well as any historical episodes. The novel is founded upon the laws of heredity and deals with the strong personalities brought together by an old man's will. The mystery with which the book deals and the love interest which it has will make it attractive reading for hot weather. The scenes in which the incidents unfold themselves are in the picturesque country of Nova Scotia, the United States, England, and the Continent. Miss Jones, who is the daughter of the Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, has had ample opportunity to study the places she describes in the course of her book.

THYRA VARRICK. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

Here is another of those meek and modest maidens with whom Mrs. Barr has already made her readers familiar. Thyra Varrick is a Scottish lass of the days of "the '45," which saw that vain attempt to regain supremacy for the Jacobite cause. The hero, a young adventurer, invades the peaceful land where Thyra dwells for the purpose of enkindling revolt, but he loses sight of his mission in an entangling snare of love and the adventures which arise therefrom. Thyra's response to his suit, the battle which she fights, and the final victorious end wherein she peacefully marries a quiet and gentlemanly lover of long standing, form the main events of a very full and spirited love story.

FLOWERS OF THE DUST. By John Oxenham. 12mo. Pp. 432. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

"Flowers of the Dust" is a story the action of which takes place in and around Paris during the time of the Franco-Prussian war of Louis Napoleon's time. The horrors of the battlefield are graphically described. The hero and a young friend, two medical students, join the ambulance corps, and in the course of their adventures meet with many thrilling experiences.

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(Continued on Page 410.)

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SUMMER READING.

(Continued from Page 409.)

Marie de Marhuel. In this ambition he is aided and abetted by a wicked Jesuit priest, by whose help Marie is kidnapped, and meets with other thrilling and narrow escapes. She, however, is in love with one of the young doctors, who is an Englishman. The course of their true love does not run smooth at first, but in the end the strength of their affection triumphs and "they live happily ever after." A number of counterplots are tossed into the book, so to speak, to lend it variety. The miraculous delivery of Marie's father and the little love episode which brightened the solitude of the other M. D.'s (Myrtle's) heart are interesting and furnish variety of theme and character.

THE LAND OF JOY. By Ralph Henry Barbour. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

For "young people" who thirst for love stories and yet dare not dip into the mysteries of the real bona fide novel with villians and human wickedness stalking through its pages, this book of Mr. Barbour's should appeal. This is not to say that Mr. Barbour's book is intended for the young to the exclusion of their elders, but it is such a love story, mild and kindly, as any one may read unharmed. The joint heroes is a pair of Harvard students and their love affairs, which are interesting without being exciting, form the theme of the story. Harvard is the scene for most of the action, but during one of the Christmas vacations a plantation in Virginia becomes the scene of action. The college background of the story is especially excellent, and the doings of the students, their joyousness and happy ways are pleasant to read about.

UNDER MAD ANTHONY'S BANNER. By James Ball Naylor. Illustrated by C. M. Coolidge. Cloth. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

This is a story of the frontier, a love story, of course, and the name of Mad Anthony is evidence that it deals with war. That name, too, serves to fix the time. The story is of a young Englishman flying to America with his wife, who is pursued by the attentions of a distant relative. The relative follows also to America, steals the lady, and, carrying her off among the Indians, places her in their hands for safe keeping. Then the bereft husband joins Gen. Wayne's expedition against the savages, and after wild adventures, wins back his lady. The story in its course gives the reader the opportunity to meet and companion with famous old borderers like Lewis Wetzel—a man whose name stands for much to those who know the history and traditions of the early days of the Ohio country.

THE RISE OF RUDERICK CLOWD. By Josiah Flynt. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is the plain, unvarnished tale of a thief—a boy who started early as a pickpocket, and being caught at this game, received his supplementary education at a "reformatory." There is no attempt to endow Roderick Clowd with heroic qualities, but he is a very successful thief—a thief of National reputation—and his story involves much interesting detail of criminal life in the sixties and seventies. New York is the scene of many of the crimes in which Ruderick is concerned, and there are those familiar with the police records of the city who have thought they recognized in some cases the originals. The story, while making no sentimental appeal for the thief protagonist, makes it clear that his becoming a thief was the result not of natural depravity, but of conditions. Society appears as the responsible party, but Ruderick, become at the end an honest man, does not upbraid society. He has taken life as he found it. As he found it Mr. Flynt has presented it to the reader. To the average irresponsible reader it will be interesting; to the student enlightening—perhaps. Nobody will find it maudlin.

A DETACHED PIRATE. A Romance of Gay Vandeleur. By Helen Milecete. Illustrated in Color by I. H. Caliga. Decorated cloth, 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

"Miss Vandeleur, Pirate," was the name under which this story first appeared some time ago in The Smart Set Magazine. The heroine's piracy is, of course, of the social brand, not that of the Spanish Main and the Jolly Roger. She is a divorcée. The husband was an English army officer, and the lady, who is lively and enterprising, comes across seas to Halifax. The garrison at Halifax, naturally, finds her charming—and Miss Vendeleur has adventures more or less thrilling. You are not to suppose, however, that this lady pirate is really wicked. Wickedness is no longer the fashion, and this is a story of the present day. The end of it, which does not come till the heroine has got back to Old England, is by no means what the reader planned it should be when he saw the title. Therefore the reader may spend an idle afternoon finding out.

JOHN PERCYFIELD. The Anatomy of Cheerfulness. By C. Hanford Henderson. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This is an autobiographical love story, with a Southern heroine—somehow Southern heroines are the thing just now—and a hero with intimations of Sir Galahad, who is not quite so popular a figure. Apart from the story, however, the book contains a deal of bright talk after the way of the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. This talk is of war, of nature, of imperialism, of sociology, of theology, of racial characteristics, not forgetting epigrams and observations, fanciful and moral, on other things and people—observations frequently deserving of applause, both for manner and matter. For instance, you are told how a Frenchman gazes vaguely at the wrong mountains and says: "Ah oui, Mont Blanc, how beautiful!" and what the Englishman does and says when he sees Mont Blanc. Usually he makes solemn note of it in his notebook, and having done so passes on to other mountains.

OBSERVATIONS OF MR. DOOLEY. By F. P. Dunne. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

The public does not need to be told what a Dooley book is like. It is a contribution to the gaiety of nations and individuals, inviting smiles and laughter, (according to temperament,) and yet not unproductive of thought. For there is much solid wisdom clothed about with Dooley's wit and sugar-coated with his eccentric spelling. Mr. Dooley is, in fact, like Jeames Yellowplush in this, though one is Irish and the other Cockney. And another thing, when you laugh with Mr. Dooley at any worthy citizen, you do not hate that citizen—nor does the citizen hate you or Mr. Dooley afterward. Mr. Dooley seems to be a genial medium for taking the sting out of disagreeable truths—which yet remain and appear truths.

This particular collection contains what Mr. Dooley has to say about the Coronation, where Edward was "iv'ry inch a King, sixty-four inches by sixty-two, in all." On the Philippine Peace, On the Fighting Word, On Art Patronage, On Sherlock Holmes, On the Home Life of Geniuses, On the Duties of American Ambassadors, &c.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE. By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Illustrated by Troy and Margaret W. Kinney. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Company.

Another story of a girl disguised as a boy and playing the page 'mid wild alarums, by the author of "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky." England in the days of Canute was not a stage for boarding school young ladies, and the adventures of the Lady Randalin on the battlefield and elsewhere are such as the historical novelists (and their readers) revel in. The Lady Randalin is wounded in battle, she falls in love with a noble English chieftain, she saves the life of King Canute, renowned in story, and here made a very noble and worshipful personage. In the end she sees her enemies punished and her lord and lover made Marshal of the Realm. Picturesque heroine, noble hero, most villainous villains, and a "kind and unscrupulous providence" is the way of a monarch—that's material for a dreamy Summer afternoon and a hammock.

THE SAMARITANS. By John Alexander Stuart. 12mo. Pp. 405. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The abject poverty found in the slums of London is told in picturesque yet sympathetic fashion in Mr. Stuart's new novel. "The Samaritans" is the rather fanciful title the author applies to the American widow of an English title and her friends, who try to use some of their unlimited wealth to help the slum-livers to climb up to respectability once more. A member of the little coterie is Rachel Herstein, the petted but unspoiled darling of her father Israel, the secret owner of the very Gehennas the Samaritans are trying to ameliorate. Without any melodramatics the story tells of the incredible overcrowding of London, where hundreds fight and scramble for the chance to pay exhorbitant key-money for the filthiest dens. The love story of the wealthy widow and her American friend is most neatly contrasted with that of Miry, and her "man" Charley, a burglar, a good fellow when moderately sober, and finally a murderer.

THE SECOND LIST.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder Williams. The Bookman Biographies. Sq. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

OLD PATHS AND LEGENDS OF NEW ENGLAND: Saunterings Over Historic Roads, with Glimpses of Picturesque Fields and Old Homesteads in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. By Katharine M. Abbott. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE. By Joseph McCabe. With Portrait. 8vo. Half vellum. Uniform with "Peter Abelard." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

THE TURK AND HIS LOST PROVINCES: Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia. By William Eleroy Curtis. Cloth, decorated cover. Pp. 396. Illustrated. New York and Chicago: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $2 net.

THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF HENRY RYECROFT. The Autobiography of an Imaginary Writer. By George Gissing. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

OUR FEATHERED GAME. A Handbook for Sportsmen. By Dwight W. Huntington. 8 full-page colored illustrations of typical sporting scenes, from drawings by the author, and photographs of more than 100 game birds. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

PERVERTED PROVERBS. By Col. D. Streamer. A book of parodies of time-honored proverbs. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Imprint of R. H. Russell.) $1.

DANISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By J. Brochner. Our European Neighbors Series. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

WAYS OF THE SIX FOOTED. By Anna Bostford Comstock, Lecturer in Cornell University. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FOLLOWING THE DEER. By William J. Long. 12mo. Pp. 200. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Boston: Ginn & Co.

STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY. By James Bryce, author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," &c. Pp. ix.-487. Large 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

THE BUCKEYE DOCTOR. By W. W. Pennell, M. D. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE SIEGE OF YOUTH. By Frances Charles. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

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MARJORIE. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Frontispiece by Allan Gilbert. Full page illustrations. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Imprint of R. H. Russell.) $1.50.

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WHAT GLADYS SAW. A Nature Story of Farm and Forest. By Frances Margaret Fox. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. Pp. 216. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.25.

YOUNG EXPLORERS OF THE ISTHMUS; or, American Boys in Central America. Third Volume of Pan-American Series. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. 12mo. Pp. 316. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1 net.

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THE TRAIL OF THE GRAND SEIGNEUR. By O. L. L. With colored illustrations. Pp. 452. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

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THE LAMBS.

The First Authoritative Bibliography of the Writings of "Elia" and His Sister.*

IT WAS perhaps natural that the first authoritative Lamb bibliography should be issued in the United States, where all the fine bibliographical work is chiefly accomplished nowadays. The most beloved of modern English authors has doubtless numerous admirers in Great Britain, but his literary friends over sea are too busily engaged in the reprinting of his youthful trivialities to think of compiling a bibliography of his works. Most of the Lamb collectors are in this country, where an astonishing wealth of Elian treasures is now to be found; and it is an American collector who is largely responsible for the production of the admirable volume now before us, in which, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Spoor, the last word has been said regarding the earliest and rarest of the books written by the two Lambs.

Mr. Livingston's book is a model of excellent bibliography. In his preface he says frankly: "This is a collector's bibliography, and aims to describe only the first editions of Charles Lamb's books and such other books as contain contributions by him and by his sister Mary, and were published prior to his death on Dec. 27, 1834." It will interest, however, the lovers of Lamb as well as his collectors, and we do not hesitate to say that no book more suggestive and intrinsically valuable has been yet contributed to the literature associated with "Elia's" name. It would have been difficult, indeed, for England to have produced such a book, inasmuch as the best Lamb collections are owned by Americans, as a glance through Mr. Livingston's volume will show. In addition to the rarities that have passed through his own hands in the last decade, he has had the opportunity of consulting precious originals in the libraries of E. Dwight Church, Frederic R. Halsey, Harry B. Smith, and others, which contain special Lamb collections not equaled in England.

The early portion of the bibliography is devoted to the books to which Lamb contributed—"Poems on Various Subjects. By S. T. Coleridge," 1796, containing four sonnets by Lamb, his first appearance in book form; "Poems on the Death of Priscilla Farmer. By her grandson, Charles Lloyd," 1796, with Lamb's "The Grandame"; "Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff," 1796, by James White, possibly contributed to by Lamb; Coleridge's "Poems," 1797, second edition, with poems by Lamb and Lloyd; "Blank Verses," 1798, with thirteen pieces by Lloyd and seven by Lamb, &c. His contributions to the poetical volume of 1796 are not widely known, most critics believing that his first verses made their appearance in the edition of 1797, Lamb himself saying: "My friend Lloyd and myself came into our first battle under cover of the greater Ajax." The chief interest of the book begins with the first of Lamb's wholly original publications, "A Tale of Rosamund Gray," 1798, most copies of which have the London imprint: "Lee & Hurst, 1798." Here Mr. Livingston describes for the first time the earlier and much rarer issue, with this imprint: "Birmingham, Printed by Thomas Pearson, 1798," only two copies of which are known—one in the Locker collection in England, the other (which he describes) in Mr. Church's library. The latter is the copy sold, with two other volumes possessing Lamb interest, at Hodgson's in May, 1902, for only £20. Its real importance was not known at the time. The book seems to have been published in the Summer of 1798, and was issued by the London publishers at 2s. The latest copy of the latter issue to be sold at auction was Appleton's, which brought $300 April 14, 1903, having sold for $250 at the McKee sale in May last year. The Birmingham issue is worth two or three times the former sum.

Following "Rosamund Gray" come the "Annual Anthology," 1799, to which he contributed one poem, "Living Without God in the World," Schiller's "Piccolomini," translated by Coleridge, 1800, containing Lamb's translation of Thekla's song in Act II., Scene 6; "John Woodvil," 1802, Lamb's first play, originally called "Pride's Cure," with Mary Lamb's poem, "Helen," at the end, being her first appearance in print, (a manuscript copy of this play, in Mary Lamb's autograph, with corrections by her brother, is owned in this country;) "The King and Queen of Hearts," 1806, Lamb's earliest juvenile book; "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807, by the two Lambs; Godwin's tragedy, "Faulkener," 1807, with a prologue by Lamb; Henry Siddons's comedy, "Time's a Tell-Tale," 1807, with an epilogue by Lamb; "The Care Killer," 1807, containing the first appearance in print of the prologue to Lamb's farce, "Mr. H."; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," 1808, Lamb's first important work; "The Adventures of Ulysses," 1808, another of Lamb's juveniles; "Mrs. Leicester's School," 1809, by the two Lambs, mostly by Mary; "Poetry for Children," 1809, by the two Lambs, the most interesting of their juvenile publications and the most highly prized by collectors; "Prince Dorus," 1811, by Charles Lamb; "Beauty and the Beast," no date, perhaps by Charles Lamb; Coleridge's tragedy, "Remorse," 1813, (first called "Osorio,") with a prologue by Lamb; "Mr. H.," 1813, Lamb's unfortunate farce, printed in Philadelphia from a prompt copy, (this first edition does not include the prologue:) Kenney's comedy, "Debtor and Creditor," 1814, with an epilogue by Lamb; Montagu's "Some Enquiries into the Effects of Fermented Liquors," 1814, with "Confessions of a Drunkard," contributed anonymously by Lamb; "Works," 1818, two volumes; Wilson's "Brief History of Christ's Hospital," 1820, with Lamb's "Recollections"; "Poetical Recreations of the Champion," 1822, with twelve contributions by Lamb; "Elia," 1823, the first series; "Elia, Second Series," 1828, the first, though unauthorized, edition of the second series, printed in Philadelphia, (the actual second series of the Elia essays did not appear in England until 1833;) "The Bijou," 1828, containing "Verses from an Album," by Lamb; "The Gem," 1829, with a poem by Lamb; "Album Verses," 1830; Wilson's "Memoirs of De Foe," 1830, with two contributions by Lamb; "The Gem," 1830, with a sketch, "Saturday Night," by Lamb; "Satan in Search of a Wife," 1831; "Last Essays of Elia," 1833, and "The Wife," by Sheridan Knowles, 1833, with an epilogue by Lamb.

The many contributed works mentioned above are scarce, but not rare, and can be had with little difficulty by collectors; the rarer items, mostly of "Elia's" own writing—"The King and Queen of Hearts," "Poetry for Children," "Prince Dorus," "Mr. H."—belong to that class of books which are tantalizingly referred to in bibliographies as "practically obtainable." They are all described in Mr. Livingston's admirable work, which is not likely soon to be superseded. The fascinating text of the bibliography is well illustrated by facsimiles of the title pages of all the books described, of a four-page letter of Lamb to Tom Hood, apparently unpublished; of Edward FitzGerald's Lamb Calendar, with manuscript notes by FitzGerald himself, and with six photogravure portraits of Lamb, all done from photographs made from the original paintings and drawings. The frontispiece portrait of Lamb is reproduced from the original pencil drawing by Thomas Charles Wageman, executed in 1824 or 1825, and now owned by Frederic R. Halsey of New York City. The fac simile of Lamb's letter to Hood, faithfully reproduced by Bierstadt, is from the precious original, owned by Mr. Spoor. The curious Lamb Calendar, by FitzGerald, reproduced at the beginning of the book, belongs to W. Irving Way. The other portraits reproduced are the crayon drawing, by Robert Hancock, 1798, now in the National Portrait Gallery, London; the oil painting by William Hazlitt, about 1806, in the same gallery; the oil painting by Henry Meyer, 1830, now in the East India House, where Lamb was a clerk from 1792 to 1825; the pen-and-ink drawing by Daniel Maclise, now in the John Forster collection, South Kensington Museum, and the oil painting by Francis Stephen Cary, 1834, (of the two Lambs,) in the National Portrait Gallery.

*A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FIRST EDITIONS IN BOOK FORM OF THE WRITINGS OF CHARLES AND MARY LAMB PUBLISHED PRIOR TO CHARLES LAMB'S DEATH IN 1834. By Luther S. Livingston. New York: Privately printed for J. A. Spoor at the De Vinne Press, 1903. 150 copies printed: 12 copies on Japan paper, 25 copies on Van Gelder paper, only 50 of which are offered for sale. $25.

Was Omar a Plagiarist?

Ameen F. Rihani of this city thinks he has discovered in the quatrains of Abu 'l-Ala Maari the inspiration of much of Omar Khayyam's work and possibly its literal prototypes. Mr. Rihani has made a translation of the quatrains of Abu 'l-Ala, and Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish them in the Fall in an octavo volume of about 175 illustrated pages. The book will be prefaced with a biographical and critical sketch of Abu 'l-Ala, who was an Arab poet and philosopher, born in 973, and antedating Omar Khayyam by half a century. The resemblance of these quatrains to the tentmaker's well-known poetry, it is said, is too close to be explained by any theory of coincidence. It is evident that the famous Rubáiyát owe much of their form and ideas to the work of Abu. Apart from this the quatrains, which are now for the first time to be translated into English, are real poetry of a very high order, and contain the ideas of a man who was one of the foremost thinkers of his time, who inculcated kindness to animals and religious tolerance at a time when such sentiments were almost unknown. Professor Mr. Rihani asserts that the devout Mohammedans practically suppressed the writings for nearly 1,000 years because of them too liberal heresies, an Arabic edition having appeared at Cairo only in 1901.

Departures for Europe.

Carleton Noyes, author of "The Enjoyment of Art," sailed last Saturday for Italy and will spend the Summer in Europe. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, author of "American Traits," has also just gone abroad as the official representative of the St. Louis Exposition. He will make an effort to secure the co-operation of the German Government and of the educational institutions of Germany in the International Congress of Science to be held at St. Louis next year.

Thackeray in Convenient Form.

The twenty-second volume in the new Dent Thackeray, "The Hogarty Diamond," is published this week by the Macmillan Company. The book will be convenient for Summer reading, being a small square 12mo, bound in cloth. The introduction is by Walter Jerrold, and the volume contains eight illustrations by C. E. Brock. The edition will be complete in thirty volumes. "Vanity Fair" is in three volumes and "Pendennis" in two. These are sold separately, just as the single volumes are.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 13, 1903.—32 PAGES.

JOURNALISM.

An inquest has been started in Paris as to the relative qualities and defects of the journals of France and of the United States. It is not the less interesting for the obvious fact that it can reach no definite conclusion. Discussion, like many another exercise of the human faculties, is worth while for the fun there is in it and for the indirect but healthful effect on the participants.

The organizers of the inquest bethought themselves of getting opinions from journalists on this side of the ocean, and these were given with that frankness which characterizes most persons employed about American newspaper offices, whatever may be their particular functions. The frankness was not tempered in all cases with that tact for which our Parisian confreres are noted, and some of the criticisms have elicited responses in which also tact "brille par son absence," so unfortunate is the aggravating effect of a fault of this sort. Our Parisian friends were especially hurt at the intimation that French journalists, and Frenchmen generally, lacked intelligent curiosity as to the affairs of other nations and that their papers were given up to the frivolity of the boulevards. Against this double charge they cite the honorable work done in the most serious manner by Voltaire and Taine, with reference to the society and literature of England and by De Tocqueville for the United States. As to frivolity, they quote, to our discomfiture, many a news article from the American press dealing with the dress, the food, the behavior, and the belongings of women who have no claim on public attention except their wealth and folly. All of which, as we have already remarked, will lead to no definite result, but is interesting in itself and may serve to give both sides somewhat clearer views than they had before.

In a general way, to paraphrase a famous remark of Heine, every country has the newspaper it deserves. From the best papers of France, and especially from their discussion of public affairs and of literature and art, there is much to be learned for the journalists of other countries and particularly of our own. So far from being frivolous or incurious or shallow, they are frequently acute, searching, well-informed and, above all, courteous and self-respecting. And in the mere professional technic, in the writing of their language, in lucidity, animation, sureness of aim, and effectiveness of presentation, they have a standard of their own which is not only different from ours but is, on the whole, distinctly higher. But they appeal mostly to a smaller number of readers than do the American journals which most nearly approach them in this matter and to a class with more definite tastes and more harmonious ideals. It is noteworthy that in the French journals that seek successfully to obtain large circulation the excellence of the writing is not maintained; gives way, indeed, in some instances, to carelessness and other faults pretty rapidly.

One thing that affects the journalism of France very much and makes it different from what our own is or can be is the traditional centralization of French political life, and, in their different ways, of the social and literary life of France. Paris is the capital in the most literal sense. It is the head city; to a curious degree it is the city of the head. Intellectual strength is drawn there from all parts of the republic much more, for instance, than it is drawn to London, and in a manner for which we have no corresponding instance at all in the United States. The press of Paris is the press of France. There is practically nothing outside which foreigners ever know, and little to which Paris gives the slightest attention. There are probably fifty cities in the United States with papers of wider circulation and greater influence in each than can be found in all the provinces of France together. It is natural that the press of Paris, therefore, should have a more uniform standard, and a higher, than that of the general press of this country in such matters as Paris cares for. And that is the case. Gambetta had a dream of a provincial press that should develop with the spread of education and of republican sentiment. It may be realized some day, but the day is far distant.

FROUDE AGAIN.

The publication by the literary executors of James Anthony Froude of a pamphlet left among that historian's papers supposedly justifying his manner of treating Carlyle's domestic life was foreshadowed some time ago in our cable dispatches from London. Perhaps the publication was inevitable after the appearance of "The New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welch Carlyle," and the "sensation" its appearance has created in London will doubtless be repeated here when the American edition of Froude's pamphlet is printed.

But there would be more point and purpose in this "justification" if Froude's sins of commission and omission had all been confined to his work as Carlyle's literary executor. As a matter of fact, the pamphlet cannot serve to rehabilitate Froude's literary character at all, and, so far as we can now see, it will chiefly serve to increase the already large sales of that extremely interesting book, "The New Letters and Memorials."

The publication of the pamphlet surely will not alter in the least the prevailing estimate of Froude. Everybody will read it, and many will call it "ghoulish" or something of the sort. No doubt Froude's executors have done their duty. But his tendency to "take sides" unnecessarily, his violent partisanship, his determination always to make a "good story," his rank unfairness as a historical writer will still impress every cautious, fair-minded reader of his eloquent and interesting books.

Some Quotations.

In the catalogue of the Spring exhibition of the Royal Academy, in London, many of the artists have supposedly appropriate verses appended to the titles and numbers of their pictures. Here follow some of the verses. A London newspaper suggests that "a good literary examination paper could be set" on the authorship of these quotations. How many of our readers, do you suppose, could place them all?

"They rose, and followed the high, irresistible call,
And we, whom they loved before all,
Keep vigil with fear."

"No Bulls, no Bears, no Stocks, no Shares,
A free and simple life."

"In a clear walled city by the sea,
Near gilded organ pipes—her hair
Wound with white roses,
Slept St. Cecily; an angel looked at her."

"Mighty Crougham, heavenward towering,
Casting shader from pile to pile;
Below, the ocean, dim, mysterious,
Murmuring thro' the enwomed isle."

"This little thrush with speckled breast,
Will never seek again its nest."

"Careless of wreck or ruin, they still sing
Their light songs to the listening ocean caves,
And wreathe their dainty limbs, and idly fling
The costly tribute of the cruel waves.
Fair as their mother-foam, and all as cold,
Untouched alike by pity, love or hate;
Without a thought for scattered pearl or gold,
And neither laugh nor tear for human fate."

Thackeray Relics in London.

Sotheby's sale of June 17 includes Thackeray's copy of Charles Tennyson's "Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces," 1830, which contains his signature, and several original drawings by the novelist. On the half title is an interesting vignette drawing and a poem of twelve lines signed "T.," which is entitled "Written in Solitude." The poem begins:

I love thee, O thou dim and dreary feeling!
I love thee, O thou desolate communion
Of the lone spirit with nature, &c.

This rather insipid production is supposed to have been written by Thackeray in 1830—the year when he left Cambridge without a degree. The same copy sold for the large sum of £200 in Hodgson's auction rooms in London, April 30, 1902, and was immediately priced by an English dealer at £250. We are inclined to think that it will now resell for much less than £200, for it is only a curiosity.

The same sale includes a number of other volumes from Thackeray's library, among them being a Horace, 1733, with his initials and stamped monogram on the title page and his signature, "W. M. Thackeray, Charterhouse, 1826," on a flyleaf; "The Elements of Euclid," 1781, with his autograph in two places, a pencil sketch, and several manuscript notes by him, and Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary with his autograph, "W. M. Thackeray, Charterhouse, July, 1827," and three pencil drawings on the fly leaves.

Notes of the Magazines.

Father Matthew Russell continues, in the June number of Donahoe's, his interesting appreciation of the poetry of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. In the same magazine Edward F. McSweeney writes of "Irish Immigrants in America" and J. Gertrude Menard of "Later Agitation in Montreal."

The eighth of Joy Wheeler Dow's articles on "The American Renaissance" in The Architects and Builders' Magazine for June treats of the "Reign of Terror," the era of the cupola and the adapted mansard roof and the high-stooped "brownstone front." There is an illustrated article on the new Stock Exchange, and Arthur H. Battey writes about the exterior sculpture of the new Hall of Records. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter writes of "American Cavalry" in the June number of United Service. Gen. F. B. Greene contributes "Reminiscences of Plevna."

Articles on the Nile, the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Saguenay River, and many other topics of interest to persons minded to travel fill up The Four Track News for June.

Ainsworth's Books.

An interesting Ainsworth collection, formed by a cousin of the late W. Harrison Ainsworth and principally obtained from the novelist's widow and eldest daughter, will come upon the market at Sotheby's, London, Wednesday, June 17. The collection includes a portion of the original manuscript of "Jack Sheppard," 1839, thirty-seven leaves; "The Flitch of Bacon," 1854, (the only extant portion,) 350 leaves; "Tower Hill," (published as "The Constable of the Tower," 1861,) 387 leaves; "South Sea," (published as "John Law the Projector,") 1864, 121 leaves; "The South Sea Bubble," 1868, 79 leaves, and "Chetwynd Calverley," 1870, 380 leaves—in each instance, save the first, being all now obtainable of the original manuscripts.

The books include Ainsworth's "Letters from Cockney Land," 1826, a scarce work, and presentation copies of "May Fair," 1827; "Rookwood," 1834; "Crichton," 1837, inscribed "To My Dear Mother"; "Jack Sheppard," 1839; "Old St. Paul's," 1841; "The Miser's Daughter," 1842; "Windsor Castle," 1843; "The Lancashire Witches," 1849, &c. There are also four original drawings by George Cruikshank illustrating "The Tower of London" and "The Miser's Daughter," and proof illustrations by Cruikshank to Windsor Castle and "The Miser's Daughter."

R. H. Russell, Editor.

Some months ago Col. George Harvey, President of Harper & Brothers, purchased The Metropolitan Magazine for William C. Whitney. John Kendrick Bangs was made editor. It was then announced that the periodical would be made, as its name suggested, a magazine dealing entirely with subjects pertaining to metropolitan life. Another important change has now taken place. The Metropolitan Magazine Company has been formed, and R. H. Russell, who recently disposed of his publishing business to the Harpers, has been elected President. Mr. Russell will also be the editor of the magazine, and he will be assisted by Ferriton Maxwell.

Quite naturally, a man who has achieved the successes that Mr. Russell has in the making of artistic books, enters the field of magazine publication with certain definite ideas as to the public to which he wishes to appeal, as to the character of articles, stories, and sketches he will employ, but more than all, as to the illustration and artistic appearance of the magazine, both in general and in detail.

As to the public which Mr. Russell will attempt to reach—that, he said the other day, might be expressed by one word, "majority"—the majority of the American people who are represented by the broadest stratum of intelligence as regards appreciation of fiction, humorous and descriptive articles, pictures and the personalities of men and women who have done something or who are about to do something distinctive. "Every effort," said Mr. Russell, "will be made to amuse this majority; if, incidentally, they find instruction in the pages of The Metropolitan, so much the better."

A quantity of short fiction by the most conspicuous authors will be the chief feature of the magazine. Already men like Thomas Nelson Page, Anthony Hope, Kenneth Grahame, and Hopkinson Smith have been secured to contribute. Well-known artists like Haskell, Frost, Maxfield Parrish, and Paul Hellen will furnish pictures. The humor of the pages will be contributed to by Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade, John Kendrick Bangs, "Chimmie Fadden" Townsend, and others. Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Queen's Quair," will begin in the July number.

"Ike Glidden."

"Ike Glidden in Maine," by A. D. McFaul, just published by the Dickerman Company in a handsome volume, is a humorous story of life in a rural district of New England. Ike, the hero, is a mischievous boy. The book is full of varied incident and characterization. It is profusely illustrated.

"FELIX"

THE new novel called "Felix," by Mr. Robert Hichens, has the rare quality of holding the reader's interest absorbingly from the beginning. It is not a book for an idle hour. It cannot be taken up lightly and put down at the reader's will. Mr. Hichens has written sharply and elegantly before this. Some of his other books have seemed for an hour or so almost incredibly clever, but they have not left an indelible impression on the memory. But "Felix" is of a different sort. It may not be a book that all will like, but one who reads it will remember it.

It would be a mistake to class it as a "sensational" work, for its close, accurate, and astonishingly interesting study of the mental, moral, and physical decline of a victim of the morphia habit is seriously undertaken and developed without extravagance.

"Felix" conquers as a picture of life, as "imitation of life," as people have been saying since Matthew Arnold invented that phrase. Its real power lies in its graphic delineation of common humanity's common traits and experiences. Not that Felix Wilding himself, the protagonist in a tragic drama of modern London, represents an altogether ordinary type of humanity or that the morphiomaniac is a personage so common even in wicked capitals that an ordinary person who knows ordinary life tolerably well can immediately identify their traits.

On the contrary, Felix, while he is wholly human and understandable alike in his faults and his virtues, is a youth of qualities and characteristics out of the common. His vanity and self-consciousness, the dominating feeling of superiority which possesses him in the presence of his family and immediate friends, his juvenile buoyancy and his inherent goodness are not singular. But his extremely sensitive nature, his highly developed imitative gift, his almost abnormal susceptibility to beauty in both animate and inanimate nature, his emotion under the influence of music are not so common.

Perhaps there are just such boys in the world as Felix Wilding, but few of us have ever met one of them in real life. Similarly, very few of us have ever met any person just like Hamlet, in the profound depth of his sorrow, the facile play of his wit, his capacity for passionate utterance and the other innumerable qualities of the Prince of Denmark. Yet it is a truism of two centuries of criticism that all the world loves Hamlet so much because every man can recognize himself in Hamlet.

It is not too much to say that, in a rather more limited sense, Felix similarly impresses the reader. The author has harmonized his unusual traits and those of a commoner, more easily recognized sort, with masterful art.

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Other characters in the book are equally true to nature. Sam Carringford, who conducts an exceedingly profitable "school of journalism" in the neighborhood of Norfolk Street, Strand, may not be the counterpart of any actual member of the Savage Club. Indeed, we doubt if that institution, which has divested itself in recent years of much of the old flamboyancy of London bohemianism, has any members now quite as dazzling as Sam; but he seems real enough. So do Sam's light-hearted pupils, and the slow, heavy-hearted one, who has been a piano tuner and vainly hopes to become a man of letters; so do Happy Hal, of the 'alls, and his faithful, clearsighted wife; so do Marsa, the brilliant literary brute of Italy, and King Marshall, the solemn British seeker of truth to embody in the form of fiction; so do the excellent, patient mother of Felix and her admirable clerical son-in-law with the firm convictions and the flexible ears.

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One may not speak so positively of the lifelikeness of Valeria Isney. That is to say she is a strange, unusual creature, the like of whom, happily, one does not often encounter in everyday existence. But she is comprehensible, and the several stages of her horrible degradation are depicted vividly.

Of her friend, who has been her evil genius, but whom she soon distances in the race downward, it is difficult to form an opinion. One who goes about much in large cities often sees in public places odd, repellant, grotesque human beings whom he cannot "place." Frequently these are doubtless perfectly decent and normal members of society. It seems to us that the author of "Felix" imagined Lady Caroline Hurst, the opium-eating woman with the drugged dog, after a vision of a queer face, or sound of a queer voice.

***

First and last there is a great deal about Balzac in "Felix." The subject is ingeniously but somewhat fantastically in-

troduced, but all that Mr. Hichens says of Balzac is worth saying. It is suggestive and moderate; sympathetic, but not effusive. Perhaps this Balzac "note" is struck with a deep purpose. There is more than a hint of Balzac in the form of this interesting novel, in its painstaking construction, its wealth of lifelike detail, and the habit of minute observation revealed on almost every page. Perhaps Mr. Hichens is contemplating a new Comédie Humaine of his own, and "Felix" is its beginning. It would not be a bad plan. There is an opportunity now for a broad-minded, keen-sighted purposeful novelist, and "Felix" shows that Mr. Hichens has an equipment of humor and pathos, of human sympathy, of merely formal expression, of which there was scarcely a hint in his earlier books.

Moreover, there is no climax to the story of "Felix." In the end the hero is still a boy. He knows something of his own ignorance, as he did not at first. He has escaped much evil. The very thralldom which seems, for a time, to *foreshadow* his moral destruction really saves him from evil influences to which a self-conscious country lad in London might succumb. He is sound-hearted, and sees more clearly as we leave him in the last chapter among the poplars on the banks of the Loire. He has done some mean things, and more foolish ones, but is honestly ashamed of them. He has much to learn, but is in a fair way to humbly try to learn it. And in spite of his self-consciousness and his vanity, the reader is inclined to like Felix, and to wonder what he may do with his future.

***

"Felix" has just been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. London had it eight months or more ago. It is hard to understand why a work of so great literary merit should be kept off the market so long, but the ways of publishers are past finding out.

Important London Sale.

June 18 to 20 Messrs. Sotheby will hold what is practically the final important sale of the London season. Among the book rarities is a fine and apparently unique copy of the "Doctrinale" of Alexander Gallus, printed by Richard Pynson, MCCCCLXXXXII, (1492,) thus being his first book with a date, preceding the "Dives and Pauper" by a year. It appears, according to the signatures, to be absolutely perfect, and besides being in the original binding—oaken boards, covered with leather, stamped in diagonal lines—the fly leaves consist of a leaf and a half of Caxton's second edition of his English Chronicles, 1484. This book is the property of the Appleby Grammar School, believed to have been bequeathed to the school by Reginald Bainbig in 1570. Richard Pynson, who printed this important volume, was an early servant of Caxton. In 1508 he obtained the patent of King's printer to Henry VII. He was the first typographical artist to introduce the Roman letter into England.

Two copies of the First Folio Shakespeare are included in this sale, one having five leaves and part of "To the Reader" leaf in fac simile, the title being perfect, however, though it has been much repaired. The measurement is 12⅛ by 7⅞ inches, and the binding is crushed crimson morocco extra, by Francis Bedford. The Second Folio is also to be sold, together with the Third Folio, (1664 edition,) and two copies of the Fourth Folio, one of them being a very fine tall copy with uncut leaves, measuring 14½ by 9⅛ inches. The sale includes much early English literature, a notable item being Gervase Markham's "Marie Magdalen's Lamentations," 1601, which has been sometimes attributed to Nicholas Breton. This is said to be one of three known copies. There is also an excellent copy of Milton's "Poems," 1645, containing a brilliant impression of the portrait by Marshall. A few pagination figures are slightly cut into, but otherwise the copy is a fine one in modern binding.

A book from Grolier's library is a part of the sale—"De Subtilitate lib. XXI" of Cardanus, 1550, in smooth calf, bearing Grolier's name on the upper cover and his motto on the under cover. An item of great interest is an Elizabethan Commonplace Book, consisting of 222 pages of manuscript matter and containing a totally unknown reading of the beautiful song "Come live with me and be my love," which differs from every known reading. Lot 704 is a most interesting collection of eighteen autograph letters of Alexander Pope addressed to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and one to her husband, Edward Wortley Montagu, altogether nineteen letters, covering sixty-three pages. Twelve of the letters are signed "A. Pope," seven are complete but unsigned; the collection also contains some interesting manuscript poetry in Pope's autograph, one being the rough draft of a poem called "Sandy's Ghost," with many variations from the printed form; also a poem, "The Capon's Tale," to Lady Montagu, and some other manuscript poetry. This collection is the property of Lord Harrowby. The last day's sale contains a very fine manuscript English Psalter, with thirteen large Anglo-Saxon miniatures, written in the thirteenth century by an English scribe. This is a manuscript of extreme beauty, interest, and importance. Such a richly decorated and important example of early English illuminated work very rarely occurs for sale.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 12.—Sidney Appleton has secured, for his firm in New York, the American rights in "The Life and Letters of Lord Coleridge," edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, nephew of Lord Coleridge, and editor of the new Murray Byron. The book will contain much interesting correspondence with distinguished Americans, such as James Russell Lowell, Richard H. Dana, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert Lincoln, William M. Evarts, John Bigelow, and Henry James. Among Englishmen the favored correspondents of Lord Coleridge included Disraeli, Gladstone, John Bright, Archbishop Temple, and Matthew Arnold. Lord Coleridge, whose mellifluous eloquence won for him the title of "the silver-tongued," was such a picturesque figure during his lifetime that this book will surely have many readers here.

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There is much discussion in London literary circles about the latest Froude revelations concerning Carlyle. Most persons express their regret at the publication. Sir James Crichton Browne will reply in the July number of The Contemporary Review to Ronald McNeill's article in the June Contemporary wherein McNeill "vindicates Froude."

***

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. are beginning the publication of a series of classics in autobiographical literature under the title of the Temple Autobiographies. The editor is William Macdonald. The first volume is "The Life of Benvenuto Cellini," in a new translation specially prepared by Anne MacDonnell, author of "The Sons of Francis," who contributes an introductory essay, a bibliography, notes, and index. Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish these books in New York.

***

Douglas W. Freshfield, the recipient of the Founders' Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, has completed his account of mountain exploration in the Himalayas. It is entitled "Round Kangchenjunga," and will make a very handsome book.

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Eugene Andre has written a book on "The Exploration of the Caura, Tributary of the Orinoco." It is the story of a very adventurous journey seeking orchids. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish it.

***

David Hanbury has just finished a book called "The Canadian Northland." He spent twenty months among the Eskimos. The book contains an exciting account of his adventures. He is just returning to the Alaskan region.

***

In connection with the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation this year, Messrs. Eyre, Spottiswoode & Co. have produced a very interesting souvenir volume entitled "Printers' Pi." Among the contributors are the Prime Minister, Arthur Balfour; Lord Avebury, Henry W. Lucy, George R. Sims, Miss M. E. Braddon, Ouida, Marie Corelli, and many other well-known writers.

E. B.

Two New Emerson Books.

Two volumes of different typographical merit but of common and undoubted biographic and literary interest for lovers of Emerson have just come to hand. They are Emerson's "Compensation" (New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; limited edition of 580 numbered copies; 16mo; [illegible] net) and "Remembrances of Emerson," by John Albee, (New York: Robert Grier Cooke.)

The first is a very bookish reprint of Emerson's well-known essay presented with all those delightful printers' characteristics which the Riverside Press knows so well how to design and place in alluring settings—rubrication, old-fashioned woodcuts for initials and for head and tail pieces, elegance of pagination—all are to be found in this little volume. Bliss Perry has furnished an introduction for the reprint, although his name is modestly suppressed in the volume. This introduction is mostly critical, but is sufficiently biographical to show the circumstances in which Emerson wrote "Compensation." By a happy thought Mr. Perry throws together in the words of two well-known men the whole essence of Emerson-criticism: "'Compensation might be preached in a synagogue,' says Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'and the rabbi would be praised for his performance.' But what the genial autocrat thus interpreted as stern Hebraic doctrine is characterised by no less a critic than John Morley as 'a fair-weather abstraction named Compensation.'"

Mr. Cooke has made a very fair book of Albee's "Reminiscences of Emerson," although neither the type nor the paper, nor yet the binding, can be said to be distinctive. The pagination is not very well achieved, and the typographical ornaments, through too obvious an attempt to be artistic, often end in mere blemish or superfluity. Mr. Albee's text includes three essays, "A Day With Emerson," "Emerson's Influence on the Young Men of His Time," and "Emerson as Essayist." These things are introduced by a brief preface in which the author vaguely and unnecessarily disparages what he is about to set before the reader.

"A Day With Emerson" is altogether charming. It treats intimately and sympathetically of a boy's enthusiasm for the first Concord philosopher as well as tenderly of Thoreau's relations with the Emerson household. The next essay gives from the same point of view the influence of Emerson on the youth of this country in the anti-slavery days of the early fifties, while "Emerson as an Essayist" is an impressionistic rather than an analytical estimate of Emerson's work as a lecturer as well as an expounder of philosophy. The permanency of Emerson's addresses, which are now accessible in printed form, is through the fact—and this point Mr. Albee justly emphasizes—that the human, and, hence, eternal, aspects of a theme were always emphasized by Emerson no matter how trivial or transitory the general subject on which he spoke might have been.

All Mr. Albee's essays are well worth reading, and even the profound student of Emerson is sure to find something, a mere touch it may be, which is entirely refreshing and hitherto unrecorded.

The History of the Crossbow.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation an elaborate volume written by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, Bt., on "The Crossbow, Mediaeval and Modern, Military and Sporting: Its Construction, History, and Management." The author has also written a treatise on the balista and catapult of the ancients. The book is divided into four parts. Part I. tells "The History of the Crossbow, with Notes Comparative on the Longbow, Shortbow, and Handgun," and is divided into nine chapters. The author describes the military crossbow, the sporting crossbow, the general dimensions of crossbows, the bolts used with crossbows, has a chapter on "The Range of the Mediaeval Crossbow, and How It Compared in This Respect with the Longbow," and so on, until he gives "A Summary of the History of the Crossbow." Part II., in twenty-seven chapters, is on "The Construction and Management of Crossbows: Mediaeval." Here the author deals with "The Primitive Crossbow, with a Bow of Solid Wood, Which Was Bent by Manual Power Only," "The Various Contrivances Employed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries for Bending the Bows of Crossbows Which Were too Strong to be Bent by Manual Power Only—the Cord and Pulley," "The Construction of the Crossbow—the Revolving Nut and Its Socket," until he gets to the seventeenth century and the improved locks, which were fitted to sporting and target crossbows that discharged bolts. Part III. deals with the modern construction and management of crossbows. Part IV. is devoted to "A Treatise on the Siege Engines Used in Ancient and Mediaeval Times for Discharging Great Stones and Arrows." An index has been provided, and there will be 220 illustrations from old paintings and drawings, which have been reproduced from old works.

Theosophy and Occult Thought.

Those interested in theosophy and occult thought may like to note the publication shortly by John Lane of "Elements of Theosophy," by Lillian Edger. The author says in her preface:

"During the last few years there has been an increasing need for some book that would give a fairly comprehensive outline of the nature and aims of the theosophical society and of what are commonly called 'theosophical teachings,' and would at the same time be sufficiently simple and free from Sanskrit terms to be easily readable by those who are only just beginning to study theosophy. It is in consequence of this need, and in response to the request of many members in Australia, that this work has been undertaken. It is a very difficult task to reduce the 'Theosophical Teaching' to a form that would be readable by the average inquirer, as many of the ideas may be unfamiliar, and portions of the subject are in themselves abstruse and metaphysical. I have tried, however, to avoid the most difficult points, and have used but very few Sanskrit terms. The book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of Mrs. Besant's 'Ancient Wisdom,' and I have therefore to some extent followed the plan of that book, and have used some of the material used in it. If it succeeds in helping some earnest seekers after truth in their search, and leads them to seek further light in the more advanced and comprehensive books on theosophy, its purpose will have been fully served."

The author writes on "The Origin and Objects of the Theosophical Society," "What Theosophy Is," "Teachings as to God and Nature," "Reincarnation," "The Constitution of Man," "The Mystery of Death," "The Goal of Humanity," "The Meaning of Evil," "The Power of Thought," "The Law of Karma," "The Brotherhood of Humanity," and "The Relation of Theosophy to Christianity."

A Guide to Boston.

Ginn & Co. of Boston have in preparation a new guidebook to Boston, written by Edwin M. Bacon, the well-known writer of descriptive and historical books relating to New England. The book will be a complete guide to the modern city and its surroundings, including the various historic and other landmarks. Besides the metropolitan districts, it will also cover the various historical places and "literary shrines" beyond the limits of "Greater Boston," such as Lexington, Marblehead, Concord, Salem, Plymouth, and Gloucester. The author has outlined excursions to various other places of interest along the coast of New England and to the mountain districts. The book will be fully illustrated and will be provided with numerous maps. A special edition will be made for the National Education Association and visiting teachers at the annual meeting in Boston, which occurs this year July 6 to 10. The book will be presented to each member present at the first meeting of the association without charge.

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ABOUT SEA STORIES.

A Mariner Who Reads Clark Russell and Has Some Sharp Things to Say of Him.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN a recent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS S. J. French of Waycross, Ga., quotes Mr. Alden as saying of Clark Russell and other writers of so-called sea stories, "When they write of the sea, they never make mistakes."

If Mr. Alden intended the above remark to be taken seriously, it is safe to assume that none of the large supply of ornate knowledge destined to perish with him will ever feel at home in a watery grave.

In "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," the sea story alluded to by S. J. French, are chronicled exploits of seamanship and navigation fearful and wonderful enough to make Old Neptune turn green with envy and exchange his rusty trident for a hay rake. The story is told by the second officer of the ship, Mr. Royle, an effeminate person, who is neither seaman nor navigator. The miscellaneous crowd which appears on the deck of the Grosvenor includes a brutal Captain and mate, the aesthetic second mate, a mob of mutinous miscreants in the forecastle, a lady waif, a wreck, and a rescue. Add to this a deluge of fatuous description, such as "the troubled sheen of the moon upon jumping waves," "the squeal of sheaves working on rusty pins," "the hissing and spitting of seething foam," "the creaming and arching surfaces of the waves," "clouds torn and mangled by the wind," "the broken waves pouring and boiling away to a melancholy horizon," and an endless rigmarole besides of the same "melancholy" and lubberly rot of the quality one might expect to find in a schoolgirl's diary of her first ocean trip, and you have a summary of the material employed in manufacturing "The Wreck of the Grosvenor."

The man who tells the story claims to be a sailor, and, if we are to believe Mr. Alden, is one of the number "who never make mistakes." The beginning of the voyage is attended with quite the usual ill-omened incidents, and Second Mate Royle watches "the morning light kindling over the livid, rugged horizon," and is seized with a squeamish presentiment of death and disaster. After landing the pilot in the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, a west-southwest course is steered down the English Channel. This course, if steered by compass, i. e., magnetic, would have speedily terminated the voyage upon the Casquets on the Island of Guernsey. What they really did, if all hands were not crazy at the start, was to steer west by compass and make a west-southwest course true. After getting clear of the Channel, he informs us that they made all sail and steered south-southwest. A south-southwest compass course would have resulted in a stem-on collision with Portugal. As no such accident occurred, it is evident that they steered some other course. He furthermore informs us on the same page that they left the Downs on the 22d of August, and on the 25th found by observation that they had made a distance of over 900 miles. The distance from the Downs to a safe offing outside the English Channel is about 350 miles. This, deducted from the entire distance run by the ship, leaves a margin of 550 miles made on the southerly course. "We were now," he continues, "well in the Bay of Biscay." They were well out of the Bay of Biscay, as the distance run would put the ship about 120 miles south of Cape Finisterre and nearly 300 miles south of the Bay of Biscay.

On the 26th it fell calm, and continued so until the 27th, when a breeze sprang up which wafted them along at the rate of 5 or 6 knots until the 31st, thus giving them about 800 miles more on their unknown southerly course. Then they obtained an observation and found themselves in latitude 45 degrees and longitude 10 degrees, or about 250 miles south of the entrance of the English Channel. According to the distance run by the ship, as recorded by Mr. Royle, she was 1,100 miles south and west of the Scillys; according to his observed longitude 10 degrees and latitude 45 degrees, she was 300 miles south of the above-mentioned islands. A slight discrepancy of 800 miles in a run of 1,100; very strange, too, because "when they write of the sea they never make mistakes." In the nine days' run, if we are to trust Mr. Royle's latitude and longitude, the ship had only made 600 miles, an average of about 2.8 miles per hour. She was a clipper ship, too, logging 13 knots, beating ocean greyhounds in her mad career down the Channel, and filling Mr. Royle's sensitive ears with "the crashing sound of her bows urged through the heavy water by the great power that was bellowing overhead, the uproar of thunder mingled with wild, shrieking cries, the strange groaning of timbers, and the mighty rush of wind in the rigging as the ship rolled against it," &c. As the wind was on her quarter, she must have rolled stern foremost; and to think she indulged in all these weird antics only to attain a speed of less than 3 knots per hour—a vast amount of acrobatic energy expended with most discouraging results.

After the observations were taken Mr. Royle went aft and gave them to the man at the wheel. Officers of ships usually do such things!

"'That's to the east'ard of Madeery, ain't it?' inquired the sailor.

"'Yes,' replied Royle."

According to the latitude determined by observation they were nearly 900 miles north of Madeira.

There is only one factor in this sea (?) yarn more absurd than the attempts at navigation, and that is Mr. Royle's seamanship. On Page 30 he tells us that the watches were divided, and he had charge of the port watch. In all ships the mate has charge of the port watch, and the second mate the starboard or Captain's watch. No wonder Mr. Duckling was down on this bushman who did not know enough to take charge of his own watch.

In the middle watch, while running down the Channel, the man on the lookout reported a sail "Right ahead." The Captain trotted back and forth across the quarter trying to see the sail to windward or leeward, though it had been reported right ahead. Mr. Royle screamed through his hands, "On which bow is it?" and again the lookout shouted, "Right ahead!" Then a "pause" ensued, in which they looked at each other and let their ship run over the smack and drown all hands on board of her. One turn of the wheel would have sheered her clear of the smaller craft, which, being close hauled, could have had little or no headway, yet the two consummate asses on the quarter did nothing whatever.

After the collision Mr. Royle "bounded to the weather rail" and took a good look at the cutter's sail and spar "stretched upon the wilderness of foam." Of course, it was night, and a "weak moon," but probably Mr. Royle's eyes knew they were going to figure in a sea yarn, and increased their strength of vision accordingly.

Not content with this brilliant exhibition of seamanship, they next spied a ship to leeward and ran close enough to her to "take the wind out of her topsails." As the Grosvenor was running and the other ship close hauled, the former could not have maintained her course and taken the wind out of her neighbor's sails in any way except by running her down. A seaman that would run his ship, in daylight and fine weather, close enough to another to becalm her sails should be shot or driven on shore and made to read sea yarns. But in storm and darkness! No person except Mr. Royle or a madman ever dreamed of doing such a thing. Here again, however, his preternatural vision comes to the front and he sees the other ship "plunging solemnly among the seas," and flinging the foam from her side in "pyramid shape"!

On Page 40 he thus describes the different sounds which annoyed and overwhelmed him while the crew were shortening sail:

> The main topsail lifted as well as the foretopsail, and both sails rattled in unison, and the din of pealing canvas furiously shaken by the howling wind, the cries of the men, the booming of the seas against the ship's bows, the groaning of her timbers, [those timbers were, of course, a particular brand designed expressly for the sea-yarn business, or they could have never "groaned" loud enough to have made themselves heard on deck in a gale of wind,] the excited grunting of terrified pigs, the rumbling of an empty water cask rolling about on the main deck, all constituted an uproar of which no description could faintly express the overwhelming character.

Fancy a second mate, whose duty in a gale of wind is to get aloft with his men and see that the sails are snugly reefed and stowed, being overwhelmed by a half-dozen squealing pigs and an empty water cask tumbling about decks. The above quotation and the rest of the gush upon the same page about the wind howling like the "inmates of forty madhouses" through the rigging of a ship running with nearly square yards before a breeze in which a little fishing smack could carry her "dark sail" that Mr. Royle saw "stretched upon the wilderness of foam," is just about the kind of stuff one might expect an old lady to write while confined to her stateroom in the half-scared, half-seasick stage.

After the Captain and mate have been subjected to the usual sea-yarn process of butchery, Mr. Royle assumes command and "tinkers" the logline so that it indicates 16 knots, when the ship is only making 9, and deceives the sailors accordingly. Imagine the possibilities of deluding a native of New York State into the belief that there is no difference between the speed of an ox team and an express train, and you have the chances of deceiving men who have thrown a ship's log all their lives by such a transparent device.

Finally, he was left on the ship, with a woman, of course, and a mighty small crew. A hurricane arose, and on Page 208 he ran up the ensign as a signal of distress. It was a "roaring" ensign, also made of material especially designed for a sea yarn. On Page 209 we find "the ensign half-masted," (it was hoisted on the gaff end at first, but probably climbed up on the mast when no one was looking,) "roaring" above Mr. Royle's head; on Page 220 "the ensign still roared some half dozen feet below the gaff," (it had slipped off the mast and got down in the world again;) and on Page 258 "the ensign was still alive, roaring away," just as it was hoisted. Now, I have heard of fluttering ensigns, drooping ensigns, and waving ensigns, but a "roaring ensign" belongs in the lubber's pigeonhole—no practical mariner ever saw one. During this interim, in which the ensign appeared in its great roaring specialty, it blew a hurricane. Masts went by the board, sails were blown out of the gaskets (lashings) into ribbons, and the weather (Page 252) "completely nauseated" Mr. Royle, gave him "a racking headache," and "bewildered him so that he was obliged to sit down and hold his head in his hands," and in the morning, when the ship's stern fell heavily into the hollow of a sea, the poor, dear thing informs us that he "nearly fainted." But the ensign heeded none of these things, and continued to roar complacently on, while the hurricane ripped No. 1 canvas into smithereens. Wonderful material, this sea-yarn bunting! In a practical, matter-of-fact hurricane, instead of hopping about from mast to gaff for ten days, the frail rag would have lasted about ten seconds.

On Page 213 he regrets not having men enough to "throw out cargo and lighten the ship," during a gale in which green seas are smashing across her decks. Under such conditions it would be no surer destruction to "get cargo overboard" by knocking a plank or two off the ship's bottom than to attempt doing so by taking off her hatches. When a young thing Mr. Royle had probably read of St. Paul's shipmen lightening their ship during the tempestuous Euroclydon, and decided that the Apostle's tactics would do to weave into a modern sea yarn.

Finally, "me and Mary" are rescued by a 4,000-ton steamer with a speed of 15 miles per hour developed from 800-horse-power engines—hardly sufficient power for a large towboat.

In "Marooned," another yarn out of the same junkshop, the two cowardly brutes, Captain and mate, are butchered by the cutthroats forward, and the hero, Mr. Musgrave, and the lady passenger, Miss Grant, are inhumanly left to perish on a desert island. These, he tells us, are the men "who have not many champions because their wrongs are not understood." At rare intervals such wretches have existed in the British merchant service, and have always found a champion—in the hangman.

Such stories are to the practical mariner but verbose, spurious, wishy-washy imitations of a sailor's existence, patched together from pirate stories, the experiences and sensations of a greenhorn on a sea trip, half distraught with fear and seasickness, and theories deduced from old sailors' yarns and "The Young Mariner's Guide to Navigation and Seamanship."

EDWARD G. SMITH.

New York, June 9, 1903.

Capital and Labor.

THE WARS OF PEACE. By A. F. Wilson. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Struggles between capital and labor, but mainly between a would-be monopoly and independent industrial concerns, which it succeeds in crushing, are "The Wars of Peace" with which A. F. Wilson deals in his novel bearing this title. The author's apparent object is to demonstrate that there can be nothing good in "trusts," and this demonstration, if it fails to convince, at least takes the form of a very satisfying and interestingly developed romance.

Albion Harding, a wealthy New England mill owner, of high ideals, whose tastes incline to literature and music, becomes the head of a combination which he organizes with the avowed intention of directing in strict accordance with the principles of private and business honor. His only son, Theodore, has different ideas about the morality of monopolies. He declines to have anything to do with his father's enterprise, undertaken in spite of of his opposition, withdraws his capital from his father's business, and acquires a mill on his own account, with the result that relations between the two men gradually become strained to the breaking point.

Albion Harding has an unshakable belief in the infallibility of his own judgment. He strives with all his soul, as President of his "missionary monopoly," as he styles it, to administer its affairs so that its methods and profits shall be strictly legitimate; but his theories do not work out in practice, and he finds himself compelled to let Roger Burnham, a man entirely without scruple, do things which he himself would not personally think of resorting to through stress of circumstances. He seeks to justify himself to his own conscience and to other men by the argument that it is utterly impossible for the head of a great combination to keep in touch with all the details of business.

One by one this masterful, confident financier sees his plans miscarry, his theories refuted, and, old and ill, he is brought to a bitter realization of the fact that his whole course in domestic and business life has been a mistaken one. The trust does not prosper. His daughter elopes after he has refused to permit her to marry at the time of her own choosing. The girl whom he destined for his son's wife is wedded to another man. His son and business rival announces his intention of contracting what Albion Harding regards as a mésalliance, the fiancée being the daughter of a small mill owner who had been a laboring man and whom the trust ruins. Another independent mill owner, victim of the trust, commits suicide, and finally, through Burnham's instrumentality, his son's mill is blown up and Theodore nearly killed by an Anarchist who has a theory that, all competition being destroyed, the people will rise and in turn destroy the trust.

School Histories.

"Barnes's Brief History of the United States," (American Book Company, $1,) in use for several years in schools all over the country, especially in rural districts, has been revised, and now comes out under the American Book Company's auspices as "Barnes's School History of the United States," by Esther Baker Steele, daughter of the author of the first work, the late Prof. J. Dorman Steele. The new book is less attractive in appearance, though it is better calculated to withstand the wear and tear of the schoolroom.

More space is given to the prehistoric races of the New World than in the original work. Rhode Island's colonization is given more attention. Washington's career in the French and Indian war is made subordinate, whereas in the former work his achievements form practically half the chapters given to that war. These chapters bearing on the impressment of seamen and the war of 1812 are very full. Perry's Chinese expedition is given much attention. Jefferson Davis stands out as a more important figure in the rebellion period than he does in any other work of the same scope. The plates, with very few exceptions, are new. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Franklin, and Morris are particularly well represented. The space devoted to lists of books for collateral reading has been cut down. The chronological summary is now carried in the appendix. "Historical recreations" are continued and the work treated by epochs as before. The book brings the history of the country up to Cuba's first election and the coal strike of 1902.

In "Barnes's Elementary History of the United States," (American Book Company, 60 cents,) James Baldwin tells the history of the country through biographical sketches of some of its most famous men. These are arranged as a rule in chronological order. The work brings home to the reader the personal qualities of each character and recites practically all of the best known incidents connected with each. Columbus, John Cabot, the Spanish leaders of New World discoveries, Drake, Raleigh and Hudson, John Endicott and Lord Baltimore, Penn and Oglethorpe, Sir William Johnson, Daniel Boone, Fulton, Morse, and Whitney are included in the work. The boyhood of Clay is given with its every detail, but Calhoun, the representative Southerner of that period, is passed by, and so is Daniel Webster. Lee and Grant, Lincoln, and McKinley have notices.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

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History and Biography.

THE ROMANCE OF THE CIVIL WAR. Selected and Annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart, with the Collaboration of Elizabeth Stevens. Source Readers of American History Series, No. 4. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-418. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MEMORIES OF YALE LIFE AND MEN, 1845-99. By Timothy Dwight. 8vo. Pp. 486. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1803. Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, Their History, &c. Translated from the rare originals, (Spanish, French, Italian, Latin, &c.,) many of which are now published for the first time. Edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson, with Historical Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne and Special Contributions by well-known scholars and bibliographers. Bibliography and Analytical Index. Illustrated. Fifty-five volumes. Large 8vo. Pp. about 325 per volume. Cleveland, Ohio: A. H. Clark & Co. $4 per volume.

A SOLDIER OF CONSCIENCE. By Edward P. Clark. 12mo. Pp. 80. Brooklyn: The Eagle Press.

ERASMUS. By Ernest F. H. Capey. 16mo. Pp. 228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

HOME LIFE UNDER THE STUARTS, 1603-49. By Elizabeth Godfrey. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THOUGHTS FROM MAETERLINCK. Chosen and Arranged by E. S. S. 12mo. Pp. 233. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

NEW CONCEPTIONS IN SCIENCE. With a Forward on the Relations of Science and Progress. By Carl Snyder. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xi.-361. New York: Harper & Brother. $2 net.

THE ORPHEAN TRAGEDY. Edward S. Creamer. 12mo. Pp. 169. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THREE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH BOOK TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY. By A. Growoll. Also a list of the catalogues, &c. Published for the English Book Trade from 1595-1902. By Wilberforce Eames. 8vo. Pp. 195. New York: Published for the Dibden Club by M. L. Greenhalgh, 1,135 Madison Avenue. $5 net.

CORRESPONDENCE OF LADY BURGHERSH WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Edited by her daughter, Lady Rose Aveigall. With portraits. 8vo. Pp. vii.-220. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

SOCIAL ORIGINS. By Andrew Lang. Primal Law. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-205. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.60.

Religion.

BREAKERS AHEAD; Or, Whither Are We Drifting. By Jane R. Griffing. 12mo. Pp. 116. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. (Paper.) 25 cents.

THE DAVIS PARALLEL GOSPELS. Being the Three Synoptic Gospels and Some Portions of John, together with a Short Commentary. By E. D. Davis. 8vo. Pp. 160. New York: Peter Eckler. $1.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON NATIONAL CHARACTER. Illustrated by the Lives and Legends of the English Saints. Being the Bampton Lectures. By William Holden Hutton. 8vo. Pp. xv.-386. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

Fiction.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM; or, IN THE GRIP OF HATE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 276. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

HOW BALDY WON THE COUNTY SEAT. By Charles Josiah Adams. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. (Paper.) 60 cents.

A ROSE OF A HUNDRED LEAVES. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

ETHEL. By J. J. Bell. 16mo. Pp. 187. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

SINFUL PECK. A Novel. By Morgan Robertson. 12mo. Pp. 264. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LIONS OF THE LORD. A Tale of the Old West. By Harry Leon Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 517. Boston: The Lothrop Company.

MARA. By Pansy. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 441. Boston: The Lothrop Company.

STAY-AT-HOMES. By L. B. Walford. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Zoology.

RABBITS, CATS, AND CAVIES. Descriptive Sketches of All Recognized Exhibition Varieties, with Many Original Anecdotes. By C. H. Lane. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-306. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50 net.

KENNEL DISEASES. Their Symptoms, Nature, Causes, and Treatment. By Ashmont. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-424. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

DOGS. How to Care for them in Health and Treat Them When Ill. Homoeopathic Treatment. Illustrated, Compiled, and Arranged by B. F. Anshutz. 100 pages. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 75 cents.

Miscellaneous.

QUO VADITIS? A Call to the Old Moralities. By Bouck White. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Civic Press, Bible House, N. Y.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS; Or, Giant Labor and Giant Capital Face to Face. A Story of the "Toiling Masses" and the "Thrifty Rich." By F. C. Lange. 12mo. Pp. 262. Published by F. C. Lange.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM. Edited by J. S. Billings. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50 net.

STATE PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE. Bearing upon the Purchase of the Territory of Louisiana. 8vo. Pp. 300. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EDUCATION. An Account of the Course of Educational Opinion and Practice from the Earliest Periods of which we have Reliable Records to the Revival of Learning. By Samuel G. Williams. 12mo. Pp. 356. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.12.

CARD KEY TO EXERCISES IN REPORTING STYLE. (Being a Shorthand Key to all the Exercises in the Isaac Pitman "Shorthand Instructor," Twentieth Century Edition, from Pages 128 to 226, inclusive.) For use of teachers in shorthand classes. 27 separate cards. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 25 cents.

IN THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS. The Narrative of a Cruise in the Schooner "Terrapin," with Notices of the Islands, their Fauna, Ethnology, &c. By C. Borden Kloss. 8vo. Pp. 373. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7 net.

JAPANESE GARLAND. By Florence Peltier. Small 4to. Illustrated. Boston: Lothrop Company. 75 cents net.

Foreign.

LE JUIF POLONAIS PAR ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. By Edward Manley. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-106. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

LA MERE DE LA MARQUISE. Par Edmond About. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Murray P. Brush. 12mo. Pp. v.-168. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

In Old Ireland.

CASTLE OMERAGH. By F. Frankfort Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Ireland in the bloody days of the invasion by Oliver Cromwell is the field of this story, and the centre of the stage is an exceedingly picturesque stronghold perched upon a rocky, sea-washed cliff looking toward the broad Atlantic. The hero is an English-Irishman with hastily acquired Quaker principles, which, at a pinch, do not interfere with his fighting qualities. He is a hot hater of Oliver and a loyal son of the Green Isle in spite of Sassenach blood. Moreover, though so good an Irishman, he is diffident of ladies' favors and dull to see when they look upon him kindly. For heroine is an Irish girl of the good old sort, very brave and very true, and named, of course, Kathleen; for stage manager, an astute Irish priest, and for villain, an Irish traitor—a white-livered trader of horses and mouther of phrases. Then the hero, himself so modest, has a picturesque brother, a young blade who has lived in France and is a gallant lover of many dames—including, for a season, Kathleen. He plays upon the flute even while the cannon balls of the Ironsides are chipping pieces off the stones of the castle wall, a proceeding which, while it scandalizes a priest, does not prevent the young scamp from being a good fighting man and resolving in the end to be faithful to one beautiful lady. Looming behind all is the grim figure of Cromwell—an impressive background.

In the story lovers sigh and sing and kiss, people slay and are slain, traitors get just deserts, ancient ordnance does siege duty, and an Irish bog eats up a corporal's guard of the marauding and prayerful followers of the Lord Protecter of the Liberties of England. The use of a glass pyramid with weird results lends a tinge of the mysterious, and for the mystery thus introduced no scientific explanation is vouchsafed. Neither does the writer attempt to write or spell in the manner of Cromwell's contemporaries.

There is little to differentiate Mr. Moore's story from other stories of its kind, but it will serve the purposes of the hour as well as another. That is to say, the reader—if he be in the proper Summer mood—will find himself interested enough to keep on reading to the end. At all events, if it belongs to the genus historical novel one is not forced to read a deal of rehashed history to get at the romance.

A German Legend.

THE SILENT MAID. By Frederick Werden Pangborn. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

"The Silent Maid" is not a novel. It is the legend of Stille Maegth, "her strange bewitchment and her wondrous song, and how she came to love a mortal man." It is told in archaic, uneven language, and reads in parts very much as though Frederick Werden Pangborn had translated it from an old German folk tale.

Baron von Rabenhörst, whose domain extended as far as eye could reach, and which he held by right of might, was the last of a long line of warrior barons. While lost in the forest one night he happened upon a little maid who was singing in a wonderful voice, took a fancy to her, and resolved to keep her for himself, which he did after striking off the head of an old dumb woman who was her guardian and sought to recover her, for he knew no other law than his own. To all his questions the child returned but one answer: Stille Maegth, (Silent Maid,) having no power, as it turned out, to hold converse with human beings, though she was able to speak to animals and to sing songs. She grew up to womanhood and he decided to marry her, which he did.

But a curse uttered upon the house of Rabenhörst some centuries before by a mad gentlewoman whose husband had been slaughtered by a Rabenhörst immediately began to operate. This curse was that the lords of that ilk might never know happiness in love should they wed a maiden. While the marriage feast was in progress the approach of the army of another powerful baron, von Hammerschlang, who lay claim to Stille Maegth, was signaled. The baron rushed out with his men, leaving the castle in charge of one of two brothers, noble knights, who had joined his forces. He was victorious, but business connected with the distribution of the enemy's lands among his faithful warriors kept him away for a year.

Meanwhile Stille Maegth, who had never known what it was to love anything or anybody, fell in love with the young knight left to guard the castle, and her passion gave her the faculty of speech with him, in accordance with the terms of a spell that had been cast over her in infancy. The baron returned to find her nursing a baby. The brother of the knight, who had been false to his trust, divined what had happened, and assumed the blame. In a duel the baron killed him, but was himself mortally wounded. He died in a forgiving frame of mind, pardoning the recreant knight, who had confessed his guilt, and giving instructions that the child should become his heir. That night Stille Maegth vanished, and was seen no more. The people said that she had been a spirit dwelling in mortal form, and that her kinfolk, the Elverkonge, had claimed her.

New Books on John Wesley.

Two books are in active preparation on the life of the founder of Methodism. One is "The Life of John Wesley," by Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University, which the Century Company will publish. The other, which will bear the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company, is "Wesley and His Preachers," by G. Holden Pike. Both volumes have timely significance by reason of the bicentennial of the birth of Methodism's founder. Mr. Pike, who will be recalled as the author of "Oliver Cromwell and His Times," has made a special effort to secure for his book reproductions of many old paintings and prints, several of which are extremely rare portraits. His work deals specifically with the conquest of Britain by Wesley and his immediate followers.

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The Last Word.
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"The story begins and ends in Western Texas. Between chapters there is the ostensible autobiography of a girl who makes her way in New York journalism. Out of it all comes a book vivid, bright, original—one of a kind and the kind most welcome to readers of the hitherto conventional."—N. Y. World.

A Story of Ward Politics.
The Spoilsmen.
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FROM READERS.

Was the Discovery of Radium Anticipated in "Titus Andronicus"?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

AT present much is being said about the new element called radium, which threatens to overturn some of our theories concerning the qualities of matter. There was a curious anticipation of this discovery centuries ago. In the play of "Titus Andronicus," ascribed to the pen of Shakespeare, the following lines occur:

"Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
Which like a taper in some monument,
Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks,
And shows the ragged entrails of this pit."
—Act II., Scene 4.

To this passage Dr. Johnson adds the following note: "There is supposed to be a gem called a carbuncle which emits, not reflected but native light. Boyle believed in its existence."

The worthy doctor was, however, in error as to the opinion of Boyle, who, in speaking of this imaginary gem, says: "I find on the one side that a great many think it no rarity, upon a mistaken persuasion that not only are there scores of carbuncles, of which this is one, but that all diamonds and other glittering jewels shine in the dark. Whereas, on the other side, there are very many learned men who—plausibly enough—deny that there are any carbuncles or shining stones at all."—Boyle. Works, Vol. I., Page 780.

That radium emits rays very similar to those of light is undoubtedly true; and that fact, if known, might well have seemed to establish this superstition.

I may add that Drayton, a contemporary of Shakespeare, refers to the same belief in the following lines:

"The carbuncle
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy ejecteth
That, in the very darkest night
The eye to it directeth." S. E.

Rarebit or Rabbit.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your number of Saturday, June 6, under the heading "Fancy Food," I find what I consider a common and oft-repeated error, viz: the use of "Welsh Rarebit" for "Welsh Rabbit." I hold that the latter is the correct form; and, as your paper is usually recognized as a model of unexceptional English, you may possibly find these remarks worth your while. I can give you several analogous examples: "Bombay Duck," which all who have voyaged anywhere between Ceylon and Yokohama will recognize as the name of a condiment frequently served with rice and curry. It is a small salt fish, which, when baked until it is quite crisp, is a pleasant addition to the Indian dish. Then, in the west of Scotland, a salt herring is known as a "Glasgow Magistrate," and in the north of that country a red herring is known as a "Crail Capon." All of these, like the Welsh rabbit, may be classed as more or less amusing verbal pleasantries. I hope I have made out my case for the "Rabbit" as against the "Rarebit." W. T.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1903.

Cyclopedic Errors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent number of your paper appeared two things which combined to give me a shock. First, Mr. Alden, in his London letter, spoke of the confounding of John Taylor Brown and John Brown in the index of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Second, you had an editorial on the Bulwer centenary, showing the British author was born the same day as Emerson—May 25, 1803. Here came the shock. I had for years supposed that 1805 was the year of Bulwer's birth, and was on the point of making my pencil sharp to indite something sharper yet for "From Readers," and compel you to hide your diminished head in the shadow of an egregious blunder exposed. Well, egregious blunder there was, but it was in the ninth edition of my long-trusted Encyclopaedia Britannica, and not in the ever-refreshing columns of The Saturday Review. The Britannica says Bulwer was born in 1805, which statement is one of the infinitude of things that "ain't so." Furthermore, as I had discovered years ago, the supplement of the same edition of the Britannica declares that Robert Louis Stevenson was born in [illegible], when it should say 1850.

Inaccuracies like these must be expected in daily and even in weekly papers. They are all but inexcusable in monthly or quarterly magazines, whose editorial and mechanical departments have time "to burn." They are wholly inexcusable if not unpardonable in a work supposedly standard, in whose preparation long years are devoted. Such errors are especially tempting to the unenviable few, among whom I choose to be numbered, that have spent their whole adult lives in the thankless, disheartening, yet never-to-die battle in the cause of accuracy in daily journalism. JOHN TALMAN.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7.

Taking Gerard Seriously.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Conan Doyle, in closing his amusing "Adventures of Etienne Gerard" in the current issue of The Strand Magazine, commits an astounding historical blunder. Marie Louise is therein described as writing, toward the end of the year 1820, a recommendatory letter to Gerard introducing a French sailor who is engaged in a plot to aid Napoleon in escaping from St. Helena. It would be difficult to imagine any circumstance more opposed to historical probability.

Marie Louise, instead of conspiring to enable Napoleon to escape from St. Helena, would, as a matter of fact, rather have conspired to keep him there, but she was not of the stuff of which to make conspirators. A "colorless" woman, of feeble will, frivolous, fond of amusement and of admiration, she was an imperial "matinée girl."

When Marie Louise, then in Parma, heard of Napoleon's escape from Elba, she wrote (March 12, 1815) to Prince Metternich that she was entirely opposed to the project, and placed herself and her son under the protection of the Allied powers. It was on the following day the allied powers issued the declaration (written by Talleyrand) that Napoleon was an outlaw and an enemy of the whole human race.

Within a few days after Napoleon landed at Frejus he attempted to communicate with Marie Louise and continued to do so for several weeks. Marie Louise had promised her father, Emperor Francis, to deliver to him all letters sent her by Napoleon, and did so without opening them. Finally, on April 14, 1815, Marie Louise declared publicly that she would rather end her days in a convent than share the throne of France with Napoleon. Moreover, there are other and even better reasons known to students of history why Marie Louise would not have welcomed Napoleon home from St. Helena. AUGUSTUS A. LEVEY.

New York, June 5, 1903.

Familiar Hymns.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the Rev. Dr. Benson's interesting study of "Familiar Hymns" reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of May 30 the author observes, "The demand for a specifically romantic origin for every piece of verse for which one cares is unfailing." He further states: "There are frequently interesting, curious, and noteworthy circumstances connected with the production and history of these hymns that have fastened themselves deep in the hearts of the Christian world here and in England."

No doubt the following description and romantic origin of that immortal hymn, "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide," will make an impression on the Christian never to be forgotten:

No finer religious poetry has ever been given to the world, none more uplifting in its every line, than that of the obscure country rector, the Rev. H. F. Lyte, obscure while living, but famous since his death.

The Rev. H. F. Lyte was born of gentle blood at Kelso, Ireland, June 1793, but owing to narrow means was compelled to struggle hard for his education. He was graduated from his studies with honor, however; but settled down into a "dreary Irish curacy" until compelled by ill-health to resign. He finally settled at Brixham, where he toiled for twenty years under many a cloud of pastoral difficulty and discouragement. While here he wrote the beautiful hymn "Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide." This was the last poetic utterance of Lyte, written as the shadows of the dark valley were closing his labors on earth.

Though he was, as he says, scarcely "able to crawl," he made one more attempt to preach and administer the holy communion.

"Oh, brethren," said he, "I can speak feelingly, experimentally, on this point, and I stand before you seasonably to-day, as alive from the dead, if I may hope to impress it upon you and induce you to prepare for that solemn hour which must come to all, by a timely acquaintance with, appreciation of, and a dependence on the death of Christ."

Many tearful eyes witnessed the distribution of the sacred elements, as given out by one who was already standing with one foot in the grave.

Having given with his dying breath a last adieu to his surrounding flock, he retired to his chamber, fully aware of his near approach to the end of time. As the evening of the sad day gathered its darkness, he handed to a near and dear relative this immortal hymn, with music accompanying, which he had prepared:

Abide with me! Fast falls the eventide,
The darkness deepens, Lord, with me abide,
When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me!

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day,
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see,
Oh, Thou who changest not, abide with me!

The Master did abide with him the few more hours passed on earth. His end is described as that of "the happy Christian poet, singing while strength lasted, and while entering the dark valley, pointing upward with smiling countenance, he whispered 'Peace! Joy!'"

The above article, which I copied from The Musical World many years ago, will prove of deep interest to the believer. The Christian world will unanimously agree that no finer religious poetry has ever been written than that of the obscure country rector, H. F. Lyte.

HARRY HAMILTON PRICE.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, June 8, 1903.

Braddock's Route.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The interest developed in the book on Braddock's Road, which has been recently published, leads me to ask if any of your readers can indicate in any way to me the route followed by Braddock from Alexandria to Georgetown, and whether it is known at all where he rested during the night that he spent within the present limits of the City of Washington? CURIOUS.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1903.

Playing House.

"The Child Housekeeper" (A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00) is a most attractively made textbook for the kindergarten by two very successful teachers, Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansevoort Chittenden. It is a book of simple lessons, with songs, games, and stories, the music by Alice R. Baldwin—easy little tunes, that even a little musical knowledge will enable one to pick out quite respectably on a piano; the illustrations by Alice Lincoln Upham, who makes even such an unpleasant job as sweeping or scrubbing floors look exciting and to be envied by the infant members of the class, because of the animation of her drawing and the life-like pose of her figures. The object of the book is to teach young girls to work neatly and intelligently at home with the utensils and materials there provided; the ideas may be developed to meet the needs of older pupils, too. The lessons are arranged for classes of twelve, but it will be easy for the teacher to arrange for groups of varied sizes. Each subject fills just one chapter, but the teacher can make as many lessons as necessary out of each chapter. The titles of these chapters are certainly interesting: Firemaking, setting the table, washing dishes, bedmaking, sweeping and dusting, cleaning, laundry work, mending, and care of the baby are the various headings. Each chapter is followed by a brief bibliography. There is a preface by Jacob A. Riis, the tenement house reformer, who calls it a great and good thing to make a book like this. For "any one who can put poetry into dishwashing and Spring sunshine into the housecleaning we men had learned to associate only with house tasks and bad language, has given the world a real boost toward the better day. * * * Making two blades of grass grow where one grew before is great; but to bring them into the house, into the kitchen—grass, daisies, and all, and the sunshine, and the Summer winds, and the birds with them—is to make happy house-mothers out of weary wives of the future." In the middle of the pretty blue and white tiled cover there is a steaming pot, backed by a scroll of music, a mop-stick, and a feather duster, a ladle below and a toasting fork above.

Trials of a Preacher.

RONALD CARNAQUAY. By Bradley Gilman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Rev. Mr. Gilman's avowed purpose in writing "Ronald Carnaquay" was to "hold the mirror up to nature" as manifested in certain phases of the church life of our time. It is a general arraignment of the management of some churches by their Trustees which creates the demand for "commercial clergymen."

It appears that ministers newly installed in a parish are nearly always advised by the Trustees directly or by implication not to "meddle" with the business affairs of the churches, but to give their attention solely to spiritual concerns; yet the worth of a minister's work is sooner or later judged by the size of his congregations, and his value is measured by the Treasurer's receipts. In the case of many churches Mr. Gilman says:

A preacher may speak or act as he likes in the pulpit if only he draws a crowd to hear him; if the crowd comes and pays liberally to be entertained the "pillars" will condone all defects, wink at all extravagances, and leave the preacher alone in his nondescript "success." But so soon as the public interest flags critics spring up throughout all classes in such a church who feel competent to instruct the preacher and to demonstrate that he is not a competent man.

A victim of this commercial spirit was the Rev. Lawrence Freeman, pastor of Emmanuel Church and the real hero of the story. He was a man of intellect and refinement, who had a horror of annual "festivals," (which the author designates as "annual orgies,") for which everybody is boldly solicited for contributions of food, fancy articles, decorations, novelties in dress and money. These and similar devices to raise money with which to keep the church going he would have discontinued had it been in his power; therefore he was looked upon with disfavor by a majority of the Trustees and forced out. He established another church parish in a poor and neglected section of the town inhabited by a very rough element, and makes a striking success of it. He had been succeeded at Emmanuel Church by the Rev. Ronald Carnaquay, who, being a man of somewhat imposing personality and aggressive and theatrical methods, restored the church to a condition of financial prosperity.

One day, however, the church building was destroyed by fire, and as there was little or no insurance upon it the church as an organization was practically bankrupt. The Rev. Mr. Carnaquay gave up the ministry to become a commercial traveler, while the Rev. Mr. Freeman, who had inherited an unexpected legacy, the mill owner for whom Mr. Carnaquay was traveling, and another capitalist acquired the church property, and the clergyman was free to realize his high ambition.

Books on International Topics.

Among the world questions of the present day none is more interesting than the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon nations toward the Teutonic and the attitude of England and Russia across the Afghan and Persian frontiers. The last subject is much elucidated through three recently published books. "The Persian Problem," by H. J. Whigham, is the latest of these, a book suggested by Lord Curzon and dealing intimately, from an English point of view, with the growth of Russian influence in Persia, which is, of course, the very soul of the matter. The second book is A. H. Savage Landor's "Across Coveted Lands," published last Fall, and having immediately to do with Persian life and conditions and the international questions there under solution, a book studied first hand with a remarkable clearness of vision. The other book referred to is P. M. Sykes's "Ten Thousand Miles in Persia."

As to the Anglo-American-German question it is a little curious perhaps that "The Anglo-Saxon Century and the Unification of the English-speaking People," by John R. Dos Passos, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and "German Ambitions," by an author who signs himself "Vigilans sed Aequus," which is in preparation by the same house, both advise a union of English-speaking peoples against German influence. We have already cited a few extracts from the first part of "German Ambitions," but the closing page, even the closing paragraph, which is just going to press, is still more significant:

One last word. Two of the Pan-German prophets of the future, "Germania Triumphans," and Dr. Eisenhart, represent Germany as fighting against both Britain and the United States, but fighting against them separately. In "Germania Triumphans" the United States is first attacked and defeated by both sea and land, and Britain is represented as chuckle-headed enough and base enough to look on and do nothing. Then comes Britain's turn. The only difference in Dr. Eisenhart's vaticination of the future is that Germany takes Britain first and the United States looks on. Britain is disposed of, "and now," says the prophet, "it is time to reckon with America." Not even these half-sane Pan-Germans contemplate the possibility of dealing with Britain and the United States together. The lesson is a good one, and if I were asked to indicate in a sentence the supreme moral of these chapters it would be just that—friendship, and, if need be, mutual aid between the great twin brethren of Anglo-Saxondom.

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The Civic Press. New York.

BOSTON IDEAS

Some Juvenile Books—Harry Leon Wilson's Latest Work—Some Other Forthcoming Volumes.

HOW do foreign children really appear to the fancy of an untravelled child? In nearly all modern juvenile books, except those of Miss Bayler, the American visitor in strange lands, and especially in heathen countries, is always in much the same attitude of instructive superiority that makes him so dearly beloved by foreigners when he arrives at man's estate. Mr. R. Van Berkum's "A Boy in Old Japan," published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard in 1901, was the first respectable effort to make the American youth understand the thoughts and aims of a young Japanese, but it was too serious for all but exceptionally well-taught children. Mrs. Florence Peltier has now tried the experiment of interesting small readers in Japanese art, describing an emblematic birthday garland painted by a Japanese boy, into whose mouth she puts descriptions of the beautiful games of his country and accounts of its manners and customs. She does full justice to Japanese art, literature, and patriotism as far as they are within the comprehension of a child, and four illustrations by Genjiro Yeto show Japanese children as they look to a Japanese. Beginning in the primary school, with the descriptions in the "Little Cousin Series," proceeding thence to books like this and then books like "A Boy in Old Japan," a pupil would attain to that capacity for just appreciation which does not loosen his hold on his inherited convictions, but gives him the gracious tolerance that he needs.

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Mrs. Peltier's book will be issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company, which also announces "Defending the Bank," by Mr. E. S. Van Zile, a story of children who prevent a bank robbery, and also Mr. Eustace L. Williams's "The Mutineers."

Mr. Williams has discovered a plan to teach politics to the "athletic" boy. He has invented a school dominated, in spite of President and Faculty, by a boss, viz., a boy who controls the vote of his club and by his "deals," bribery, and corruption, and even by special legislation, distributes all the class appointments and makes up all the athletic teams, leaving nothing to the rival club. The hero is a boy who, as soon as he perceives the condition of affairs, determines to dethrone the boss, starts an independent movement, that is to say, organizes a baseball team in which the places are given to merit, and by unremitting hard work reforms the school as far as a pupil may, the Faculty completing the work by expelling the "Napoleon," as "the boss" has been called. The little fable is very carefully worked out, and the maxims given to the young leader by his brother and the instruction bestowed by him upon his followers are precisely those needed by young men taking the first plunge into politics, but the artful author hints nothing of the sort, but pretends to be concerned only with baseball at Belle Monte.

***

The International Union, acting through Messrs. Ginn & Co., has just published "Discourses in War," by Dr. Channing. It contains the two "Discourses" and the "Lecture" on war, an extract entitled "War and Human Brotherhood," taken from the introduction to his "Works"; extracts from sermons placed together with no marks of division, a piece of work unfair both to Channing and to the reader; parts of the two papers on Napoléon published in The Christian Examiner, and part of the letter on the annexation of Texas, and a eulogy of Dr. Worcester, founder of the Massachusetts Peace Society, a very different person from Dr. Joseph Emerson Worcester, lexicographer, author of "Elements of History" and "Sketches of the Earth." An introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, an especially good fighter in his own way, takes the general wickedness of the uniform-wearing American as an accepted truth, instead of the much disputed assertion that it is.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are nearly ready to issue Mr. C. G. D. Roberts's "Book of the Rose," a little volume of poems with a colored frontispiece and rubricated title. The first part is entirely given up to lyrics of the rose; the second part to miscellaneous pieces, both together making less than a hundred pages. The rose poems are the better of the two. In the others there is a frequently recurring note of consciousness of misery not deep enough for unhappiness, but not accordant with happiness, and they do not show the author at his best or at his strongest.

***

It is pure chance that makes the lover of Mr. Harry Leon Wilson's "The Lions of the Lord" a cowboy of the very type of Mr. Andy Adams, who finds himself accused by Mississippi Valley critics of being a species of Mr. Harris on horseback. This lover, Ruel Follett, is the son of an overland freighter, who turns cattleman and miner when the completion of the Pacific Railway makes the change necessary. The son, with others of his own class, not penniless, ignorant adventurers, but rich men's heirs, with more than the rudiments of education, every year drove 5,000 head of cattle to Leavenworth, putting themselves under the direction of a hard boss; once Ruel followed a herd that went from Montana to Texas. In speech he seldom errs grammatically, although guilty of almost as much slang as a college undergraduate, but there is nothing in his spoken word to indicate that he might not write as well as Mr. Adams, and there is nothing in Mr. Adams's book to prove that he cannot speak the tongue of Buck Fanshaw's friend. Mark Twain was criticised by men of an earlier school; otherwise he might have been told that, having been a pilot, he never could have written "Life on the Mississippi." However, one of the critics has promised to organize a small club to write a cowboy book in cowboy language, presenting cowboy manners of the true cowboy kind. As if the drought were not a sufficient plague for one year!

***

Mr. Wilson's real hero is an enthusiastic, honest young Mormon deeply embittered by the early persecution of his people and fully persuaded of the righteousness of the Mountain Meadows massacre. His slow awakening to realization of his own crime and of the true nature of the leading "Saints" ends in public speech against polygamy for which the saints would gladly have released him from his earthly tabernacle had he not saved them the trouble by dying. The book covers the period between the destruction of Nauvoo and the later days of Brigham Young, is based upon well-authenticated history, and is really instructive.

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The July number of The Atlantic Monthly will be devoted to California and California writers, of whom The Atlantic has introduced more than one to the East. Mr. Herbert Bashford, the editor of "The Literary West," will lead with a paper on "The Literary Development of the Pacific Coast"; Prof. Gayley will answer the question, "What Is Comparative Literature?" President Jordan will contribute an essay on "The Voice of the Scholar," President Wheeler will write on "A National Type of Culture," and Mr. John Muir has prepared a paper on the issue of the last volume of Prof. Sargent's work on "American Silva." Miss Mary Austin and Miss Mabel Clare Craft will furnish stories with California subjects; Mr. Jack London tells of "The Gold Hunters of the North," and Miss Ethel J. Hussey of "Life at a Mountain Observatory."

***

By the time that one reads the tenth English obituary notice of the late Mr. Richard H. Stoddard and finds him invariably spelled Stoddart, one is ready to write a wicked line or two in regard to English accuracy in matters American, but in truth the trouble lies in excess of accuracy. It is hardly possible that the name was misspelled on this side of the ocean, and it probably arrived in London as "Stoddard," but the conscientious Briton, to whom "Stoddard" is an eccentricity, looked in "Who's Who," found him "Stoddart," and so printed him. As the error appeared in the "Who's Who" of 1902 it seems probable that it did not in the least trouble the person most concerned, but the sight of the error gives one an unpleasant little shock, suggesting forgetfulness.

***

A friendly little note inquires whether the price of the Thumbnail "Omar" is an English shilling or an "American shilling," 12½ cents. Here in Massachusetts an American shilling is 16 2-3 cents, and 12½ cents is ninepence, or "a York shilling," but the word has quite passed out of use in the shops, and unless one is wildly Anglomaniac one says "shilling" only when speaking of an English measure of value. There is a plainly bound thumbnail edition for a lower price, and the "stamped calf" seems incredible, although so named in the English papers.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

June 12, 1903.

Striking Short Stories.

In "The Black Lion Inn," by Alfred H. Lewis, (New York, R. H. Russell,) a newly reformed inebriate, playing the rôle of Dan Chaucer, sits by the tavern fire in a region of dim geographical designation, but one where snow blocks the roads without, and listens to these stories, which he hands on to the reader. The story tellers, who drink copiously of burgundy and scotch and emit much tobacco smoke while they talk, are a motley lot—an old-time gambler grown rich in stocks, an old-time smuggler of twisted moral calibre, a cattleman from the Western plains, with a vocabulary that never was on land or sea; a doctor of amiability and experience, and Sam, a Sioux Indian, a retainer of the cattleman. The stories, which are brief if numerous, deal much with shady matters, and the best of them for mere reading purposes are the tales of the cattleman and the Sioux, the last folk-lore stories dealing with the exploits of Moh-Kwa, the Wise Bear. The illustrations by Mr. Remington consist of heads of Indians, frontiersmen, and prize fighters, with an occasional mustang or elk, and are extremely good.

A History of Formosa.

James W. Davidson's "The Island of Formosa: Past and Present," which the Macmillan Company will issue shortly, deals, as the subtitle indicates, with the "history, people, and their government, resources and commercial products, tea, camphor, sugar, gold, coal, sulphur, economical plants, and other productions of the island." The book was first printed in Japan, and is probably unique in this respect. Mr. Davidson in United States Consul at Formosa. He spent eight years collecting his material. The volume will contain over 700 pages, and is profusely illustrated. There will also be a number of maps.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

"A Girl Among the Anarchists," the Return of Kipling and Barry Pain, Maurice Hewlett's New Serial.

LONDON, June 1.—That this is a dull season in the publishing trade is universally admitted among publishers. But nevertheless three books have been published during the last few weeks which are perhaps the most noteworthy of their class among the publications of the year—Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon," Mr. George Moore's "Untilled Field," and Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter." The latter is selling largely, but to what extent the two other books are selling I do not know. Mr. Moore's novels usually go into at least a second edition, which is creditable to the taste of the reading public, for the books are the work of a true artist. Mr. Conrad has his circle of enthusiastic admirers, but I fear that his work is far too good to be really popular. However, he ought to be contented with the praise which "Typhoon" has received from critics whose verdict means something. No such praise has been given to any story that has appeared in the last twelve months.

Mr. Conrad will publish in the Autumn a new novel, in which he has collaborated with Mr. Hueffer. The name of the book is to be "Romance," and I hope it contains more of Mr. Conrad at his best than was contained in a book of which I, in common with most people, have forgotten the name, in which he also collaborated with the same writer. The result in that instance was very far from being successful. The first chapter strongly suggested Mr. Conrad, but the rest of the book might have been written by any one of a dozen popular writers. However, we are also to have some time between June and January a novel written entirely by Mr. Conrad, and to this we can look forward with confidence.

Miss Isobel Meredith has just published a book entitled "A Girl Among the Anarchists," which purports to be, and doubtless is, a truthful account of the author's experiences as an Anarchist. The book may or may not be worth reading. Those who think that an Anarchist is merely a person with an unpopular political creed may like to read what the "Girl" has to say, while the rest of us, who look upon the Anarchist as a peculiarly vicious type of mad dog, will not care to read pages of anything concerning him except his last dying speech and confession. I mention the book merely to protest against the author's assumption of the title of "girl." Very probably she is a young woman, but assuredly she is not a girl, any more than Mr. Morley Roberts, who furnishes a preface to the book, is a boy. If a woman is old enough to write a book and secure a publisher for it, the chances that she is a girl are extremely small. A short time ago I unintentionally annoyed a woman writer who had described herself as a girl by suggesting that she was nothing of the sort. The pretense that every unmarried woman is still a girl may be tolerable in society, but in literature it should be sternly frowned down. If the writer of the book about Anarchists had described herself as "A Woman Among the Anarchists" no fault could have been found with her title page, but when she deliberately asks us to consider her as a girl she impliedly asks us to regard her book as unworthy of attention. For surely there can be little worth noticing in what a girl might write concerning political matters, or, for that matter, concerning anything.

Mr. Morley Roberts, who contributes, as I have said, the preface to the "girl's" book, is understood to fancy that he is an Anarchist, but one can as well imagine George Fox promoting the interest of Quakerdom with hand grenades, as to imagine Mr. Roberts in the act of propagating his alleged faith with dynamite. He has lately written a volume of essays, which is to be published in the Autumn if not sooner, and it is possible that we shall find in that volume a confession of his political faith. Certainly it will not be a confession which will cause any man's blood to run cold. I have never read an essay by Mr. Roberts, but I should imagine that he is just the man to write essays that would hit something or somebody particularly hard.

Mr. Kipling has just returned from his Winter's stay at the Cape. He has nearly ready a volume of poems, but I do not learn that there is any immediate prospect of a new volume of stories. I wish he could be persuaded to write a sequel to "Kim." There was no reason why that most delightful story should have ended as it did, and the adventures of Kim and the lama might have gone on indefinitely. Mr. Kipling is now, however, apparently more interested in South Africa than in India, and we may expect that the next series of stories that he gives us will deal with Africa and the Boers.

Mr. Barry Pain is another wanderer who has just returned to England. He, however, has been no further than Egypt, and nowadays, thanks to the admirable steamer service which the Germans have provided, going to Egypt is little more than going to Paris. Mr. Pain has already published a brief sketch based on his Egyptian experiences, and it is understood that he is intending to write a good-sized novel the scene of which will be laid in Egypt. Sir Gilbert Parker is doing the same thing, but since he has entered public life he has done very little writing, and the prospect is that the author will be merged in the politician, to the great regret of novel readers.

Mrs. Everard Cotes, who is probably better known as Miss Sarah Jeannette Duncan, is now in London, where she will superintend the publication of her new book and enjoy the delight of the London climate for a few weeks. The delights of the London climate may not, as a rule, be very obvious to the visitor, but when the visitor comes from India, even London seems to have a delightful climate. Mrs. Cotes has lived for several years in Calcutta, which probably has the most infamous climate of any city in the world, and to her even a London fog must seem a thing of beauty and a joy for as long as it lasts. Her last book, "Those Delightful Americans," was a success from the publisher's point of view, and was certainly an extremely entertaining story.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett has begun in The Pall Mall Magazine a romance of which the Queen of Scots is to be the heroine. He entitles it "The Queen's Quair," though profane jesters will ask why he did not prefer the title "The Quare Queen." The preface to the story is very like Mr. Hewlett—that is to say, it is distinctly "precious," but the opening chapters are free from this peculiar mannerism, and call for nothing but admiration. Indeed, the story promises to be the best thing that Mr. Hewlett has yet done, and when we remember the "Little Novels of Italy" and "Richard Yea and Nay" and "Forest Lovers," this is saying a great deal. It is not difficult to write in a sentimental and romantic way, but to do this without exciting the suspicion that the sentiment and romance are artificial is something that hardly any one, except Mr. Hewlett, can do. Certainly he can do it better than any one else. When he is sentimental we feel that he is in earnest and not acting. Of how few writers of sentiment and romance can this be truthfully said!

We have a new magazine entitled "T. A. T." It is a very small affair in size, and is sold for a penny, but nevertheless it is a true magazine and a very readable one. The first number contains stories by half a dozen well-known authors, and, indeed, few of the grown-up sixpenny and shilling magazines furnish better reading. Of course the new publication—which I forgot to say is to be a weekly—is an experiment, and it remains to be seen if the public, which can appreciate good writing, will buy it at the price of a penny. As for the usual public which buys the penny papers, it will naturally consider that a penny paid for such a paper, when the same sum would purchase a paper full of clippings, is a penny wasted. The success of the experiment would damage the grown-up magazines, for who would pay a shilling, or even a sixpence, for a magazine when they could buy an equal quantity of equally good reading matter for a penny? I am sorry that the projectors of the new publication did not give it a better title. Perhaps it is a good title to catch the eye of the public, but the fashion of giving papers titles consisting only of initials can easily be overdone. Mr. George Sims's new paper, which is probably the most successful thing of the kind which has yet been published, is entitled "Men and Women," and though it is rather a commonplace title it is better, to my mind, than a title consisting solely of initials. We may be sure that Mr. Sims knew what he was about when he chose the title of his paper, for if there is a man in London who knows better what the public likes than does Mr. Sims it would be difficult to name him.

Mr. Hardy has a poem entitled "The Pine Planters" in the June Cornhill. I never see a poem by either Mr. Hardy or Mr. Meredith without regretting that they ever undertook to write verse. Not that they cannot write good verse—though they do not always do it—but men who can write such excellent prose should not devote their time to another form of composition. What we want from Mr. Hardy is not verse, but prose—not poems, but novels. But there is no indication that he is writing a new novel. On the contrary, when a confirmed novelist takes to verse, it may generally be interpreted as a sign that his novel-writing days are over.

W. L. ALDEN.

Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

The sixth annual (1900) of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission of the State of New York is now being issued by the commission. The preliminary part of the report was issued separately in 1900, "as required by law," but as the preparation of the main part of the text and illustrations involved some delay, advantage has been taken to add current articles upon different matters relating to the work of the commission, which brings the publication up to date.

The present volume, which is octavo in size, contains [illegible] pages. It is copiously illustrated by maps, half tones, colored drawings, and from photographs. There are numerous full-page plates dealing with forest fires and injury to trees by floods; others show a number of varieties of fish, birds, insects, flies, &c.

Among the contributions are "Methods of Estimating and Measuring Standing Timber," by A. Knechtel; "A Study in Practical Reforesting," by J. Y. McClintock; "A Forest Working Plan for Township 40," by Ralph S. Hosmer and Eugene S. Bruce; "History of the Lumber Industry in the State of New York," by William F. Fox, Superintendent of the Forestry Department; "Bait Minnows," by Dr. B. W. Evermann, in which the author tells where they are to be found and for what kinds of fishing they are used, with practical directions for their capture and safekeeping; "The Canadian Red Trout," by John W. Titcomb; "Some Interesting Game Birds," by Harry C. Oberholser, with illustrations by John L. Ridgeway; "Aquatic Insects of the Saranac Region," by E. P. Felt, State Entomologist; a catalogue of 241 kinds of fish of Long Island is provided by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Chief of the Department of Fish and Game at the St. Louis Exposition; Dr. Eivermann has also provided descriptions of the fish of Lake Ontario, and the fish and mollusks of Lake Chautauqua, the former in conjunction with Dr. W. C. Kendall, with illustrations by S. F. Denton.

Statistics are given of the forest fires that occurred during the year ending Sept. 30, 1900; of the deer shipped from the Adirondack region; of the fish distribution; of shell fish culture; figures also are given of the lumber cut and manufactured during the year, and a statement has been made of the finances of the commission at the end of 1900.

Multi-Millionaires.

THE VULGARIANS. By Edgar Fawcett. Illustrated. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company.

Three young persons, a brother and two sisters, who through the winning of a lawsuit in which a gold mine was at stake suddenly became multi-millionaires, are "The Vulgarians" in Edgar Fawcett's new story.

Leander, Ernestine, and Lois Troop are simple-minded, ignorant youngsters, who all their lives have lived with their mother in the far Western town of Stratton, have had plenty of money for their needs, and are appalled by the wealth thrust upon them. However, although their mother refuses to leave Stratton, they decide to come East "to see the world." Immediately they reach Chicago they become famous. They are interviewed, an army of beggars for various institutions, charitable and otherwise, or for themselves, invades the hotel where they are stopping, and floods of letters pour in upon them. The papers are full of articles about "The Advance of the Troops," and the unfortunate trio are made the subject of endless ridicule and sarcasm. The sense of power his great wealth confers, however, is brought home to Leander, and when they reach New York and put up at the Waldorf he is rather surprised that their advent is unnoticed by the populace. He goes down to Wall Street with letters of introduction to great financiers who had had business relations with his father, and in his ignorance he treats them in an amazingly patronizing way.

But the possession of millions of dollars covers a multitude of sins, and in consideration of the fact that he deposits three of these millions in the bank of Rupert K. Ronshawe, Mrs. Ronshawe calls upon the two girls in company with Mrs. Arthur Warrender, the beautiful, refined, but widowed and impecunious daughter of the banker. They are astonished to find that the girls have no maid, no other clothes than those they wore at Stratton, and carry on terribly ungrammatical conversation with an equally terrible Western "twang." From this visit, however, dates their social salvation, for Mrs. Warrender becomes their mentor, guide, and friend, and transforms these diamonds in the rough—for Leander is not a fool by nature and the girls are good and lovable—into gems which if not of the first water are sufficiently brilliant and attractive.

In order to do this, however, she leaves the home of her stepbrother, who had tried to bully her into marrying an English lord, and becomes the paid governess of the girls. Mrs. Warrender with touching devotion remains true to her husband's memory and forces reconciliation with his sweetheart, a Stratton shoemaker's daughter. It is a bright, entertaining story.

The Romantic Side of the Civil War.

The fourth and last volume in the series of Source-Readers in American History, which the Macmillan Company are publishing this week, treats of the civil war. The stories, which are written by contemporaries, were selected and annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, with the collaboration of Elizabeth Stevens. Some of them are autobiographical, others anecdotal, and others accounts of events written by participants in them. Extracts have also been taken from books on life in the South at that time, written by Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others. The plan of the editor, we are told in the introduction, is to furnish both descriptive and narrative pieces arranged as follows: Part I., "On the Plantation," treats of slave life before the war; it shows Southern economic conditions. Part II., "The Underground Railroad and the Contraband," describes scenes that actually took place in the attempt to free the negro, and pictures the ultimate result of the effort. Part III., "In and Out of the Army," describes enlistment, encampment, and transportation. Part IV., "Boy Soldiers and Sailors," shows what responsibilities were given to children forty years ago, and the conditions under which our fathers spent their boyhood. Parts V. and VI., "In Camp and on the March," and "Under Fire," bring the reader into the actual presence of war about as the average soldier saw it. Part VII., "On Deck," recalls the importance of the Union fleet during the entire war. Part VIII., "Women and the War," tells of the devotion and sacrifices of women, both North and South, and gives an idea of the conditions endured by non-combatants on both sides. There are numerous interesting illustrations.

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BULWER-LYTTON.

A Modern English Appreciation of the Man and His Work.

SAYS a London Times reviewer, writing, in view of the recent centenary of Bulwer-Lytton in appreciation of that remarkable man and his work: "Novelist, dramatist, orator, statesman, poet, the first Lord Lytton was a truly remarkable man. Simplicity and concentration might have made him a great one." This article is the most notable of the many that have been called forth by the centenary, and it is worth while to quote a good part of it:

For some odd reason (he was the oddest of men) Bulwer used to make a "Cretan mystery" about the date of his birth. It stands recorded, however, in the prosaic register of Marylebone Parish Church as the 25th of May, 1803, the moment when the French war was renewed after the hollow truce of Amiens. It is a hundred years since he was born, and thirty years since he died. His popularity as a novelist, once enormous, has declined. As a playwright he keeps his place. His poetry is less known than it deserves to be. His political speeches, once as famous as Bright's, are dead and buried beyond all hope of resurrection. The historical and political poems, which he called "The New Timon" and "St. Stephen's," contain a collection of verbal portraits, drawn with fascinating eloquence and inimitable skill, of the great actors who have trod the boards at Westminster. It is in "The New Timon" that Lord Derby was christened the Rupert of Debate, and that "languid Johnny grows to glorious John;" it is in "St. Stephen's" that Macaulay is credited with

> A royal eloquence, that paid in state
> A ceremonious visit to debate.

This couplet would have been still more applicable to Bulwer himself than to the great historian, who was quite capable of making a "Lysias-like speech" when he chose. It is, however, upon his novels that Bulwer's fame must ultimately rest, or with them that it must ultimately disappear. Are they too ephemeral to be revived? Bulwer had many qualifications for a writer of stories. His eloquence, of which Carlyle and Thackeray made such merciless fun, was natural as well as artificial. Much of it, and much of Disraeli's, is now, as Fitz-James Stephen characteristically said of eloquence in general, like moldy wedding cake. But in "My Novel" and "What Will He Do With It?" there are many pages not surpassed by any of Bulwer's English contemporaries except Charlotte Brontë. He had imagination, wit, romance. He could draw characters and tell stories with almost excessive facility. These were his cardinal virtues. His cardinal vice was that he would not trust to nature. He was least stagey when he wrote for the stage. The persons of his drama are flesh and blood. Too many of the persons in "Paul Clifford" and "Alice" are Bulwerised out of recognition, and rant when they ought to converse. Bulwer suffered from the uncommon fault of being too clever. His versatility was amazing. Though he died, appropriately enough, a peer, his increasing deafness prevented him from taking any part in the House of Lords. But in the House of Commons, and for a few months at the Colonial Office, he was as successful as the most illiterate Minister or member. His first novel, "Pelham," published when he was five-and-twenty, has seldom, for sheer cleverness, been equaled. Too smart, as it is, too full of epigram and precocious assumption for a highly critical taste, there are few books easier, though there are many books pleasanter, to read. In it we get a glimpse of the author's life at Cambridge, which was idle, but not unprofitable, for he made the acquaintance of Praed, of Cockburn the future Chief Justice, and of that profound scholar, Benjamin Hall Kennedy. Kennedy may, perhaps, have suggested to him his description of the undergraduates who took honorable, as distinguished from honorary, degrees—"pale-faced men in spectacles and cotton stockings, after thirty-six months of intense application." Cockburn, his lifelong friend, may have been the irreverent Radical who drew from Pelham the remarkable pronouncement that he had sat by to hear his King derided and his God blasphemed, but that when the aristocracy of his country was attacked it became, "by Jove, a personal question." "Pelham the puppy," as Calverley called him, is a more wholesome character than Ernest Maltravers, the sentimental amorist; and yet "Ernest Maltravers" is an excellent novel. Its morality may be open to discussion, and is in one word Byronic. It has plenty of human interest, and it is a real romance.

But Bulwer was no Byron, and he very soon ceased to be young. There was developed in him at an early period of his life an irresistible tendency to preach. That he was neither a pietist nor a Puritan is notorious, and his domestic relations became unhappily known to all the world. His early books were, in spite of their fopperies, genuine. They represent the mundane view of the average sensual man who is neither better nor worse than his neighbors. About the books of Bulwer's middle life, and "My Novel" in particular, there is, in spite of all their merits, something hollow and insincere. It is not his love of the mysterious and occult. That was genuine enough. It is the exhibition of the pulpit, the appearance of the gown and bands. There is much to be said for the sermon in "My Novel" considered as a sermon. There is no reason why any clergyman should not preach it. But it does not come from the proper source, and it savors of something worse than affectation. Unseen within a metaphysic cloud, Bulwer, in "The Bon Gaultier Ballads," howls melancholy homage to the moon. He was not a real metaphysician. Metaphysics, even in novels, may have their place, as in "Wilhelm Meister," which some think the greatest novel in the world. Bulwer was a rhapsodist, a hysterical rhapsodist, and even the hysteria is not real. When he apostrophizes night and morning, or the truthful and the beautiful, when he confounds the ideal with the unreal, and elevates the concrete into the abstract by the simple machinery of capital letters, there rises before us "the padded man that wears the stays." We ask with the illustrious poet:

> What profits it to understand
> The merits of a spotless shirt,
> The dapper foot, the little hand,
> If half the little soul be dirt?

If Bulwer had been always on those stilts he would have long since fallen into the abyss of oblivion. It was when he delivered himself like a man of this world in natural, human dialogue that he showed his true talent, his dramatic power, by which he lives. Utterly detestable as his fine writing is, worse, if possible, than Disraeli's, he can move the heart by pathos when he condescends to be simple and sincere. There are not many stories written since Bulwer's death which can be compared for sheer interest to "What Will He Do With It?"

Unluckily, this various and ingenious man bethought himself of entering into competition with the greatest humorist of the eighteenth century. The result was "The Caxtons." The only excuse for people who can read that book is that they have not read "Tristram Shandy." So much the better, it may be said, for their morals, which will, assuredly, unless profane swearing be a temptation to them, suffer no risk of damage from the adventures of Pisistratus Caxton, whose shocking impropriety in mentioning the pit of his stomach was always promptly checked by his wife. "'It is my belief, Brother Toby,' said my father"—but really the very thought of "The Caxtons" drives me into quoting what one ought not. At the close of his life Bulwer-Lytton came nearer to truth and nature than he had ever been before. "Kenelm Chillingly" and "The Parisians" are real books about real people, not nebulous hypotheses. Mr. Chillingly Mivers, the editor of The Londoner, though perhaps sketched from the great journalist of the day, is Bulwer-Lytton all over. "As a man of the world he despised men of letters. As a man of letters he despised men of the world. As a representative of both he respected himself." His political career began with his election for St. Ives as a Reformer in 1832, and ended with his acceptance of a peerage from a Conservative Premier, who had been a far more violent Reformer than himself, in 1866. It was a very distinguished career. * * * Bulwer's genius, in the good old classical sense of the word, brought him back at intervals to nature and truth. Below all his literary dandyism there was a genuine man with a heart and a soul, or his writings would long since have perished. If the accretion of tawdry rhetoric and false taste is, as must be admitted, thick, the crust is still worth piercing, like the lava of his favorite Pompeii. The book in which he recalled the life of that excavated city is perhaps his most solid piece of work. Although he sometimes affected to be a mere worldling and a man of fashion, he was, in fact, a student and a scholar. Even at Cambridge he read, and he continued to read all his life. He was industrious enough to write a history of Athens, though he does not exactly come into competition with Grote and Thirlwall. * * *

Nothing certainly is easier than to criticise Bulwer. "The Last Days of Pompeii," for instance, assumes, without the slightest evidence and against all probability, that there was a Christian congregation in the town at the time of the great catastrophe. But anachronisms of this kind, on which Shakespeare would not have bestowed a thought, never cost a popular novelist a single reader. To do Bulwer justice, we must consider him in all his aspects. Though before all things a novelist, he was many things besides. Brougham himself was not more versatile, and nothing that Brougham wrote deserves to live, least of all his novel. Few authors are more quotable than Bulwer, or have been more often quoted. Some of his cynical epigrams are cheap enough. "No one is grateful except a woman, or a dog," is the sort of thing which can be produced mechanically, and is, therefore, not worth production. But if there were no Christians at Pompeii, there were loaded dice, and they suggested to Bulwer the characteristic reflection that, if some of the virtues were new, all the vices were old.

George Hughes Hepworth.

The story of the life of Dr. George H. Hepworth, preacher and journalist, told by Susan Hayes Ward, is in preparation for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. Dr. Hepworth was born in Boston in 1833. When he was about six years old his family made a trip to England, where his father visited his old home in Yorkshire. The account of his early years in school is given in graphic narrative form. He served in the army from 1862 to 1863, then went as preacher to the Church of the Messiah in 1863, staying there three years. His next post was at the Church of the Disciples, which he left in 1870, after seven years' work as pastor. He then went abroad for his health, going to Switzerland and Germany. In 1880 Dr. Hepworth arrived at Quebec, and came to New York. For the next five years he was alternately editor and preacher. He is the author of "Rocks and Shoals," "The Whip, Hoe, and Sword," "Songs of the Unity," "They Met in Heaven," "The Life Beyond," "Brown Studies on Camp Fires and Morals," "The Farmer and the Lord," two series of "Herald Sermons," and a number of other books. In 1897 Dr. Hepworth went to Anatolia, and stayed there the whole Winter. This trip resulted in his book, "Through Armenia on Horseback," published in September, 1898. He died on June 7, 1902.

Card-Writers' Handbook.

Writing the announcement cards that are put into the modern show window has quite lately become a distinct branch of the advertiser's art. But aside from the lettering, which merely takes unlimited practice, there has confronted the ambitious boy the fact that the multitude of little details could be acquired only by experience, yet without experience no position could be had. Expensive school or correspondence courses were his only resource. "Davis's Practical Letterer" has been compiled by Sidney Hackes, whose twenty-five years' experience fit him to frame precepts for others to profit by. His book gives complete instructions in commercial lettering with brush or pen; full details of showcard work, and practical hints on photo-engraving and designing. These latter render the book most useful to advertising managers, newspaper artists, &c. All the designs are reproductions of the work of Arnold Binger, well known as a card writer. Many of the chapters will be useful to the girl who does "fancy work," or passe partouting, as, for instance, mat cutting, mounting cardboard, painting on satin, ribbonettes, rococo panels, paste, glue, floral cards, and how to remove grease spots. In the 100 pages are given a variety of alphabets, many bits of scroll or stencil work, &c. The student is shown samples of brush-pen work, cut-outs, holiday cards, initiating chart, panels, and other such specimens. (Thaddeus Davis Company, 127 William Street, New York. $1.)

Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks's New Novel

"Round Anvil Rock," by Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, author of "Oldfield," is now definitely announced by the Macmillan Company for publication next Wednesday. The story is of a real rock which existed 100 years ago. The Wilderness Road in Kentucky, where the scenes are laid, figures largely in the novel. Mrs. Banks places the Wilderness Road nearer the Ohio River than it really was, and anticipates the Sisters of Charity, but her deviations are slight, being essential to a faithful description of the country, the time and the people, which she attempts to present.

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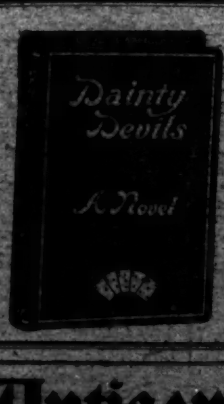

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The International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

Short Notices of Recent French and German Publications.

"LA RELIGION dans la Société aux Etats Unis," by Prof. Henry Bargy of Columbia University, is found in good company, other authors contributing to the series being T. Bentzon and Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. By the introduction, in which he crystallizes the results of his observations, Prof. Bargy simply whets the reader's appetite by a display of that keen insight and broad charity which mark the accurate historian. The author has clear ideas, which he expresses clearly. The various divisions of the Church he deals with with as little apparent bias as a doctor shows in handling a case. Some of his deductions may strike us at home as too favorable, some of his views may appeal to the rigid as lax, but the book before us will be welcomed by those who do not think that all religious virtues are found of necessity in their particular sect.

The seeker of curious information will find much of it in "La Religion dans la Société aux Etats Unis," for Prof. Bargy has drawn freely, although with excellent discrimination, from reliable sources of information. The many who delight in history should find special delight in reading "La Religion dans la Société aux Etats Unis."

Prof. Bargy asserts that Churches of all shades have much more in common in this country than elsewhere; that all the religions here go to make up what may be called the American religion. The main features of this religion are:

1. The social, in which the society is more thought of than the individual.
2. The positive, which concerns itself more with the human than the supernatural.

The American religion, says the author, is perhaps the most strikingly unique feature of American civilization. Dogma is subordinated to conduct, religious peace reigns alike in practical and scientific questions. American religion is above all a phenomenon of evolution. It is not Protestantism, for it does not protest against anything. It is a religion of humanity, grafted upon Christianity.

PIERRE LOTI ON INDIA.

To the title of his latest book, "L'Inde," Pierre Loti had the amusing conceit of adding "sans les Anglais." And not once does he mention "perfide Albion." It must have cost him an effort to refrain from scoring the English when writing of the famine-stricken district. His avoidance was apparently out of compliment to ex-President Kruger and the heroes of the Transvaal, to whom he dedicates the book. The author revels in all the glories—and especially in the decayed glories—of the East. His magic pen has lost none of its cunning, and with his colored word-ink he produces marvelous effects. He would be a brave man who would endeavor to translate the witchery of his words. Whatever the author saw was seen as only he would see it, and is described as only he could describe it. And throughout he has avoided themes the dealing with which could only shock those whose moral standards are not those of the Tenderloin. (Brentano's.)

THREE BRIGHT STORIES.

"Monsieur de Bougrelon," by Jean Lorrain, is the name of the first of a collection of three stories, and gives its name to the volume. The first story is a very readable account of a stay in Amsterdam and trips to neighboring towns. The style is bright and happy, which renders the reading a pleasure. A very attractive pen-picture, marked by strong local color, is given, and from it much can be learned that it would be impossible to cull from guidebooks. "La Dame Turque," the second story, is an account of another trip, in which, of course, a Turkish lady figures. The third, "Songeuse," is in a sadder vein, having for its motif blighted hopes and early death owing to married unhappiness. (Brentano's.)

LONG AND DRY.

"Coeurs Privilégiés" is the title of a collection of six stories by Abel Hermant, stories which are too short to be long and too long to be short. If they could be compressed they might be more interesting. They couldn't very well be less interesting. In their present form there is too much of them—too much in both meanings of the word. They may be welcome to the student of French, but are not likely to attract and hold a reader. (Brentano's.)

TALES BY COPPEE.

"Contes pour les Jours de Fête" is the title of a collection of sixteen short stories and two addresses by François Coppée. The stories are similar in style and tone to those which have already made the author famous, and which have won for him an enviable position in the literary world. Grace, simplicity, humor, kindliness, and humaneness permeate all of them. Of wrong and wrongs there is little, but attention is given to the healthy and the good. Happiness rather than pleasure is the hallmark. (Brentano's.)

A STRANGE HEROINE.

"La Princesse Bryanda" of Léon de Tinseau has reached its thirteenth edition in France. It is a strange story of a strange woman, whose early years are passed in a curious, romantic kingdom which reminds one of Zenda. Later in life the heroine, having visited almost every corner of the globe, is met acting as stewardess on a small steamer in the Levant. The story, while not of the compelling kind, is very readable, particularly as one scene is laid in the United States fifty years ago. (Brentano's.)

A HUMOROUS BOOK.

The picture on the cover betrays the fact that "Villa Kaltenbach," by Robert Misch, is a humorous book. But the picture was not necessary to indicate that, for the humor bubbles out from the first. "Villa Kaltenbach" is the sort of book one does not care to read alone, for there is so much in it that is so richly funny that one wants to share it. Herr Kaltenbach, owner of the villa, is a very distinct type, very clearly portrayed. His idiosyncrasies are such as to provoke a continual smile—a smile that won't easily come off. Even the love interest in the book is amusing. It causes one, however, to smile sympathetically, not sneeringly. Those who have once been accustomed to the Berlin dialect will find a good deal of amusement in the sayings of some of the characters; whereas any one wishing to read colloquial German will find much more profit and interest in the talk of the people in "Villa Kaltenbach" than in any number of phrase books. Finally, the people presented are true to life; the tone of the story is healthy. (Brentano's.)

TIMELY ABOUT TURKEY.

Paul Lindau is well-known as a traveler who writes entertainingly. He avoids the dry dreariness of the guidebook as well as the interesting inventions of the unreliable traveler whose main object is to excite wonder, even at the expense of truth. Moreover, he neither grows enthusiastic without cause nor depressed without reason. By avoiding continual comparison he spares the vanity and lessens the pride of the reader who is accustomed to hear from a traveler how infinitely superior or how infinitely inferior to us others are. The two books which we have in hand are of particular interest at this time, as they relate to Turkey, which to most people is a veritable terra incognita. The titles of the books are "Zwei Reisen in der Türkei" and "Ferien im Morgenlande." The two volumes might have been bound together. The former treats of "Eine Fahrt durch Kleinasien and Ein Ausflug nach den ägäischen Inseln"; the latter is made up of leaves from a diary in Greece, European Turkey, and Asia Minor. A good opportunity is provided to learn something about the Turks and Turkish life. Lindau possesses the rare gifts of seeing accurately, of describing faithfully, and of reproducing atmosphere. The Turk he shows as a curious and interesting creature. (Brentano's.)

VON SCHLICHT AT HIS BEST.

Considering the number of books Freiherr von Schlicht produces, one cannot but wonder at their usual excellence, most of all at the rich spring of spontaneous humor which seems never to dry. Particularly as a writer of short stories of German military life is he unapproached. In "Der Lüftliche Meldereiter" he is at his best. The name of the first story is given to the collection of a score, which are popularly described as militärische humoresken and satiren. Even the outsider who is blessed with only a small sense of humor sees much in the military life of Germany to tickle his risibles. Freiherr von Schlicht, wherever he looks, sees something to laugh at, and tells it so as to make others laugh. Fortunately, the stories in this collection are all so short that it is easy to read one in a few minutes and then pause to enjoy it to the full before reading the next. In the interim it is more than probable that the reader will be asked more than once: "What are you laughing at?" or "What's put you in such a good humor to-day?" (Brentano's.)

REAL MEN AND WOMEN.

"Ein Moderner Jurist," by Dora Hettl(?), is a very modern study of conditions. It opens with a very gushing letter from one woman to another. To understand what the letter is about one has to read it at least twice, and to watch its effect on the recipient. The effect produced is that the writer is madly happy. At the end of the postscript she declines to send birthday wishes, and, womanlike, winds up by declaring that time must stand still for a year or two. Frau Leitgert(?), to whom the letter was addressed, read it and began to cry—which cannot be considered an auspicious commencement. In addition to the usual postscript, there was an addendum scribbled on the margin, stating that the writer's brother, a lawyer in the Government service, had been transferred to her friend's city, and asking the friend to look after him.

After a week beginning the story grows in strength, and consequently in interest. The brother turns out to be a man of ideas—one who thinks for himself. Among the members of the hidebound bureaucracy in which his lines are fallen he is far from welcome, and shocks them out of their complacency. Finally, because of his Socialistic ideas, he is compelled to resign from the Government service.

The love interest of the story is sad, but it does not detract from the enjoyment of a faithful picturing of German life. (Brentano's.) L. de V. MATTHEWMAN.

The Negro Dialect.

SONGS AND STORIES FROM TENNESSEE. By John Trotwood Moore, author of "A Summer Hymnal." Illustrated by Howard Weeden and Robert Dickey. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 283(?). Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

"Ef 's-o-x' don' spell 'socks,' what do it spell?" was once the despairing query of a sable urchin wrestling with the mysteries of English orthography. In a like despair we would fain ask, if "heard," "hit," "almost," "double," "gitty," "moderation," &c., do not spell the universally accepted pronunciations of "heard," "knew," "ancient," "double," "guilty," "moderation," &c., what do they spell? Mr. Moore has given hundreds of these phonetic spellings under the delusion that he is rendering negro dialect. This is an irritating fault of most dialect writers, but Mr. Moore has gone far beyond the most erring of his kind. We should like to know, too, whether "magnet" was familiar to the speech of fifty years ago, and whether uneducated old negroes were wont to talk of Ophelia and Apollo, and the "classic glory ob de ainshunt Greeks"; of cameos and rubies, and "allarbaster shoulders."

There is fine feeling in the group of stories and verses, but the former are wanting in lifelikeness and in artistic quality, and the latter do not rise to the level of poetry. The love of the Tennessean for his horse is emphasized, and the pathos of the tales is always sincere. The story of Sam Davis is too tragic for words, but it should not be forgotten as illustrating not only the highest possibilities of humanity, but the hideously inverted ethics of war. Upon the whole, however, the author has not succeeded in giving his people reality or in expressing himself through the medium of literature.

A Study of Trusts.

TRUST FINANCE. A Study of the Genesis, Organization, and Management of Industrial Combinations. By Edward Sherwood Meade, Ph. D., Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. ix.-387. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Dr. Meade seems to have entered upon the study of the trusts without holding a brief either for them or for their enemies, though he rejects a good many of the arguments commonly urged against them, and evidently thinks that they have done more good and less harm than is popularly supposed.

It seems pretty plain from his chapter on the régime of competition that he believes the large buyers had vastly the advantage over the manufacturers under that régime, and that something equivalent to the combinations that we now see was necessary to the defense of the manufacturers. The final consumer is left out of consideration in this part of Dr. Meade's discussion, as he too often is in arrangements under the new régime of great combinations.

Dr. Meade gives a large part of his book to an explanation of the methods by which modern combinations for industrial purposes are created and carried on. He describes at length the functions of the promoter, and awards to him as just his large profits. He shows how the corporation laws of New Jersey first made possible the operation of great business combinations in other States in the face of laws in such States apparently designed to curb such combinations, and he seems to expect that all the States will eventually follow the example of New Jersey. He shows why the "industrials" are of necessity not investment but speculative stocks, and points out the great danger in the policy of dividend paying before a sufficient surplus has been accumulated. While recognizing the economies of unified management, he says plainly that the great business combinations make their profits not out of their economies, but out of the fact that they have the buyer at a disadvantage, and are able to maintain prices. He shows, however, that most of the great industrial combinations have failed to lift their common stock to an investment level, and he speaks strong words of warning as to what may happen when our present tide of prosperity shall begin to ebb.

Acquitting perhaps too easily the creators of the industrial combinations of any intent to deceive the subscribing public, he declares that they have made strangely sanguine blunders for good business men, and recognizes that only the existence of a widespread gambling spirit throughout the country has made possible the development of the great monopolies in the fashion that we have seen them build up within the last five years. While declining to accept the popular view of overcapitalization, he admits that there have been many instances of this financial method, some of which were reprehensible. Nevertheless, he finds many practical advantages in watered stock. In discussing this question he plumply declares that the fact that the street car companies of Philadelphia have widely distributed their stock, so that their stockholders constitute the effective public opinion of the city, in a measure guarantees the companies against unfriendly legislation. Dr. Meade strongly combats the theory that it is beneficial to the country that industrial and other experiments should be tried at the expense of the venturesome speculator. The methods of the investor are, as a rule, he declares, preferable to the schemes which are produced by the speculative promoter. He believes, indeed, that an absolutely necessary reform in corporation law is one that shall eliminate speculative promotion.

When Dr. Meade comes to discuss this reform his suggestions are simple in the extreme. He seems to believe that a Constitutional amendment may be necessary to give the Federal Government the sole right to charter and supervise corporations engaged in inter-State business, and he thinks such power should be lodged in the Federal Government. Publicity, he thinks, need be no hardship to the great corporations, and he makes a convincing argument on this head. Publicity, however, he regards as ineffective for the purpose it is designed to serve. It would not eliminate speculative promotion. His remedy for that evil is simple and striking. He would enact legislation that should forbid the payment of dividends before a safe surplus has been accumulated. This requirement, he believes, would destroy the attractiveness of new securities to the speculator, and place them eventually upon an investment basis. In other words, he would check gambling by destroying the implements of the gambler.

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RECENT POETRY.

Two Dramas on Old Testament Themes —Mr. Zangwill's Verse.*

THE history of David, son of Jesse, has furnished material for many a poet, and comes in naturally as a theme for one of the Biblical dramas of the present year.

Mr. Wynne's David is a comparatively simple figure, the fair and ruddy youth of warm affections described in the first book of Samuel. Although the drama carries him from the time of Saul's passionate pursuit of him, to the moment of the death of his first child by Bathshua he remains throughout the impulsive enthusiast, unsubdued and unrestrained by the dignity of kingship.

Mr. Wynne introduces no exegetical questions. He selects his incidents in Biblical order without regard to the disputed authenticity of the chapters from which they are taken. David appears as the appointed of Samuel, the slayer of Goliath, the friend of Jonathan, generous toward his enemy, successful in leadership, lofty in soul. He dances before the ark, is rebuked by Michael, seeks comfort with Bathshua, sends Uriah to the forefront of the hottest battle that he may die (to this deed Mr. Wynne has him persuaded by Ahitophel) is rebuked in parable by Nathan, confesses his sin, and is punished by the death of his child.

His relations to Bathshua are considerably expanded from the compact account in the Old Testament, and Bathsheba is painted in glowing colors. Instead of the disagreeable character reconstructed for us by a recent French commentator we have a childish figure of womanly soul, single in affection and of high impulses. We cannot say that the drama rises in execution to the height of its conception. The poverty of the author's style contrasts glaringly with the superb passages inserted from the Old Testament narrative. There is little sense of proportion shown in the arrangement of the scenes, and no sense of beauty in the diction which limps and stumbles after the Scriptural prototype in lamentable condition. Of the illusion of time and place there is none. The scene in which the jester appears before Saul with the teraphim is dragged in from Elizabethan drama with as little lack of ceremony as was shown toward the unfortunate image itself.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wynne has apparently attempted his task in a serious spirit and his play is far from being the worst of the pseudo miracle and morality plays just now in fashion. It is only necessary to compare them with the old sincere plays founded upon sacred history to realize their entire separation from the ancient spirit; but, on the other hand, the richness of the source from which they draw causes them to compare favorably with much of the literary drama of modernity.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's latest volume contains nothing of dramatic form, but most of his verse has the dramatic quality. As in his previous volume, he is very irritating and very interesting. Careless of his instrument, of his subject, and of the facts of nature, he nevertheless manages to convey an individual impression and elevate some of his least successful poems by exquisite lines and metaphors. From the present collection we take for quotation his rhymed version of a twelfth century Hebrew atonement hymn, in which he says he has preserved the precise metre, rhyme scheme, and alphabetical acrostic of the original without the addition or subtraction of a single word:

Ay, 'tis thus evil us hath in bond;
By thy grace guilt effaced and respond,
"Forgiven!"

Cast scorn o'er and abhor th' informer's word,
Dear God deign this refrain to make heard,
"Forgiven!"

A five-act drama entitled "Moses," and written by Charles Hovey Brown, is not without its passages of literary merit, although as a whole it is heavy and elaborate. The chorus songs are frequently good and have the virtue of a simple wording that gains in effectiveness by contrast with the pompous phrases of Rameses, Pentaur, Geti, and the rest.

Two Anthologies.

A CENTURY OF SONNETS. By S. R. Herrick. New York: R. H. Russell. 1902.

LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. A Sheaf of Latter-Day Love Lyrics, Garnered from Numerous Fields. With a Critical Introduction. By G. H. Ellwanger.

Within the past hundred years a number of anthologies of sonnets have appeared, and each has found a place for itself. The present collection, as its title indicates, contains a hundred good sonnets, prefaced by Wordsworth's "Scorn Not the Sonnet," and divided into groups under the headings "Love," "Sleep," "Autobiographical," "Religion," "Death," "Nature," "Tributes," and "Miscellaneous." The compiler has exercised a catholic taste, and has followed the counsel Rossetti gave years ago to Hall Caine when the latter was undertaking his own sonnet collection: "A series gains rather than loses," Rossetti said, "by such varieties as do not lessen the only absolute aim—that of beauty. The English sonnet too much tam-pered with becomes a sort of bastard madrigal. Too much, too invariably restricted, it degenerates into a Shibboleth." We find in the little volume at hand an ample range of beauty, and nothing really unworthy of high company—sonnets of the Guittonian or Petrarcan type, with their major system of two quatrains based on two rhymes and their sestets with three-rhyme sounds, such as Matthew Arnold's splendid "Immortality" and Alice Meynell's "I Must Not Think of Thee"; sonnets like Shelley's that conform to little more than the requirement of fourteen decasyllabic lines; sonnets with the Miltonic continuity of idea, such as Edward Rowland Sill's "What Need Have I to Fear"; the Shakespearean sonnet in profusion, and a few—there are but few in our language—with the exquisite ebb and flow of Christina Rossetti's best sonnets. The introduction gives a brief survey of the sonnet's history, without pedantry and with critical passages of original value.

The anthology of "Later-Day Love Lyrics" prepared by Mr. George H. Ellwanger is a revised collection comprising the greater number of the poems contained in two previous volumes entitled "Love's Demesne," now out of print. Only modern and living authors are represented. No special plan has been followed or standard adopted, the author having been guided solely by his own taste or predilection, and having had recourse to no other collection except for the purpose of avoiding poems already widely used. The result is a very agreeable compilation of poems gathered from a large number of widely separated sources. It is refreshing to find Christina Rossetti represented and to find the beautiful poem, "A Dream," by Theodore Watts-Dunton. The English poets of Rossetti's group are quite worthily represented. The first lyric and the concluding lyric from Morris's "Love Is Enough" are given. George Meredith's "Love Within the Lover's Breast" and his "At Dinner She Is Hostess," two typical and diametrically opposite examples of his poetic genius, a lyric and a sonnet by Philip Marston, three sonnets by Charles Tennyson Turner and four of Swinburne's finer lyrics, besides three poems by Rossetti himself. Mr. Ellwanger once more illustrates the advantage of practicing the art criticised as well as the art of the critic. Himself a poet, he recognizes the marks of good workmanship in poetry and spares his readers the discouragement of pushing their way through areas of dusty incompetency to gain their moment with the dewy charm of true poetry.

American Heroes.

In this book of "Hero Stories from American History," prepared for school use by Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball, the authors have undertaken to supplement the ordinary school text books by telling, in narrative form, something of the characters and works of our more popular and greater heroes during those early days when our pioneer fathers were carving their way through the wilderness, or fighting bravely for our independence. Washington, of course, finds his place as "Our Greatest Patriot," and it is pleasant to learn that besides his military prowess the Father of his Country was a good dancer, and even after sixty was fond of "tripping it lightly." But were the authors of this little book wise in telling young Americans that the invincible George was "all his life a poor speller."

"The Patriot Spy" is, of course, Nathan Hale, while Benedict Arnold appears in these pages as the brave young officer who did so much for his country in its time of need before he forfeited the love and respect of a grateful Nation. Other heroes less well known, yet men sturdy and true, are included in this book. George Rogers Clark, who was one of the first settlers of Kentucky, figures here, as does Gen. Jackson of "Old Hickory" fame, and the story of "Old Ironsides'" last great battle should cause the blood to flow faster in youthful veins. (Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.)

A Corsican Vendetta.

In the introduction to his new edition of Prosper Mérimée's "Colomba," in the French text for use in schools and colleges, Albert Schinz makes a sensible remark concerning the study of the language. "It is a mistake," he says, "to believe that one can make one's self understood in France only by using a vocabulary of colloquialisms. Pure, correct, and even elegant French remains after all a more refined means of communication, aside from the fact that it is also easier to acquire. Prosper Mérimée's works have the literary value Prof. Schinz believes desirable for students of French, and "Colomba," a story of the Corsican vendetta, is considered his masterpiece. In it Mérimée shows the hold this old custom has upon the natives of the island, the slender foundation, often entirely lost to view in later years, upon which a family feud is built, and the cold-blooded barbarity developed in those interested, even in a young and beautiful girl like Colomba. This book, unlike many of its kind, ends pleasantly, though the last words of Colomba show a vengeful cruelty impossible in a woman educated under a more civilized code of morals and manners. Other editions of the book have been in use for some years in America. Prof. Schinz, who is the associate in French literature at Bryn Mawr College, has added a complete vocabulary and full notes describing the Island of Corsica, the manners of the people, particularly regarding the vendetta; short accounts of individuals mentioned; with explanations of different phrases. (Ginn & Co., Boston. 60 cents.)

*DAVID AND BATHSHEBA. A Drama in Five Acts. By Charles Whitworth Wynne. New York: The Knickerbocker Press. 1903. Price, $1.

*BLIND CHILDREN. Poems by Israel Zangwill. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 1903. Price, $1.20.

*MOSES. A Drama. By Charles Hovey Brown. Boston: The Gorham Press, Richard G. Badger. 1903.

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IN AFRICAN JUNGLES

The Record of an Expedition Through Kikuyu to Gala-Land in East Equatorial Africa.*

WHEN you look at the print of the author, who represents himself as "An Ivory Trader in North Kenia," you note the heavy rifle borne on the shoulder of the gentleman and are at the least impressed with the dignity of the F. R. G. S. attached to his name. You want a .577 Express in many parts of Africa, whether on pleasure or business bent. There are many kinds of wild animals and troublesome natives to be found there. The party was composed of Mr. Arkell-Hardwick, Mr. George Henry West, and a mysterious personage styled "El Hakim," who is represented as a master mind, with the most remarkable of aptitudes for shooting elephants, lions, or anything that came within the range of his gun. When necessary, too, and a black man had to be sent into eternity, El Hakim was particularly handy.

It might have been tusks the party were after, but there is little presented concerning the ivory business. Supposably it was geographical research the party were after, for there was a certain mystery they hoped they might solve. There was the Waso Nyiro River, first mentioned, we believe, by Joseph Thompson in 1885. Then Count Teleki crossed the Waso Nyiro, some two or three years later. In 1892 Mr. W. A. Chanler made his way down the Waso Nyiro and had the hope of finding another of those great lakes. Lorian was reached, which, to the great disappointment of the Chanler party, proved not to be a lake, but a swamp. Lorian being then unexplored, Mr. Arkell-Hardwick believed he could find it and explain what were the precise conditions. The author did eventually reach what was the limit of Mr. Chanler's exploration, but found no signs of the evasive Lorian, and he writes:

> Not a sign of the swamp could be seen! The river scarcely half a dozen yards in width, meandered eastward, flowing slowly and sluggishly between its low banks. On every side stretched the silent plains, in some places perfectly bare, and in others covered by patches of dried reeds, while a few solitary thorny acacias stood like ragged sentinels amid the general desolation. Lorian had vanished.

The country traversed by the party lies between Mount Kenia on the south and Southern Somaliland on the north, "which is nominally under the sphere of influence of the British East African Protectorate." You may never read about an African exploration without finding that the porters give all the trouble they can. Those engaged by the Englishman were quite on a par with all other two-legged beasts of burden. Wa'nyamwezi and Wa'kamba men offered their annoying services. An assorted cargo of brass and iron wire, with beads, had to be carried, for they were to serve for the purchase of food. Then there were the supplies for the party. There were arms in quantity, but there was difficulty in procuring ammunition. Rows with the porters began at once. Every man wanted to carry the load not given to him. The donkeys—there were six of them—were most unruly. Finally the start was made from the neighborhood of Maragua. There are certain traits of resemblance between the Arctic and the African fields of adventure, though they be so far apart. It is always a fight for existence, only the African gives more trouble than does the Eskimo. Game at times must have been wonderfully abundant. Here is the description of a hunter's Elysium:

> Game was more than plenty, the climate glorious, and we were free as the pure air we breathed. Only those who have been placed in similar circumstances can appreciate the full value of the word "free." We did precisely what seemed good to do in our own eyes. We arose early, bathed in the warm spring, ate our breakfast, and then went shooting, or if disinclined for that, we sat in a folding chair in the shade of the trees and read or mended our clothes, ever and anon raising our eyes to watch the herds of game walking steadily past the camp on their way down to the river to drink. The different herds had their regular times for drinking, which never varied by more than a few minutes. The water buck were the earliest; they came just after sunrise. At 10 o'clock precisely the graceful granti would come down in herds, scouted by the young bucks. They were followed at midday by the oryx, and at 4 in the afternoon the zebra arrived in their turn. The rhinoceros, on the contrary, went down at all times, whenever they felt inclined, though they usually drink at night.

There were so many rhinoceroses that they became over-intrusive at times. The author came nearly being done for on coming across his first "rhino." He put four bullets into the raging beast, which refused to be quieted, and the man with the rifle was glad when the brute "disappeared over a rise in the ground a mile away, still going strong." Of course, the porters were looking on, so Mr. Arkell-Hardwick "assumed a nonchalant and slightly bored air and languidly ordered the men to take up their scattered loads and resume the march." You may make some strange mistakes in Africa. The author had bagged a hare, when his companion exclaimed: "Look, there are some wild pigs!"

> We started after them, and got within a hundred yards before we discovered that the supposed wild pigs were a magnificent black-maned lion and four lionesses. They spotted us almost as soon as we had seen them, and when we tried to get nearer for a shot they walked into a patch of tall reeds and remained there, growling, nor would they show themselves again. We did not think it good enough to tackle five lions in thick reeds, so we reluctantly withdrew.

Of all the game killed the author considers zebra the best for food. It is firm and white, and resembles veal. Think of a meal composed of zebra kidneys fried in hippo fat! Several elephants were killed, and the measurements of one were made. El Hakim has a great deal to say about elephant shooting. There is a tendency to exaggerate the distance at which game, be it a deer or an elephant, is shot. The nearer you can get to an elephant the greater are the chances of bringing him down. Very often the party depended on the game they secured. A hippo's tongue which would weigh about six pounds is declared to be a delicious morsel. Mr. Arkell-Hardwick tried elephant's foot boiled and baked, and found that it defied mastication.

There was once a narrow escape from a lion, whose unexpected presence is thus explained:

> At about 2 A. M. George and I were aroused from sleep and considerably startled by a yell from El Hakim, followed by a rushing sound as the sheep broke down their boma, (inclosure.) * * * Rushing out of our tent, we saw El Hakim, rifle in hand, peering into the darkness on the left, the tails of his shirt, his only garment, fluttering in the breeze. It appeared that he was peacefully sleeping, and doubtless dreaming of home, when an agonized whisper from the sentry smote on his ear. He awoke instantly, and, opening his eyes, gazed into the face of a full-grown lion, which was standing by the side of his bed, critically examining him, probably from a gastronomical point of view. El Hakim, with a rapidity born of long experience, rolled out of bed on the opposite side and grasped his rifle, at the same time uttering the startled cry which had aroused the camp. When George and I appeared the lion had already fled, and we found El Hakim bemoaning his luck at not getting a shot, instead of being profoundly grateful that the lion had not taken him when he departed.

There is not much affiliation between the black and the white man—there have been so many acts of treachery on the part of the natives—but at the same time the aggressions of explorers have been continuous. The author goes through the ceremony of making a blood-brother, which must be a singularly disgusting business.

> It was rather a long affair. They brought a sheep with them, which was killed and the liver cut out and toasted. Koromo and I then squatted on the ground, facing each other, while our men on the one side and Koromo's friends on the other formed a circle around us. * * * Three incisions were made in my chest, just deep enough to allow the blood to flow, and a similar operation was performed on Koromo. * * * The toasted sheep's liver was brought, which was cut into small pieces, and a piece handed to both Koromo and me. * * * Koromo and I then dipped our pieces of liver in our blood, and amid breathless silence exchanged pieces and devoured them. This was repeated three times to the accompaniment of renewed shouts from the spectators.

Before the party got clear of the Galla-Land they had to fight for their lives, and against heavy odds. The A'kikuyu were treacherous rascals and had to be punished. For all that, the description of the fight with this tribe wants a certain amount of discrimination. You have to shoot a savage who is doing his best to kill you, but there really is nothing funny in the doing of it. Poisoned arrows were the arms of the savages. Finally the party reached the point whence they had started, having lost one man in action. Here is an interesting matter of an archæological character which Mr. Arkell-Hardwick dwells upon:

> En route we noticed several stone cairns, which on inquiry I learned were the burial places of the Rendili. Unlike the Wa'kamba, A'kikuyu, and Masai, they do not leave their dying relatives outside the villages to the tender mercy of the hyenas. They on the contrary dig a hole in the ground, in which the corpse is placed in a sitting position. Stones are then piled over the body till a cairn is formed, and finally a spear is placed upright on the summit. In view of the utter dissimilarity between the Radili and the ordinary negro, and lack of definite information concerning their origin, it is to my mind a curious coincidence, at least, that they should bury their dead in almost the same manner as the people who at one time inhabited the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt.

*AN IVORY TRADER IN NORTH KENIA. The Record of an Expedition Through Kikuyu to Galla-Land in East Equatorial Africa. By A. Arkell-Hardwick, F. R. G. S. Cloth. Pp. [illegible]. With 23 illustrations and a map. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $[illegible].

Our Big Fish.

THE BIG GAME FISHES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Frederick Holder. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Colored prints. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Mr. Charles F. Holder, the author of the most pleasing book under notice, tells us of the various creatures which have attached themselves to his rod and line. Among some of them were a hawk's bill turtle, a sea lion. Shall we not credit those sportsmen who assert to have held fast to a fifty-foot California whale? Such small fry as gulls and cormorants hardly count, but there has been a fisherman who has insisted on his catch of a sea eagle. We then appreciate at once how wide is the domain of the "Game Fish."

What constitutes good luck? Here is a lady fishing with two men alongside of her. She lands all the fish. She never had a rod in her hands before. How account for it? You never can tell what is going to happen. Faint heart never won fair fish. Generally it is the mistakes the fisherman makes which result in failure.

Fishing, more particularly on the southern Atlantic Coast and in the Californian waters, is represented. Then attention is paid to the game fishes of our colonies. There are wonderful catches to be made off the Hawaiian coast. Maybe some earnest fishermen will try what is to be landed off the Philippines. As to Porto Rico, the author thinks that as long as we have Florida and Texas we can dispense with Costa Rica waters. Texas has magnificent waters, and the game fish are to be found there in plenty.

What can be more glorious sport than tuna fishing off Santa Clara, Cal.? The tuna is the giant of the mackerel tribe, and "is the pelagic swashbuckler of the sea." He devours all he can find, not on the Atlantic side alone, but on the Pacific. Off the coast of Nova Scotia the fish is sometimes called the albacore. It looks as if the Atlantic fish was somewhat larger than the Pacific one. The fish are found in the Mediterranean, and are known as the tunny, and will average some 200 pounds. Albacore have been taken near Gloucester that averaged 1,000 pounds. Horse mackerel is the name given them. It is off the California coast that tuna fishing is most in vogue. The bait is a flying fish. Mr. Holder tells in good style of a fight with the leaping tuna, and how the combat raged for three hours. At last the fish was gaffed, and was found to represent a weight of 183 pounds. There is the record of a tuna having hauled a boat some twenty-one miles.

It is the black sea bass, "the gigantic," the taking of which must be the most remarkable of angling feats. In the Gulf of California and off the islands of Los Angeles County these Goliaths are to be had. The tarpon is the fish that makes a jump of thirty feet. He is a cousin to the herring. He has a wide expanse of sea to travel over, for he is found from Long Island to Brazil. It is a predaceous fish, "preying upon sardines, mullet, and small fry of a similar nature." The jewfish of Aransas Pass seems to be the largest as to size, for—"credat Judaeus Apella"—one is said to have weighed 1,115 pounds, and was captured in a seine at Corpus Christi Pass, Texas.

Mr. Holder's volume, with its handsome illustrations, is a most valuable addition to the American Sportsman's Library, for in it there are over thirty different kinds of game fish all fully treated.

Prof. Bowne on Theism.

THEISM. By Borden P. Bowne, *Professor of Philosophy in Boston University*, comprising the Dean's Lectures for 1902. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xii.-323. New York: American Book Company. $2.

Prof. Bowne's "Philosophy of Theism," published a few years since, has had much generous appreciation. It was a book that reflected to some extent the ideas of Lotze and Ritschl, but not to the disparagement of the writer's individual force of philosophical discrimination. The present work is an attempt to remedy what the writer conceives to be the defects of his former work. That, as he now conceives, did not pay the attention that it should have paid to epistemology and metaphysics as factors in the theistic problem. A good deal of the old book has been taken up into the new, about 30 per cent., but this part has been largely rewritten. As it now stands "The Logic of Theism" would be a better description of the book than its actual title, which does not particularize enough.

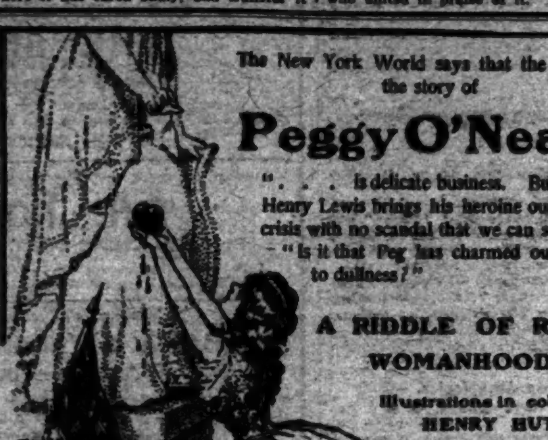
Prof. Bowne agrees with Kant in his depreciation of the cosmological and ontological arguments for the being of God. "The argument, then, is not demonstrative, and rests finally on the assumption of a perfect being." But so far is Prof. Bowne from concluding that theistic faith is baseless that he regards it as a postulate underlying our entire mental life. There is, he finds, an element of faith and volition latent in all our thinking. "Where we cannot prove, we believe. Where we cannot demonstrate, we choose sides." Here we are very near to Prof. William James's point of view, as illustrated by his "Will to Believe"; perhaps too near to Mr. Wilfrid Ward's man-trap, "The Wish to Believe." The object is to rescue the argument from the arid wastes of formal logic, where it has fared badly, and transfer it to the field of life and action, reserving for formal logic only a regulative function. The great beliefs by which men and nations live are regarded as formulations and expressions of life rather than syllogistic and academic inferences, depending for their energy on the life that produces them. "The conclusion is that theism is the fundamental postulate of our total life. It cannot, indeed, be demonstrated without assumption, but it cannot be denied without wrecking all our interests."

This claim is pressed with particular emphasis in its various bearings on the ground problem of knowledge. All our cognitive and speculative interests, we are assured, are so bound up with theism as to stand or fall with it, so that if we are obliged to say that, strictly speaking, there is no proof of theism, we are at the same time obliged to admit that it is everywhere implicit. The antitheistic people are so confident because they develop their ideas in an instinctive region where the mind's capacity for knowing reality constitutes no problem and is habitually taken for granted. They present the Unknown cause as the source of all beliefs and then rule out the most important of them as invalid. This compound of instinct and reflection is often mistaken for the last profundity of science and philosophy. "But this kind of thing," Prof. Bowne assures us, "is fast passing away, as the insight becomes general that knowledge is one of the chief problems of speculation, and that every theory must be judged by its doctrine of knowledge. When this insight is reached, atheism and all mechanical schemes of the necessarian type appear philosophically illiterate and belated."

As a sound doctrine of knowledge exhibits the suicidal character of atheistic thought, so a sound metaphysic exhibits the metaphysical absurdity of such thought. On the whole, we are assured, the theistic outlook is most encouraging. The cloud of atheistic fear which terrified so many in the last generation has passed away. It was largely the creation of the vapors of a superficial philosophy. Science and philosophy have met together, science and religion have kissed each other. From appearing something not to be achieved, theism is beginning to appear as something that cannot be escaped. But it cannot be too strongly insisted that the theism which Prof. Bowne predicates in his last chapter as the inevitable resultant of the good life must be understood as an implicit theism, an altar to the unknown God. Nothing is surer than that there are men of the greatest nobility of character who are totally unable to make explicitly the theistic affirmation.

A New English Humorist.

Wilfrid S. Jackson, author of "Nine Points of the Law," published by John Lane, lives on the Isle of Wight. He is about thirty-one years of age, clean-shaven, and a humorous mouth is said to be the chief feature of his face. He is a draughtsman, and designed the initial letters in his book. "Nine Points of the Law" was in the hands of the publishers a year and a half before it was published. When it was received the reader read it, but declared he could make nothing of it, and submitted it to Mr. Lane. But it was not until that gentleman happened to be ill with influenza that he read the book, which at once appealed to him, and he sought the confirmation of his opinion from some eminent critics and authors, who united in praise of it.



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We beg to announce that the History of the Talmud, beginning two centuries B. C. up to date, which is now in press, will be out in September next. It contains the development of the same and its persecution in every century and also all the religious disputes and all the names of the sects who have turned away from the Talmud and became its persecutors.

It contains also a full introduction to the new edition of the Babylonian Talmud translated into English by Dr. Rodkinson, which has reached now its 10th volume, completing "SECTION JURISPRUDENCE" of 10 vols. and "SECTION FESTIVALS" of 8 vols.

The price of the History will be announced in time, and that of the Talmud is $3 per volume to subscribers for the entire edition and $3.50 per single volume. AGENTS WANTED.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTIMISM.

Prince Kropotkin's Well-Developed Theory of Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution.*

MUTUAL aid, a factor of evolution, is the result of many years of scientific investigation and study on the part of the author to prove that "besides the law of mutual struggle there is also the law of mutual aid, which, * * * especially for the progressive evolution of the species, is far more important than the law of mutual contest." To prove this thesis he studies in detail the facts of mutual aid among animals, among savages, among barbarians, in the mediæval city, and among ourselves. After having carefully followed the development of this idea through these different stages, he concludes that mutual aid is one of the most important factors in evolution, and that in it are to be sought the origins of our ethical conceptions.

The conclusion is certainly a cheering one, particularly when we remember the undue emphasis which has been thrown upon the struggle phase of evolution. It was no less an authority than Huxley himself who not much over a decade ago told us that "the Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence," and, furthermore, "that from the point of view of the moralist, the animal world is about on the same level as a gladiator's show, * * * wherein the strongest, the swiftest, and the cunningest live to fight another day. The spectator has no need to turn his thumb down, as no quarter is given."

As Kropotkin could therefore foresee, his view is one which must invite discussion; he has consequently taken all his steps carefully and argued always from a large collection of data. Scientist that he is, he accepts the larger part of Darwin, including of course the struggle for existence theory. His interpretation, however, differs in some respects from Darwin's. To Kropotkin struggle for existence means the figurative struggle between a species and adverse external circumstances, rather than the competitive struggle of each against all. The latter idea assumes that whatever one animal consumes must be taken from all the rest. This can only be possible where there is not food enough for all, or where, in other words, there is an over-population of animal species, and such a condition, according to our author, occurs rarely or never. This point, like many others is very graphically illustrated by observations made by the writer himself while in Siberia. The horses and cattle that graze all the Winter through in the steppes of Transbaikalia become very thin and exhausted at the end of Winter. "But they grow exhausted," he says, "not because there is not enough food for all of them—the grass buried under a thin sheet of snow is everywhere in abundance—but because of the difficulty of getting it from beneath the snow, and this difficulty is the same for all horses alike." The horses, therefore, in this case are not fighting, as Huxley would have us believe, one against all, but rather all against a certain adverse condition of nature, and though there is food enough for five or ten times their number, they increase very slowly. By abundant example Kropotkin proves that save in very few cases there is, in fact, no such struggle or bitter competition between members of the same and kindred species.

Natural checks, as for instance, disease and inclement seasons, to mention but two, are so potent a factor in preventing over-multiplication that animal species rarely or never become numerous enough to make possible such competition. In fact, he declares this idea to be as erroneous as the kindred Malthusian theory in sociology, and gives numerous examples of species which have disappeared through extinction or transformation surrounded by an abundance of food. Instead of any such pessimistic finding, the writer discovers in the migrations of animals, in organized hunting parties, and in the gregarious tendency in general, a disposition to aid and protect one another. Moreover, among those species in which this tendency is most strongly evinced he finds the highest development and progress. To take an example with which we all are familiar. If, for instance, the ant's brain—to use Darwin's words—"is one of the most marvelous atoms of matter in the world, perhaps more so than the brain of man—it is very possibly due, Kropotkin says, to the fact that in the communities of ants mutual aid has entirely taken the place of mutual struggle.

Significant as are these first two chapters, the remainder of the work possesses an added interest in that it deals more pointedly with ourselves, for, having deduced such principles from the life of animals in general, the author concludes that, for one who believes in the unity of nature, it would be unnatural to expect that so defenseless a creature as man at his origin would engage in a reckless competition for personal advantages, with no regard to the interest of the species. In the chapter on mutual aid among savages the writer first studies what might be called the embryology of human institutions; then such institutions as they still exist among "savages." Huxley represented primitive man as "a sort of tigers or lions, deprived of all ethical conceptions, fighting out the struggle for existence to the bitter end." According to Kropotkin, it is now positively known that such was not the case, and that, as far back as we can go, we find men living in societies. He then traces the ideas of solidarity and tribal morality among savages, and shows how many of our ideas or morals can be referred to the necessity of mutual protection and tribal strength, this being particularly well illustrated in the evolution of our ideas of marriage. Far from being at strife with one another, we find the members of the same tribe in almost all cases helping each other, and sharing many things in common. Kropotkin proves to us here that such ideas are far more current among savages than we have been wont to believe. Among almost numberless instances he cites the case of the Dayak, who never begins eating before he has loudly shouted thrice an invitation to any one who may hear his voice to share his meal. Everywhere they are seen to avoid competition "with its unavoidably deleterious consequences," and kindness and gentleness are much more frequently met with among savages than cruelty and the desire to harm.

The evolution of these inherent ideas and incipient social, or, rather, let us say, socialistic institutions, for it is under this color that they appear in Kropotkin's work, is then traced down to what the author apparently considers their florest in the guilds of the mediæval cities. To our author, it was the strength and the sense of strength which came from the close brotherhoods of mediæval cities which made possible their tremendous enterprises, their houses of Justice and their cathedrals. It is interesting to note with him on how small an expenditure some of these monumental projects could be undertaken. With the support of its citizens Cologne began the construction of its unparalleled cathedral on a yearly outlay of 500 marks! Socialist that he is, Prince Kropotkin naturally sees in the rise of the great modern States a principle hostile to this idea of brotherhood and close co-operation. In the concluding chapter he treats the examples of tenacious survival, and where possible of voluntary reversion to the more or less communistic condition of the mediæval city. Being, in this case, however, concerned merely with a theory, the author concludes when he believes he has sufficiently established the principle before stated, that "In the practice of mutual aid * * * we find the positive and undoubted origin of our ethical conceptions, and we can affirm that in the ethical progress of man, mutual support—not mutual struggle—has had the leading part."

These then are the main ideas of the book before us. All readers of "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist" can be sure of Prince Kropotkin's disinterestedness. His work can therefore not be considered as a decoy or an attempt to fraudulently enlist sympathies for the Socialist cause. It is a serious treatise on a question of science, and it is as a scientific treatise that it must be criticised. That it will be criticised as such, and in many quarters very severely criticised, there can be no doubt. For it involves immense issues, and he has made a most convincing plea. Wherever the information has not been drawn from the author's personal experience, the sources are given in the notes. In very rare cases the information might be considered scant, and occasionally a point has been overargued. This the author admits. He is, however, presenting a subject against which there is on many sides a pronounced sentiment, and in such a case the mere facts cannot speak for themselves. Scholarly and earnest, none the less, it is an attempt to establish a principle which, whatever we may think of its applications, makes possible a higher and nobler interpretation of life. It is the work of a man who has had his baptism of fire, and who, at present, is very possibly its ablest exponent both as scientist and enthusiast. Few books more really elevating have appeared this many a day, and we are sure that not a few readers who have formerly been antagonistic to theories suggested here will close the work almost persuaded.

CHRISTIAN GAUSS.

*MUTUAL AID, A FACTOR OF EVOLUTION. By P. Kropotkin. Pp. xix.-348. 8vo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Another Interesting Unknown.

Much speculation is being indulged in in politico-literary circles as to the identity of the person who wrote the Washington book, "Despotism and Democracy," which has just been placed on sale bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co. It is in the first place abundantly apparent that whoever wrote it had an intimate acquaintance with Washington life, particularly from the lobbyist point of view. Again, the book is said to reveal in style and arrangement the hand of a trained writer. These things being so, a list of professional writers who live in Washington has been gone over. There is Molly Elliot Seawell, whose salon is always filled with diplomats and lawmakers, but the book is hardly in her style; Thomas Nelson Page has been a resident in the National capital long enough to be familiar with its ways, but the book is by no means like anything which would be expected from his pen; Frances Hodgson Burnett, whose home is in Washington, wrote many years ago a novel of Washington under the title "Through One Administration." It is barely possible that she has seen Washington in a new light since then, and has written about it from another point of view.

Another Two-Author Book.

The Lothrop Publishing Company have just issued "A Parish or Two," by H. G. McVickar and Percy Collins. The former is a well-known New York society man, while the latter name is a pseudonym which hides the personality of a well-known clergyman. The story is told in an exchange of letters between a clubman and a minister, and besides having considerable human interest, dealing as they do with certain social phases of the day, are also said to be more or less autobiographical.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.

It is not remarkable that Mrs. Ward's great story continues to head the lists of novels of the day, for *Lady Rose's Daughter* is being read literally by every class. People who never before have read Mrs. Ward's books are enthusiastic over this absorbing recital of a woman's love story. Demands for large shipments of the novel continue to come to its publishers from sections that never before have bought the works of this author. The South and West have joined the East in swelling the astounding figure that represents the record-breaking sale of this popular story.

ETHEL.

Here is a story that is practically sure to become a favorite. It relates in a manner perfectly natural a series of incidents in which "Ethel" and her fiancé figure. Its great charm lies in its realness—its likeness to life—and its humor. Ethel and Hugh are continuously amusing. The reader likes the pair of lovers because he cannot help it, because they are likable. Hugh's jokes and Ethel's smiles lure him on. Like "Wee Macgreegor" in its wit and its naturalness, but without its dialect, the book is a fresh proof of Mr. Bell's ability as a writer of charming, entertaining fiction.

QUESTIONABLE SHAPES.

It sounds odd to speak of Mr. Howells as a writer of ghost stories, but in his latest volume, *Questionable Shapes*, there is fiction of a very ghostly character. Yet these stories do not seem untrue, as ghost stories usually do. The truth is that these tales are told with such perfect art, such photographic reality, that the reader feels he is living with the characters through their queer adventures, and is part of the mystery, the awe, of the thing. The volume is one which will interest any reader, but to a student of psychic phenomena it will prove an all-absorbing delight.

THE BLACK LION INN.

It is the gift of Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, of "Wolfville" fame, to write graphically. In the latest book from his pen, *The Black Lion Inn*, Mr. Lewis tells some graphic tales of picturesque characters. Cowboys, plainmen, miners, half-breeds, gamblers — adventurers of all kinds, but good fellows all—figure in these stories. The type of Western life here portrayed is passing away. Civilization is fortunate in having left a few good artists who can still paint for us the times when men's blood was red. Of this small number Mr. Lewis is a leader.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS are to publish immediately James Anthony Froude's "My Relations with Carlyle," which is just now exciting so much talk in London. It was written years ago by Froude, and privately circulated. It has now been published by his executors as a reply to Sir James Crichton-Browne's introduction to "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," recently brought out by John Lane. With Mr. Froude's statement will be incorporated a letter from the late Sir James Stephen, which was also printed for private circulation in 1886.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported "Lawn Tennis at Home and Abroad," a very attractive little book edited by A. Wallis Myers, and containing contributions by H. S. Mahoney, H. S. Scrivener, G. W. Hillyard, and Mrs. Sterry, while an article is furnished by Holcombe Ward on American tennis. The same house also announces the first two books of the Country Life Sporting Library, edited by Horace B. Hutchinson. One covers shooting, in two volumes, and the other cricket.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has secured the American rights to the Duke of Bedford's Woburn library of natural history. The first volume, by F. Edward Holme, will be brought out here in the Fall under the title, "Wild Fruits of the Country-Side." The text, although written in a popular vein, is scientific without being technical, and the illustrations are beautiful examples of color work, drawn and painted by the author.

The first edition of 80,000 of Thomas Nelson Page's new novel, "Gordon Keith," was exhausted so quickly, Charles Scribner's Sons report, that the second edition was on the press about the time the book was published. It is said that one big firm sent in its second order for 5,000 copies three days after the novel was published.

"American Masters of Sculpture" is a new book by Charles H. Caffin, author of "American Masters of Painting," which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press for early Fall publication. Among the sculptors treated are French, Adams, Barnard, Saint Gaudens, MacMonnies, Ward, Bartlett. Mr. Caffin also gives a summary of the progress of sculpture in America, and a résumé of the present situation, with the outlook for the future. There will be about thirty-two illustrations, and the volume will be uniform with the author's previous work on American painters.

"Human Destiny in the Light of Revelation," by Prof. John F. Weir, author of "The Way: The Nature and Means of Revelation," is in preparation for publication shortly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This book is described as a "devout and earnest" study of the destiny of man as revealed in the Bible and especially as manifested in Jesus Christ. The author is said to direct his argument to the conclusion that "human destiny is found to embrace a transcendent heavenly or divine estate."

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported "Alpine Flowers for Gardens, Rock, Wall, Marsh Plants, and Mountain Shrubs," by W. Robinson, author of "The English Flower Garden"; "Christianity and Modern Civilization," being some chapters in European history, with an introductory dialogue on the "Philosophy of History," by William Samuel Lilly; "Tactics and Military Training," by Major Gen. George D'Ordel, late Director General of Military Instruction; the new Edinburgh edition of Thomas Carlyle's works; "The Nibelungenlied," translated by William Nanson Lettsom; "Brassey's Naval Annual for 1903," edited by T. A. Brassey, with a number of illustrations; "David Hume," a critical study of his life and philosophy, by James Orr, M. A., D. D., Professor of Apologetics and Systematic Theology in the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

"The Master of Millions," a novel by Dr. George C. Lorimer, to be published next week by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is not a problem novel, but deals with the subject of human life. The author has written the story after many years spent in collecting material and from personal experience. From the deed of a good man comes a small predicament, which develops into a small crisis, and then a larger, finally bringing men and women into a mesh of circumstances that play on their loves, hates, and ambitions till the wrong reaches fruition.

"Stories of Inventors," by Russell Doubleday, is a volume of true stories of adventures in inventions, which is on the list of Fall publications of Doubleday, Page & Co. The tales are told through the experiences of the inventor or the one who operates the invention. The chapters are: "Marconi and Wireless Telegraphy," "Dumont and Aerial Navigation," "Parsons and High-Speed Turbine Boats," "How Automobiles Work," "Bridge Engineers and Their Apparatus," "The Life-Savers and Their Apparatus," "Holland and Submarine Navigation," "The Engineer and the Modern Locomotive." The book will be fully illustrated, and will contain about 300 pages.

"First Lessons in United States History," by Prof. Edward Channing, is being published by the Macmillan Company. The author's aim has been to teach a *few* topics well and to keep the attention of his young readers. He gives a good deal of attention to warlike matters, and to the doings of the Indians, and has grouped the more important events in the Nation's story around the careers of great men.

"A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Numbers," by Dr. George Buchanan Gray, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Mansfield College, Oxford, will be published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons, June 20. Ever since Keil's Commentary appeared thirty-five years ago no English commentary has been published that possesses any independent value. With the publication in 1886 of Dillman's commentary the point of view started by Kiel's work changed, and has been changing. The aim of the present volume is to enable the reader to interpret the "Book of Numbers" from the new view points.

A second edition of "Life's Common Way," the new novel recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is already in press.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to the volume on "La Bruyère and Vauvenargues." It contains selections from the characters, reflections, and maxims of two French "unsystematic philosophers," and students of men and manners—Jean de la Bruyère and Luc de Clapiers, Marquis de Vauvenargues. The translation has been done by Elizabeth Lee, who has provided memoirs and introductory notes.

Vol. III. of William H. Fleming's work on "How to Study Shakespeare," will be issued during the Autumn months. It contains the plays, "Antony and Cleopatra," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Love's Labor's Lost," "King John," "Richard II.," and "A Winter's Tale." As in Vols. I. and II., the study of the forthcoming plays contains: (1) Source of the plot; (2) explanatory notes; (3) table of acts and scenes in which characters appear, also number of lines spoken by each character; (4) questions; (5) collateral reading; (6) pronunciation of names, which is the first to be inserted in an edition of the Avon bard.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation for Fall publication "The Eustace Diamonds," by Anthony Trollope, in two volumes, with a number of illustrations. This will be the last of the set of Barsetshire and Parliamentary novels. It will be uniform with "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," "Framley Parsonage," "Dr. Thorne," "The Small House at Allington," and "Last Chronicles of Barset." The same house has also in press George Barr McCutcheon's new novel, "The Sherrods," the scenes of which are in Clay County, Illinois.

"Introduction to Classical Greek Literature," by William Cranston Lawton, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Adelphi College, will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons June 21. The volume covers the whole field of the classic portion of Greek literature from Homer to Lucian. The supreme masterpieces mainly are discussed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing in library edition form the European Neighbors Series volumes on "French Life in Town and Country," by Hannah Lynch; "Dutch Life," by P. M. Hough, B. A., and "Italian Life," by Luigi Villari.

"The Golden Fetich," by Eden Phillpotts, author of "Children of the Mist," also is in active preparation for publication soon by Dodd, Mead & Co. As has already been said in these columns, the story is full of adventure, and tells of a young man who is reduced to poverty on the death of his father. He declines to fit up a vessel and go in search of the treasures which the "Golden Fetich" points out. The book is illustrated.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that Charles Burr Todd's new book, "The Real Benedict Arnold," has reached a second edition.

"Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand," by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, will be Vol. IV. in the series of "Little Novels by Favorite Authors," to appear with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. Mrs. Atherton tells in her opening chapter how Mrs. Jessica Pendleton, beautiful, dashing, wealthy, a widow at twenty-three, finds herself one Summer morning in Newport in receipt of four proposals of marriage, all of which she accepts.

"Homes and Their Decoration," by Lillie Hamilton French, is in active preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s for publication shortly. The book will contain over 100 illustrations by Katharine C. Budd, and numerous photographs and diagrams. The author suggests plans for decorating both houses and apartments, paying special attention to the arrangement of different interiors. A chapter is given to each room in an apartment or in a house.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported a "Life of Beethoven," by H. A. Rudall. This is a new volume in the series of the Great Musicians, edited by Francis Hueffer.

"The Crises of the Christ," by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, will be brought out by the Fleming H. Revell Company probably July 1. This is said to be the author's most pretentious book so far.

The "Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, 1723-1775," edited by Gertrude S. Kimball, is in preparation for early publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work is in two volumes, and is published for the Society of Colonial Dames in Rhode Island. Miss Kimball collected the letters from the State archives and elsewhere. They present the official relations of the colony to England, and shed a light on the drift of public opinion.

"Monsigny," a new story by Julius Miles Forman, author of "Journeys End," is to be brought out on July 18 by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book deals with Isabeau de Monsigny and the complications following a false accusation of her lover. She is a descendant of a celebrated noble French family, and granddaughter of an English Earl.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish June 27 "Our Government: National and Local," by James A. James, Professor of History in Northwestern University, and Albert H. Sanford, Professor of History in the Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School.

"Studies in Zoölogy and Natural History," by Richard Lydekker, F. R. S., author of Indian Tertiary Vertebratae," &c., will appear in the Autumn with the Dodd, Mead & Co. imprint. The volume will contain sixteen full-page illustrations. An idea of the scope of the book can be had from the following chapter headings: "The Animals of South America," "The Deer of the Peking Parks," "The Wild Ox of Europe," "The Smallest Wild Cattle," "The Sea Otter and Its Extermination," "Deserts and Their Inhabitants," "Africa and Its Animals," "Living Millstones," "A Land of Skeletons."

Stories of India.

IN THE GUARDIANSHIP OF GOD. By Mrs. Flora Annie Steel. 12mo. Pp. 356. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

In these stories of India Mrs. Steel has shown a keen sympathy for, and understanding of the brown people who, in spite of England's rule, are so immeasurably separated from civilization. That Mrs. Steel is familiar with the country and people of whom she writes the reading of these stories leaves little doubt. The arid wastes of sun-baked lands stretching in dried, barren fields in time of drought, the little rivulets and floods, the bursting asunder of the clouds when the rain season is upon them—all these one sees and feels in Mrs. Steel's stories more from a sense of suggestion than from any real descriptions. And so it is with the picturesque religion and quaint folk-lore of these worshippers of many gods.

These stories, seventeen in number, are filled with Indian wisdom and legend. And there is not one of them which does not give some hint of the tragedy underlying the lives of these people—a people whose freedom lies in serving the white "Sahib" sent out to govern them.

Some of the stories have an unpleasant way of choking one with their more than hint of sadness. "The Keeper of the Pass" is probably the best example of this. He was an old man, and the honor of fighting back the tigers was to slip, as a cloak, from his own to the strong young shoulders of his grandson Baghéla, (tiger cub,) who was tall and straight and lithe of limb. For generations back, almost to the beginning of time, had the forefathers of Baghéla guarded the pass to the jungle, fought the tigers in their lairs, and when their time had come, to journey into the Unseen and join the silent "slumberers," they had always died as brave men should, "without a scratch upon their backs, * * * face up to the sky, face up to the claws, face up to the teeth of their foes." But it was not the boy's fault if the blood of that creature, an "untrustworthy feminine," flowing in his young veins had wrought the evil. When Baghéla met his first tiger a sickening sense of fear ran through him and made his limbs tremble. He turned full on his heels and ran until the great yellow devil behind overleapt him and Baghéla sank to the ground, a burning scratch along his bare back.

There are other stories, however, which hold the reader's nerves less tense. The story of "In the Fog" is as excellent for its well-drawn character of the cheery Irish doctor who gallantly marshalled his scant regiment of fifteen cripples against the unseen advancing foe as it is for revealing the threacherous character of that foe, led, as it was, by "a Jain ascetic, with a bit of muslin swathed about his mouth, lest inadvertently he should bring death to the smallest of God's creatures."

And, again, one is gripped by the pathos of "Surabhi," a famine tale, whose hero is only a grizzled old Brahmin and whose heroine is a cow—"yet she is all things, wife and child, earth and heaven, to old Gopál." "The Perfume of the Rose" tells of the rescue of a pretty English girl and her lover during the May mutiny of 1857 by Hushmut, the crippled essencemaker. "May he who knows the secret of the rose protect the bride," said Hushmut, "without the least suspicion of reality, simply as a dignified piece of courtesy." And yet the gallant wish was curiously realized—even at the cost of Hushmut's own life. There is real poetry, too, in the story told by the blind weaver, twining his garland of jasmine blossoms for the brow of mother Atma, who was too fair for earth and who did not want a lover.

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BOOKBINDING.

*An Account by Miss Prideaux of the Craft and the Craftsmen.**

THE advance in popular esteem of the special binding of books as manifested in a variety of ways makes a sure market for any book on the subject of bookbinding. But when a book appears like the present one, by Miss Prideaux, written with full knowledge of the technical side of her subject, and by one who has demonstrated over and over again her ability to produce bindings that are among the most artistic of those originating in England, the interest in it must be larger and more intensified.

Her book opens with a consideration of certain of the English and Scottish bindings of the last century, a subject by no means trite. Although Miss Prideaux has grouped the bindings named together, she frankly admits that they bear no resemblance to each other, but are in point of fact two perfectly distinct styles or types. It is unfortunate that the obscurity that for the most part prevails with regard to the whole history of binding as a craft exists also at the period she first considers. Something will have been gained, however, by her directing the attention of the book-loving public to these bindings, because here and there they are now quite likely to be studied, and additions made to the sum of our present knowledge concerning them. There have been so many references to Grolier and Maioli, Le Gascon, the Eves, Derome, Mearne, and Roger Payne that it is well to have the attention of those interested in book binding directed toward the study of types that have not hitherto met with the recognition they deserve. The English binders of the period considered by Miss Prideaux in her first chapter inlaid their bindings. It appears to have been a favorite form of binding for Bibles, Prayer Books, and the like. A favorite color used was a dark blue, with inlays of red and citron. Many of these books also have silver clasps and corners delicately engraved with some slight ornament of the period, after the fashion of a few shown at the Grolier Club last year. Some contemporaneous books have decorated edges—mostly a flower painted underneath the gold. Notwithstanding their want of elaborate finish these bindings have a great attractiveness. They are happily inspired and most distinctly national, which is a point well worthy of emphasis.

As for the Scotch binders, it may be said with Miss Prideaux that the annals of Scottish printing are searched in vain for any record of binders, and it is not until the last part of the seventeenth century that we find any important bindings obviously of Scottish workmanship. The earliest Scotch binders doubtless came originally from France. This would account without violence for the similarity noted by Miss Prideaux between the Scotch and French bindings of this epoch. The author calls attention to some Scotch bindings of distinct type that she discovered in the library of the British Museum. They were executed during the eighteenth century. One of these was bound in dark blue morocco, and has a red doublure. Another was a small folio bound in red morocco.

Roger Payne, the bookbinder, is next taken up. A passing reference is made to his eccentric individuality, his verses in praise of drink, and the quaint elaborateness of his bills, but, above and beyond all these things in the mind of Miss Prideaux, Payne's chief interest aside from his original style of ornamentation lies in the fact that he did the whole of his work himself, which is true of no other binder. The result of being his own sewer, forwarder, and finisher, gives to the books bound by Roger Payne an individuality that compensates in large part for the lack of technical finish which characterises them and largely accounts for the esteem in which his books are held. In the decoration of his books one is at once struck by the originality displayed in the layout of the design as compared with the work of previous English binders and the great taste shown in the balance and adjustment of the detail. His ornamentation was never elaborate. The sides of his books are often plain, unadorned, but with a single line or with corners made of a few flowers and leaves, the spaces between being filled with circles and dots. When the sides are plain the backs are generally fully gilt, with a similar floral tracery in combination with a studding of dots, stars, and circles. When the inside joints and borders are tooled the outside is generally left quite plain. In many cases the tools are made to decorate more than one compartment of the back, his tooling having been introduced only on the head and tail spaces. This tooling is often without gold; indeed, Payne was exceedingly fond of blind tooling and many such specimens from his hands are now in the British Museum.

Roger Payne did not have many tools, and of those he did have he is credited with the personal manufacture of not a few of them. In common with the other older binders he used iron for his tools instead of the soft brass of which such tools are now made.

His career lasted between thirty and forty years, beginning about 1770, during which time, notwithstanding the irregularity of his habits, he was constantly successful. He certainly met with extraordinary appreciation during his lifetime. His influence upon his English and other successors can scarcely be measured.

In her presentation of the underlying principles of art as applied to bookbinding, particularly in the matter of design, Miss Prideaux has been especially happy. She does not attempt to lay down any arbitrary rules. These would of course be impossible, and the reticence signified in the abstenance from so doing is charged with great wisdom. She chooses rather to cite examples from such masters as Cobden-Sanderson, and some of the best of the French school to which the binder reaching out after the idealistic in design as applicable to binding ornamentation is referred for motifs. Some of the Italian bindings are also cited as being noteworthy in this connection. Unless the spirit of the designer is caught in adaptation to transfer, however, the work is vain. Too often is it true that the present day imitations of Groliers, Eves, and Le Gascons are but lifeless copies. They are indeed executed with far more technical skill than are the originals: often, it might almost be said, generally with far more accuracy of line and curve, but the spirit of the artist being absent the result is an empty triumph of formal skill instead of artistic feeling.

Every word that Miss Prideaux has written down regarding the old masters of bookbinding is most interesting reading. Her excellence as a binder lends the greatest value to her discussion and estimates of the early bindings, as well as those of more recent production and of the possibilities of the craft in which she has so enviable a position.

It is a pity that her chapter on "Some French Binders of To-day" cannot here be noticed more in detail, but if one is to get the very best out of her book he must read it for himself. Incidentally it may be said, however, that if we were to subtract from the world's bookbinders, the French practitioners the loss to art would be immeasurable. In all of the exhibitions the French offerings stand in a class by themselves. Hence the importance of her chapter on the French binders of to-day.

Bookbinders and others interested will find much in her chapters on early Italian and stamped bindings to repay the most careful perusal, for in these and the other papers now included in her book types of design occur that have hitherto been but little known, and the book is rich in suggestion as to the sources of inspiration so essential to the bookbinder of our day who would excel.

The concluding chapter is concerned with "Some Notes on Pattern Making." The bookbinder who fails to grasp at the very outset the limitations of the craft he or she would practise is most seriously handicapped. There can be no finishing of a book without pattern making. If there is to be any approach toward originality in the finishing, therefore, it must show in the preliminary pattern making. The amateur bookbinder, and many professionals as well, for that matter, may perhaps well follow the custom of the typical young lady novel reader and read this last chapter first! There can be no escape from the rectilinear character of all books, and with this as basis, pattern making must be pursued.

In avoiding the beaten track in pattern making Miss Prideaux has pointed out the Oriental bypath in a decorative sense, and the exceeding efficiency of this form of art in its application to bookbinding.

Pattern making is by no means easy. Few things, for example, are more difficult than to define the precise nature of the treatment of growing things which renders them fit objects for decoration unless, as the author of this treatise suggests, it be to teach how it is done. All art may be levied upon in successful pattern making. Even the Persians have an art object lesson for the would-be pattern maker, so that any person entering upon bookbinding as an occupation will find it surrounded with an exceedingly wide horizon. It is an occupation, however, that is stimulating both in practice and in product, and Miss Prideaux has now given us a well-considered and very comprehensive survey of bookbinding both as to its past and present practice.

The illustrations of the volume are a very striking feature and the other typographical results secured are well worthy of The Gilliss Press, where it was printed. The edition is limited to 400 numbered copies. It is a sumptuous volume.

*BOOKBINDERS AND THEIR CRAFT. By S. T. Prideaux, author of "An Historical Sketch of Bookbinding." Over 100 Illustrations. Edition Limited to 400 Numbered Copies. Small 4to, Gilt Top, Rough Edges. Bound in French Charcoal Paper and Japanese Vellum, in a Box. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $12, net.

Secret of a Long Life.

That celebrated Venetian centenarian, Ludovico Cornaro, whose life spanned the quattrocento and the cinquecento, has inspired a Milwaukee author, who signs himself "W. F. B.," to reproduce the Venetian's treatises on "The Art of Living Long," together with sundry essays on the author and his subject by Joseph Addison, Lord Bacon, and Sir William Temple. The volume is illustrated with reproductions of portraits of these authors, and to the text already mentioned have been added essays in praise of Cornaro by Bartolomeo Gamba and Emilio Lovarini, together with a history of the Cornaro family.

As the reader may easily imagine, much of the advice as to how to preserve a long life given by the centenarian is based purely upon personal and hence upon insufficient experience, and is interwoven with tedious moralizing and ethical and religious platitudes. And there are numerous orisons on the same subjects which can hardly appeal to the rational modern searcher after the elixir of life. At the same time there is considerable interest in the volume, even if one regards it solely from the point of view of human curiosity. Emotions of respect for the writer are inevitable as one peruses the four discourses by Cornaro, written respectively at the age of eighty-three, eighty-six, ninety-one, and ninety-five. The book is well made and printed, (Milwaukee: William F. Butler,) and should certainly attract the attention of those interested in collecting curious literary material, however profound their science may be in the art of living.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

A NEW story teller, who is said to possess a new style as well as a new environment for scenes and characters, has been discovered by the Century Company in the person of Homer B. Hulbert, editor of The Korea Review at Seoul. A story by him entitled "The Sign of the Jumna" will be published in the July number of The Century. This issue, by the way, which is to be called "The Summer Reading Number," will also contain short stories by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly"; David Gray, author of "Gallops"; the late Frank Norris; Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Edwin L. Sabin, Will N. Harben, and Philip F. Mighels. Among the artists who are to illustrate these stories are Urquhart Wilcox, Lungren, Christine Bredin, George B. Waldo, and A. B. Frost.

At the urgent request of Myrtle Reed, G. P. Putnam's Sons, who will bring out her novel in the early Fall, will place upon the title page thereof the colored emblem of the City of Chicago, where, in the days of Fort Dearborn, the scene of her story is laid. The title has been changed to "The Shadow of Victory." The frontispiece will be the work of H. W. Mears.

F. W. Stokes, whose auroras in The Century for February will be remembered, and who will have in the August Century the first pictures in color from the antarctic region, has three paintings accepted and well placed in the Champ de Mars Salon of Paris.

Gen. Charles King, whose use of the phonograph in turning out his stories of army life has been rebuked in certain conservative literary quarters, declares that he employs the talking machine simply as an expedient, in order that he may have more than one copy in manuscript of the novel he is writing. It seems that a few years ago he lost two or three manuscripts through the mails, and was obliged to rewrite them. He now laboriously sketches out the scenes of a novel and certain parts of the conversation, and trusts to his inspiration of the moment to give life and verisimilitude to the rest of the conversation when he shall talk the whole into a machine. A transcriber then takes the cylinders, and, soon after, presents the author with two typewritten copies of the story, only one of which is sent to the publisher.

Bernard Shaw has written a little brochure, a copy of which, privately printed, has reached this country. It is called "Some Confessions of a Municipal Councilor," and although very witty makes its points on English events, which are not of much interest to Americans. Here is one of his bon mots, however: "Being in Parliament is like being a member of an opera chorus; you are forced to sit still and hear Ministers propounding the ideas you put in their heads, and expounding them all wrong, and then you must do as you are told."

Frédéric Boutet, who in his "Contes dans la Nuit" has had his work compared by the introducer, Paul Adam, to that of Poe and Kipling, is at work making a French translation of John W. Harding's "The Gate of the Kiss," which Charles Carrington will publish in Paris in the Fall. It will be interesting to see how M. Boutet will translate the title, for a literal rendering would hardly do. Titles, by their varying nature of connotation, are the hardest things in the world to translate, although "La Vie Intense," which the French translator called Mr. Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life," hit the nail squarely on the head.

John Dennie, who is translating Julian Klaczko's "Rome and the Renaissance" for G. P. Putnam's Sons, is to provide his edition with a large number of superb illustrations, which, dealing with that little-known decade of Roman history between 1503 and 1513, are sure to represent historical value if not, indeed, artistic merit.

Mrs. Mabell Shipple Clarke Pelton, author of "A Tar-Heel Baron," and well known in Boston literary circles, has betaken herself to a little cottage in North Carolina, which she has fitted up within in a thoroughly Bostonese manner, but which, without, still has an old-fashioned well, a family horse, cow, chickens, and bees.

Charles Stelzle, author of "Workingmen and Social Problems," and pastor of a Presbyterian Church, began life as a sweat-shop worker. He was recently commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to devote several months to arousing in the churches of Western cities a deeper interest in the workingman.

Mr. De Forest, Tenement House Commissioner in New York City, has done most of the work in the two volumes containing the "Report of the Tenement House Commission of 1900." The results of the investigation made during the year have been looked forward to with interest by students of municipal problems throughout the country. The report, which will be issued shortly by the Macmillan Company, will show exactly what New York has done to house its poor and those who have but a moderate earning power.

Those who have read Ralph Connor's (the Rev. Charles W. Gordon) stories of Western life will be interested to know that the author is as successful a minister as he is a writer. He is pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Winnipeg. The congregation, it is reported, has just completed a church edifice, and is keeping pace with the growth of the city.

Miss Christabel Coleridge tells us in her biography of the late Charlotte Yonge that with the latter "the rules of childhood became the habits, not to say the principles, of future life, and before the point when she declares that her childhood ended we have all the elements of her future life—deep conscientiousness, loyal love for authority, warm friendship and kinship, industry, eager interest in school children and in nature, and, though by no means precociously developed, the beginning of the story-weaving, the character-creation, which was the main occupation of her after life."

George Bird Grinnell, Owen Wister, and Caspar Whitney are writing the next volume in the American Sportsman's Library, which the Macmillan Company will publish in the Autumn under the title "The Bison, Musk Ox, Sheep, and Goat Family." Mr. Grinnell is preparing the article on the "Bison," Owen Wister is writing the paper on the "Sheep and Goat Family," and Mr. Whitney, the editor of the Library, will contribute the article on the "Musk Ox." Mr. Whitney is probably the only white man who has followed the animal on snowshoes north from Canadian outposts into its inland haunts in the arctic regions. The volume will be copiously illustrated by Rungius and others.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, accompanied by Mrs. Torrey and Charles Alexander, who has just arrived in New York from England, thus completing a world-round evangelistic tour of over a year's duration, is preparing a volume of "Revival Addresses," which will be issued immediately by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Dr. Torrey and party visited Japan, China, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, India, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It is said that those who have read Jack London's new story, "The Call of the Wild," which the Macmillan Company is to bring out in a few weeks, speak of it as belonging in the category of such books as Joseph Conrad's "Youth" and Ernest Thompson Seton's "Biography of a Grizzly."

Arthur Symons contributes an essay on Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" to the July Harper. The paper is to be accompanied by four pictures in color by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A. The same number will contain three full-page pictures in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London, who has attracted added attention by his controversy with Joseph Chamberlain over the Education bill, sails to-day for America. He is to stay here for about a month, and has engaged to speak more than thirty times. He will travel as far west as Denver. The Rev. Mr. Campbell has compiled a volume of "City Temple Sermons," which is about to appear in this country with the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company. This is the first book in a series to be called "The International Pulpit." Among those who will contribute are W. L. Watkinson, J. W. Dawson, Newell Dwight Hillis, David J. Burrell, and George C. Lorimer.

Miss Elizabeth C. Yeats, a sister of the Irish poet, has started in Dublin a "Dun Emer Press," in which she is attempting to rival the Kelmscott work. Miss Yeats is doing her own printing, with the help of an assistant, on pure linen paper procured from Irish mills. The first volume she will issue is to be a collection of the poems of W. B. Yeats, "In the Seven Woods," being poems "chiefly of the Irish heroic age." The volume will be published in this country by the Macmillan Company.

MM. Alfred Capus and Marcel Prévost, a French dramatist and a novelist, have gone to Russia as the representatives of the Society of Authors and Composers and of the Society of Literary Men, on the question of copyright between France and Russia. On more than one occasion French authors, who are read mostly in Russia, have attempted to guard themselves from being robbed there. Just after the signature of the Convention of Berne, which grants to authors reciprocity of rights in the respective countries, M. de Keratry made an attempt but naturally failed, and later on Emile Zola, when he was visiting St. Petersburg, tried to bring about the desired change.

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey's letter to The London Times, advocating the use of shotguns for refractory automobilists, is causing more discussion in England. W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, writes that such a plan would give householders in highways an "increase of income." Sir Ralph is an enthusiastic duck shooter, and has written several books on the subject, which are published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Among contributors to the July Harper's Magazine are John R. Spears, who writes the story of the four years' cruise of a whaling vessel; Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard, who discusses in a novel way the question as to whether plants are endowed with the same intelligence as animals; David Graham Phillips, who writes of the business side of managing a church, which nowadays is run about the same way as any great corporation, and Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale, who writes an important paper on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English."

A Chinese Philosopher.

THE LIGHT OF CHINA. The Tao Teh King of Lao Tsze, 604-504 B. C. An accurate metrical rendering, translated directly from the Chinese text, and critically compared with the standard translations, the ancient and modern Chinese commentaries, and all accessible authorities. With preface, analytical index, and full list of important words and their radical significations. By I. W. Heysinger, M. A., M. D. Philadelphia: The Research Publishing Company. Peter Reilly, agent.

Lao Tsze was a Chinese philosopher, contemporary with Confucius, but his senior by about fifty-four years. Confucius, when about thirty-five years of age, visited him, and was treated to a severe criticism of the "Confucius System" of philosophy. Lao charged that this system "was based on a man-made and artificial code of ethics and ceremonials, that it ignored the fundamental principles of life and mind, and tended to obscure the divinity, dignity, and immortality of man, and the spirituality which constituted the energy and purpose of the entire universe, not only in its origin, but in its eternal progress." His own teachings which form the basis of the Taoist religion, have a deep spiritual significance. "The great philosophers of China have always been the Taoists," writes Prof. Heysinger in his instructive preface.

It has not only tinctured, but made the philosophy of China, with its doctrines of original goodness, of spiritual contact and interpretation, of spirit-power over matter, and of an eternity of blessed usefulness hereafter; and above all, of the process by evolution from spirit into and through, and perpetually with, matter, as contradistinguished from original creations; and also in the recognition of involution as a co-relative agency with evolution, and the harmonizing spirit which stands between the factors of every change and unifies and perfects the whole advancing process.

Like other philosophers and religions it has suffered from overlaying and misinterpretation. The Tao Teh, which contains the pure essence of the original teachings of Lao Tsze was written by that ancient philosopher, largely in the poetical forms of the period, and has been translated into Western languages at least eight times with widely varying results. In the present translation infinite pains have been taken to make the nearest possible approach to accuracy. All previous translations have been closely compared with the original text, which has itself been closely examined with reference to various dictionary interpretations of idiomatic forms, and the earlier commentaries by Chinese writers have also been studied. "What at first promised to be a single Winter's work," says the translator, "has extended over several years of assiduous labor, and involved a rewriting, as new evidence was obtainable, of all the chapters, not once only, but many times." He does not agree with the general denunciation of the Chinese language as barbarously difficult, and gives a very interesting account of its chief characteristics and the method underlying its apparently arbitrary and complex symbols, adding: "There is a great misapprehension regarding the Chinese language, and it would be of great profit and public benefit were our people to turn their attention to this language, so rich where ours are so poor, and so deficient where ours are so redundant." The following stanzas will serve to illustrate Tao's attitude of mind, but as the translator says, the Tao Teh is an interdependent work which to be appreciated should be read entire:

PROFOUND VIRTUE.

They who know speak not,
And they who speak know not;
To close the mouth and shut the gates,
To blunt the point which lacerates,
To simplify what complicates;
To temper brightness in its glare,
The shadows of the dust to share,
The Deep's identity declare.

A man like that cannot be got
And loved, and then discarded be,
Cannot be got by profit's bribe,
Cannot be got for injury,
Cannot be got by honor's gift,
Nor got for cheap humility,
And so becomes, throughout the world,
The type of high humility.

Frances Charles's Suffering Lovers.

THE SIEGE OF YOUTH. By Frances Charles, author of "In the Country God Forgot." Illustrated by Harry E. Townsend. In one volume. Pp. 293, 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

With San Francisco as a setting, Miss Frances Charles has written a clever but queer story of friendship and love. A moderately young journalist is the mentor of a very young artist, to whose father the journalist is indebted for his education. The artist's first love is a woman whose character is not given the benefit of a doubt. "She is a woman whom the clubs have for a cocktail"; she had "unclassed herself," she was leading a "God-forsaken life." The journalist rescues his friend by making the woman fall in love with himself; he insists upon bearing to her the young artist's roses, and thereupon we are met by the following incomprehensible sentence: "He found Antonia beautiful, dangerous, but reasonable, for in that one hour she acknowledged her master willingly." Despite her debased life, the rescuer makes her his intimate friend, and things go on placidly enough until the artist falls in love again, this time with a good young woman. His friend thinks marriage ruinous to art, so again he enters the lists as a rescuer, and again, like Mr. Andrew Lang's "Disentanglers," captures the lady's heart himself, at the same time having the artist dismissed from his position on a paper, in order to get him out of San Francisco. The young fellow, declaring that he would still remain and wed the woman he loves, his friend asserts: "The woman loves me. If you had not been blind all along you would have seen it." Verily, the methods of this mentor appear to be of the most brutal! The stricken youth goes abroad with his much ignored and neglected mother. Mentor, having assured himself of the girl's love, cannot reconcile it with his duty to his friend to marry her, so, for a time, everybody is comfortably miserable, including the wicked woman to whom has been revealed her "master's" love for the good one. She, too, goes abroad; she finds in the Salon a wonderful painting of herself by the young artist. She visits him in his studio, and in a short time they are married, apparently with no recollection on the part of either that the bride had been one of the hetairai of San Francisco, and is now enjoying the fortune of "a rich nobody" with whom she had lived. Both certainly drank of the waters of Lethe, for with no shame he presents her as a daughter to his good mother; without a quiver he brings her back to the city that knew her too well. Nor can he think of any more precious gift to the man who had snatched her from him because of her vices than the portrait that won him his first laurels and brought her to him!

Of course, after this marriage there is no barrier between the good young girl and the man who had virtually thrown her over, although she goes first to the gates of death, and for a while we think all is over.

A third couple are also made happy—a "half Florentine," brother of the good heroine, and a strenuous "North Irish girl," born in the slums and reared into a wonderful musician and a classical "coach" for young gentlemen too much given to athletics. The man whom she pleasantly regards as "a libertine and a drunkard, one who lets idle pleasure run into habitual wrong," is not aware of his affection for her until she suddenly makes violent love to him, when all becomes clear.

We meekly swallow many inexplicable phrases in the book, such as "a Louise of Austria cheek," but when it comes to a girl "with grocery eyes," we feel that we have reached what the cockneys call "the limick." Nevertheless, despite all this, the story has good features. It is original and it is interesting. Notwithstanding the unaccountability of Antonia, the author means well ethically. There is a tender idyl of family love in shabby little Brown and his wife and babies. Ludwiga Strong, the contrast to Antonia, is a pathetic example of self-sacrificing devotion, and, along with such queernesses as those quoted, there are many things excellently well said. We commend one as the motto for the great mass of novels: "Lovers must like to suffer, or they would make a little effort at times to know facts."

Gen. Gordon's Reminiscences.

The Scribners have secured for publication in the July number of their magazine a paper on the battle of Gettysburg by Gen. John B. Gordon, the only surviving commanding General on the Confederate side and one of the few men living who is qualified to speak of the crucial battle of the war from the point of view of a General officer. His narrative of the battle, although necessarily reminiscent in character and human in touch and characterization, is written from the point of view of a military expert who never deviates from the development of his logical theme—why Gen. Lee lost the battle and how he might have won it. The article is to be illustrated with views of the field just after the battle and as it appears to-day as the memorial grounds of both armies. There are also to be among the pictures a great number of curious, interesting, and unfamiliar portraits.

Along the Blue Ridge.

Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard University wrote for a recent number of the bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia about "The Stream Contest Along the Blue Ridge." The paper is illustrated from photographs showing Pilot Mountain, North Carolina; the Blue Ridge from Caesar's Head, the dissected Asheville Peneplain, near Marshall, N. C., and other views of the Blue Ridge. Prof. Davis gives a description of the view from Mount Mitchell of the basins in the mountains, the gorge of the French Broad River, the Eastern Piedmont land, monadnocks and coves of the Piedmont, a recarved mountain, the Blue Ridge escarpment, and other points of interest.

JULY NUMBER

THE SMART SET

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QUERIES.

"L. A. R.," Binghamton, N. Y.: "What is the best one-volume edition of Tennyson?"

Perhaps the Cambridge Edition, edited by Prof. Rolfe, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.) The edition published by the Macmillan Company at $1.75 is the completest, however, containing "The Foresters," "The Death of Oenone," &c., and other poems, not included in the Cambridge Edition by reason of copyright.

"R. T. R.," New York City: "Who is the author of the poem that begins:

"'All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.'"

This is the opening stanza of Longfellow's "The Builders."

"Miss S.," West One Hundred and Third Street, New York City: "Will you suggest an interesting, as well as accurate, history of Holland, which will succeed, in point of time, Motley's 'United Netherlands'?"

"The Story of Holland," by J. E. Thorold Rogers, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

W. M. SAVAGE, Troy, N. Y.: "There runs through my mind something like this: Cooper showed 'Precaution' in sending forth 'The Spy' to 'Pilot' 'The Pioneers' across 'The Prairie.' Is that correct, and the order in which the books were issued?"

"Precaution" appeared in 1820, "The Spy" in 1821, "The Pioneers" in 1823, "The Pilot" also in 1823, but later in the year, and "The Prairie" in 1827.

M. JUDSON, Aiken, S. C.: "Please give me a sketch of the life and writings of John Boyle O'Reilly."

John Boyle O'Reilly was born at Dowth Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844, his father being master of Nettleville Institute, at Dowth Castle. He did some journalistic work in Drogheda, near his birthplace, but was sent to England as an agent of the Fenian society. He was arrested and sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted and he was sent to Australia. After a year of penal servitude, he escaped in a boat, was rescued by an American whaler, and was landed at Philadelphia in 1869. He became editor and joint owner of The Boston Pilot, and published the following works: "Songs from the Southern Seas and Other Poems," 1873; "Songs, Legends, and Ballads," 1878; "Moondyne: A Story from the Under World," 1879; "The Statues in the Block, and Other Poems," 1881; "America, A Poem," 1882; "In Bohemia," 1886; "The Irish Question: Its Commercial and Industrial Aspects," 1886; "The Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sports," 1888, and "Stories and Sketches," 1888. His "Life," by James Jeffrey Roche, together with his "Complete Poems and Speeches," appeared in 1891.

"E. C. H.," 172 East Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Kindly give me a correct list of George Chapman's plays as they first appeared in print."

"The Blinde Begger of Alexandria," 1598; "A Humerous Dayes Myrth," 1599; "Al Fooles," 1605; "Eastward Hoe," 1605, (two editions in 1605;) "Monsieur D'Olive," 1606; "The Gentleman Usher," 1606; "Bussy D'Ambois," 1607; "The Conspiracie and Tragedie of Charles Duke of Byron," 1608; "May-Day," 1611; "The Widdowes Teares," 1612; "The Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois," 1613; "The Warres of Pompey and Caesar," 1631, (issued during the same year with a different title page;) "The Ball," written by Chapman and Shirley, 1639; "The Tragedy of Chabot," also written with Shirley, 1639; "The Tragedy of Alphonsus," perhaps by George Peele, though it bears Chapman's name on the title page, 1654, and "Revenge for Honour," 1654. "Eastward Hoe," the fourth play in this list, was written by Chapman, Jonson, and Marston.

F. DUFFIELD, Amherst, Mass.: "Who publishes Jerome's 'Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow'? Can you tell me anything about a Mrs. E. C. Embury, whose name I frequently see in some very old American magazines in my possession?"

"The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., price $1.25. Mrs. Emma Catherine Manly Embury, born in New York City in 1806, died in Brooklyn in 1863. She was married to Daniel Embury, of Brooklyn, in 1828. She is the author of several volumes of verse, including "Guido and Other Poems," 1828; "Love's Token Flowers," 1846, and a posthumous book of "Poems," 1869. She also wrote a number of short stories, published in Graham's Magazine and other of the old-time periodicals.

"C. A.," Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.: "Kindly give me what information you can about the publication in America of the works of John Galt."

"The Annals of the Parish" and "The Ayrshire Legatees," in one volume, illustrated, with introduction by Canon Ainger, (The Macmillan Company, $1.50;) same, in two volumes, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $2.50; "The Annals of the Parish," in one volume, Little Brown & Co., $1; "The Entail," two volumes, same publishers, $2.50; "The Provost" and "The Last of the Lairds," two volumes, same publishers, $2.50, and "Sir Andrew Wylie," two volumes, same publishers, $2.50.

"MISS D.," Lock Box 70, Winchendon, Mass.: "Please inform me if a Confederate twenty-dollar bill has any value; also Lincoln autograph of 1864."

We cannot undertake to answer inquiries regarding the value of paper money or coins, but we do not imagine that the item in question is valuable. "Lincoln autographs" vary in value. An important letter of Lincoln is quite valuable; a letter of ordinary interest has merely a nominal value.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF, Curator Print Department, New Public Library, New York City: "Referring to query of L. M. Williams, Auburn, N. Y., regarding 'Album Pintoresco de la Isla de Cuba,' I can say that this library's copy of the book contains a map dated 1853, and bearing the name of the publisher, B. May y Comp. This [illegible] of the publishers, B. May y Comp. This have Spanish title only, and no English and German translations. The style of the lithographs and the costumes also point to about the same date."

ROBERT INSALL RAIMAN, 468 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I should like to know where, and at what price, I could obtain Bryant's 'Flood of Years' in a volume by itself."

We know of no separate issue of this long poem. You will find it in his "Poetical Works." (D. Appleton & Co., Cabinet Edition, $1; Household Edition, $1.50, $2.)

"J. W. C.," 429 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "[illegible] Brooklyn, with the May number of Volume VI. of 'The Bibelot,' and with the November number of Volume VIII. for what 'J. S.' thinks them worth."

"J. M.," 8 Clinton Street, White Plains, N. Y.: "Can you inform me where I can look over either the original edition of the First Folio Shakespeare, 1623, or a fac simile copy?"

The Lenox Library, Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, contains three copies of the original edition and several fac similes.

GEORGE W. BIGELOW, 29 Park Street, New Haven, Conn.: "Will you kindly give me the name of the author of the poem containing the following lines, and inform me where I can obtain a copy:

"'The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.'"

This poem is credited to William Ross Wallace, (1819-1881,) a New York lawyer and verse writer, the first stanza of one of his poems reading as follows:

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea;
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er the lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled;
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

GUY PELTON, Washington, D. C.: "The poem quoted by 'J. H. A.,' 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City, is credited, in a newspaper clipping which I have, to John Clifford, D. D., under the title of 'Hamlet and April.'"

"Mrs. M. M. L.," Palmerton, Penn.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of May 23, Mary Phillips, 44 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City, asks for a poem entitled 'Estrangement.' I copy it from my scrapbook:

ESTRANGEMENT.
By Charles Hanson Towne.

It was so hard to say good-bye,
To drift apart from you;
But harder still to live the lie
That swept the long years through.

Oh, better, dear, it were that we
Down different paths should stray;
Better for us to part than be
So close, yet far away!

"W. H. J.," Bethel, Conn.: "When was Wilkie Collins's 'Moonstone' first published? Did the author dramatize it, and if so, when was the play produced? Was it ever printed?"

"The Moonstone" was first published in 1868. A dramatization, by the author, was produced in London in September, 1877, and was privately printed the same year.

N. GINGRAS, 83 Wright Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Kindly allow me, through Queries, to thank those readers who were so good as to forward to me copies of the poem, 'A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question,' asked for May 30."

L. THOMAS, Princeton, N. J.: "I have a novel, by Julian Hawthorne, called 'Idolatry: A Romance,' Boston, 1874. Was that his first book?"

Julian Hawthorne's first book was "Bressant. A Novel," New York, 1873.

"ELIZABETH V.," Concord, N. H.: "I have two books by Eleanor Putnam, (the wife of Prof. Bates)—'Prince Vance' and 'A Woodland Wooing.' Please tell me something of the author. Did she write any other books?"

Harriet Leonora Vose Bates ("Eleanor Putnam") was the daughter of Prof. George L. Vose of Quincy, Ill., where she was born July 30, 1856, and the wife of Prof. Arlo Bates. In 1865 her family removed to Salem, Mass., the home of her ancestors. She died March 13, 1886. In addition to the books mentioned, she is the author of "Old Salem," 1886, edited by her husband and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1. This contains reminiscences of her childhood in Salem, together with remarks upon some of its traditions and customs.

RICHARD E. WILSON, Librarian, Port Richmond Branch of Philadelphia Free Library, Richmond and Neff Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Your correspondent, Mrs. Alice Harriman, 4 Sunrise Terrace, Helena, Mon., who asks in 'Appeals to Readers' of May 30 for information regarding the Northwest Mounted Police, will find a comprehensive account of service in the police during the eighties in John G. Donkin's 'Trooper and Redskin in the Far North-west,' published in London about 1889."

"W. G.," Gloucester, Mass.: "Who was 'The Matchless Orinda'? Where can I find a satisfactory account of this poet?"

Katherine Fowler, later Katherine Philips, and known as "the matchless Orinda," was born in London Jan. 1, 1631, and died there June 22, 1664. She was educated in London, and in 1647 was married to James Philips of Wales. After her marriage she formed a society of persons known by fanciful names, herself adopting that of Orinda. Her tragedy, "Pompey," (from Corneille,) was produced in Dublin in February, 1663, and soon after the production was printed there. An unauthorized edition of her "Poems" appeared in London in 1664, the authorized edition, edited by Sir Charles Cotterel, whom she called "Poliarchus," appearing in 1667, three years after her death. In 1705 there was published "Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus." The best account of "Orinda" will be found in Edmund Gosse's "Seventeenth Century Studies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"E. H. M.," 272 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.: "If your correspondent who intends to read Browning's 'Sordello' will consult the notes to that poem in the Camberwell edition of Browning, issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co., and also the Study Class Programmes prepared by Miss Porter and Miss Clarke, and published uniformly with this edition, he will find them the greatest help available. The story of 'Sordello' is also told by Frederick May Holland in his 'Stories from Browning,' published by George Bell of London, 1882, and there is a fine paper on 'Sordello' by Charles Carroll Everett, late Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, in the Boston Browning Society papers, published a few years ago by the Macmillan Company."

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, 26 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Mrs. G. W. Lincoln, Du Bois, Penn., will find the verses, 'Now Persimmons Took Cah Ob Der Baby,' in No. 13 of 'One Hundred Choice Selections,' published by P. Garrett & Co., Philadelphia. It was written by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, and originally appeared in St. Nicholas for May, 1874, Vol. I., Page 420."

Appeals to Readers.

PHINEAS M. CRANE, Barre, Mass.: "Can any reader help me to obtain a poem relating to the capture of Babylon by the Persians, and containing the following verse:

"'Yet the river-broad Euphrates
Still protects us from the foe;
God hath struck the mighty river,
And its waters cease to flow.'

"I have forgotten the name of the author, but think that I have been told that he lived in New Orleans. I may be mistaken about this, however."

J. W. HARLE, Jr., 150 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of the 'Life' of Sir Thomas Coffin, 1829, written by Thomas Coffin Amory."

WILLIAM E. [illegible], 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find a short story entitled 'How It Strikes a Stranger'? The story describes the feelings expressed by an immortal visitant from another world to earth, and includes the inability of the stranger to comprehend what is death and the graveyard. The writer was a lady."

"J. F. S.," 91 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "I am anxious to know who wrote a bit of blank verse the first line of which is:

"'Oh, there are moments in man's mortal years.'

"I saw it only a few weeks ago in a New York paper, the author's name not being given."

THOMAS C. CARROLL, 228 East Fiftieth Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain the following stories, published many years ago in London in Reynolds's Miscellany: 'The Black Band,' 'Oscar Bertrand,' 'Minnie Grey,' 'Woman and Her Master,' and 'Aileen, the Rose of Killarney'?"

"A. V. P.," 468 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah: "Will some one kindly give me the name of the author of the following lines, and tell me where the complete poem can be procured:

"'Said Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
Bedad, yer a bad un!
Yer cap is on crookit;
Yer belt is unhookit;
Ye may not be drunk, but begobbers ye look it.'"

"The above is as near as I can quote from memory. Corporal Madden is supposed to be drilling Private McFadden in the awkward squad."

P. ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, M. D., Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.: "Can any reader locate the book or name the author of the work from which these lines are taken:

"'Voyageur, Voyageur, qu'as-tu eu? qu'as-tu eu, voyageur?'"

Century Company's Forthcoming Books

A peep has been given us into the "Future Book" of the Century Company's publications. This house has in preparation for presentation next Autumn a new volume of stories by John Luther Long, which will be entitled "Sixty Jane"; a handsome Japanese edition with unusual illustrations of this author's "Mme. Butterfly" is also in preparation. Next comes a book of stories, "Under the Jackstaff," by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub"; Richard Whiteing's novel, "The Yellow Man"; a new book for young folks, "Thistledown," by Mrs. C. V. Jamison, author of "Lady Jane"; Hermann Klein's "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London," the recollections of a critic, (part of which has appeared in The Century Magazine;) "My Old Maid's Corner," by Lillie Hamilton French; "Pa Gladden: The Story of a Common Man," by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz; a new edition of Frederick C. Penfield's "Present Day Egypt," brought down to date; a new "Baby Days," stories, pictures, and jingles from St. Nicholas Magazine, edited by Mary Mapes Dodge; in the Thumbnail Series, the "Rubaiyat," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Socrates"; "Theodore Leschetizky," a book of memoirs and stories from the life of the great piano teacher, by the Countess Potocka; a book of "Little Stories," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "Gallops, No. 2," another book of horse stories, by David Gray; a new and enlarged edition of "Cheerful Cats," by J. G. Francis, and a large work on the recent explorations in Northern Central Syria, written by Howard Crosby Butler, a member of the expedition and author of "The Story of Athens."

Shan F. Bullock's Beginning.

An Irish county paper was the first medium through which Shan F. Bullock, author of "The Squireen," obtained a reading public. He contributed to this paper even after he went to London, the editor kindly publishing everything he cared to write, and paid him nothing. At length he found out that his articles were being copied. Also he received several invitations to contribute material to other papers as well as to periodicals. So he wrote to the editor of the county paper suggesting that possibly his work might have some pecuniary value. The editor not only failed to see the point, but sent him a request to stop his contributions. "Evidently my county sheet had no kind feelings for its literary nursling," says Mr. Bullock. "Imagine my surprise when my first book, 'The Awkward Squad,' was published, to find that this paper, the publisher of all my early efforts, gave up several columns to drubbing it in the worst possible manner."

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